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**Volume 13
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INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., May, 1932

No. 1

Dairying in 1931

From the Agricultural Outlook For 1932—U. S. Department of Agriculture

Culled from the 1932 Outlook, presented by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, we note that on January 1st, 1932, the number of milk cows and heifers, two years old and over, on farms in the United States was 24,379,000.

This is an increase of three and one-half per cent over the number on the same date last year and six and four-tenths per cent greater than the number two years ago.

The increase during the last half of the year was probably the greatest in any similar period for many years. This increase would not appear to have been due to any abnormal number of heifers coming into production but was rather the result of decreased culling due to the tendency of farmers to keep more cows as long as the prices of dairy products are more favorable than those of other products and as long as feed is cheap, relative to dairy products.

Recent sharp declines in the market price of dairy products will probably lead to some readjustments in the northeastern states; but, with results from other agricultural products greatly reduced, many farmers are willing to milk additional cows, even though there is only a relatively small spread between the income received for the products and the market value of the feed. In the Corn Belt and in the West, the highest price of butterfat, as compared with the price of hogs and sheep, is tending to show interest in milk cows. For this reason, the number of milk cows has been increasing in practically all parts of the country.

In view of the sharp changes in prices, occurring in recent weeks, it is difficult to predict accurately either the changes that will take place in the number of milk cows on farms or the trend of milk production.

The number of milk cows has been increasing steadily since early in 1929. The record of cows and heifers slaughtered under Federal inspection, which provides a rough estimate of the number of milk cows culled from the herds each month, has been declining since 1925. This decline in inspected slaughter continued, at least, until November 1931, when the inspected slaughter of the cows and heifers was only fifty-seven per cent of the average for that month during the previous eight years, but, in view of the number of aged cattle in the herds, it does not seem likely that culling can be reduced much farther.

When the price of cows declined from the 1929 peak, the number of heifers saved for milk cows was reduced and the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on January 1, 1932 was estimated at 4,665,000 or two and three-tenths per cent below the 4,777,000 on hand on January 1st, 1931 and nearly one per cent below the 4,700,000 on hand on January 1st, 1930.

The number of heifer calves on hand and being saved for milk cows on January 1932 is estimated at 4,891,000 which is the same as the number being saved last year and two and three tenths below

the pasture season of 1929, 1930 and 1931. The milk production per cow was materially reduced by wide-spread drought. The winter of 1930-1931 and the first half of the winter of 1931-1932 were unusually mild and winter production was heavier than it would otherwise have been.

Production also responds gradually to the relative prices of feed, grains and dairy products. Last June when butterfat prices were at the low point, the returns from feeding grain for butterfat production were abnormally low and production went below normal. Drought in some areas contributed to the reduction in output and the price of butterfat increased.

When new grains were harvested, the cost of feed grains fell to a very low point. The price of dairy products had strengthened, and as feed costs were lower in comparison with butterfat than in any period of the last twenty years, except the fall of 1931, and as there was some increase fall freshening, a marked increase in rate of production came in fall months.

Recently, the price of butterfat has fallen again and prices of feed grains have (Continued on page 8)

toes rasied, but the leading crop is not the indispensable spud.

Pennsylvania farmers grow approximately 50,000,000 bushels of corn each year to feed 15,000,000 chickens, 1,385,000 cattle, 347,000 horses and mules, 655,000 swine, 491,000 sheep, but with the exception of one or two World War years, corn has not recently been the "King of the Field."

What Is Pennsylvania's Leading Farm Crop?

"What is Pennsylvania's leading farm crop?" This question is frequently asked the Department of Agriculture.

The Keystone State produces each year one of the four most valuable apple crops grown in the country, but the leading crop is not apples, says the Department.

Pennsylvania was famous for more than a century as the "granary of America" but the Department shakes its head again. The leading farm crop today is not wheat.

Just last year, the Commonwealth outranked all States in the value of pota-

this perennial campaign for leadership among the crops. For several years after the Civil War, the race was neck and neck with corn, wheat and hay of approximately the same value. Wheat once frequently beat out corn for second place but during recent years, the corn crop has often been twice as valuable as the wheat crop. In 1919, corn set its famous all-time record value of \$109,000,000, almost as much as the total estimated value of all principal crops in 1931. In 1921, the total apple crop in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties was worth three million dollars less than the tobacco crop grown largely in Lancaster County.

The 1930 Federal Census gives some important data about the "dark horses" among the Commonwealth's farm crops. For example, the farm woodlot yielded forest products in 1929 valued at \$7,680,000, and the farm gardens produced vegetables totaling \$8,380,000. And last but not least, Pennsylvania producers sold \$3,313,000 worth of mushrooms in 1929.

Of course, not all farm crops in Pennsylvania are cash crops. In fact, most of them are not. The cash income from crops in 1930 was only \$75,826,000, while for livestock and livestock products, the total was estimated at \$179,953,000.

Milk Leads the Product

The leading farm crop is by no means the leading farm product. Hay surrenders immediately to milk. The 1930 census valued the products of Pennsylvania dairy farmers, not including the sale of animals, at approximately \$100,000,000 for 1929, and the products of the poultry yards at more than \$50,000,000. Milk, cream, and butter, more than 80 per cent of which now come from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, is and has been since the World War, the principal source of farm income in most Pennsylvania counties.

A review of leading farm crops and products in Pennsylvania since Civil War days, reveals a Commonwealth with a widely diversified agriculture—a system of farming stressed by William Penn 250 years ago as a means of alleviating hard times.

National Cooperative Milk Producers to Meet in Frisco

The 16th annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will, as announced by Charles W. Holman, secretary, be held October 4-5-6, at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, California.

"This is the first time in the history of the Federation that the Pacific Coast will be host to an annual meeting of the Federation."

The Federation is the oldest organization of commodity cooperatives in the United States and has the largest membership. Its 51 member groups market all of the milk and dairy products of approximately 357,000 dairy farmers in 41 states.

For further details of the program of the meetings communicate with C. W. Holman, secretary, 1731 Eye St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Statistics reveal some queer facts about

Watch Your Milk Supply

In these days of economic stress every effort should be taken by producers of milk to see to it that the milk is free from garlic or other undesirable off flavors.

Milk that contains such flavors, in many cases, reduces consumption and dealers refuse to accept such milk when offered at their various receiving points.

Every producer of milk should see to it that cows should not have access to pastures contaminated with garlic or other objectionable grasses or feeds, which have a tendency to inject such undesirable flavors to the milk supply.

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Hay Leads the Crops

By process of elimination, we have the answer at last: It's hay—homely, old hayseed, himself! Three times as valuable as the wheat crop, one-third more valuable than corn, worth five times as much as the apple production, and three times that of potatoes, hay is the leading crop on Pennsylvania farms. It represents 40 per cent of the total cultivated acreage, and 35 per cent of the total value of crops harvested last year. Pennsylvania produced the second most valuable tame hay crop of any State in 1930 and the third in 1931. While once principally the non-legume timothy, an increasing proportion of the total is now made up of legumes—clover and alfalfa.

Statistics reveal some queer facts about

The Fancier Is Dead! Long Live the Fancier!

S. L. Althouse

True enough. The Fancy and the Fancier of 1910 are dead. But this is a new day and a new Fancier!

The old toast that greeted each new king is still good. "Long live the new king."

The fancier or Standard Breeder should be the most respected of his clan. He is a little different. Commercialism is not to his liking. Breeding is an end in itself. To the successful breeder, the money side of it is incidental.

And just as the artist business is never overcrowded with good artists, so the breeding business will never be overcrowded.

Few people are cut out to be Breeders or Fanciers. The Laws of Nature never change and it is my firm belief that the number of natural breeders—Standard or Production—will always be about the same.

This is a discouraging fact, in some respects. On the other hand, it is most encouraging for the dyed-in-the-wool fancier—the man whose life is wrapped up in some phase of live-stock breeding work. And for the young man, the potential fancier, it is comforting to know that it takes only a short time to discover whether he is cut out for the breeder pattern.

"Supply and Demand" is one of the first and most immutable laws of nature. While the supply of breeders is limited and fairly constant, there is a good chance that demand for the products of the breeder will keep pace and perhaps outrun the supply, as breed improvement programs are developed to a higher degree of perfection.

This is all very theoretical; but if it is sensible and close to the facts, so far as we can foresee them, it is worth considering and keeping in mind.

If a thing is fundamentally right, it is worth a lifetime of effort in working out according to our individual ideas.

I know a man who nets between \$100 and \$200 a week during the breeding season selling Buff Cochin hatching eggs at \$1.00 per. Buff Cochins are a rare breed—old too—and seldom seen any more in large numbers at the shows. Yet, this man has built up a demand for eggs all over the country. He spends a good deal in advertising, but does it judiciously and he makes it pay. Everything he does radiates quality and business like methods. That in itself is worth about 50% of the final price.

And then he delivers the goods—and in a way that there is no comeback.

Conduct Tests In 5,506 Cattle Herds

Blood testing of cattle for the control of Bang disease (bovine infectious abortion) is now being carried on in 5,506 herds located in 64 counties, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One thousand, two hundred and forty-four herds are signed up for the eradication of the disease in accordance with the Pennsylvania plan, and 675 certificates for abortion-free herds have been issued.

Blood tests are being made in almost 2,000 more herds than was the case two years ago.

The plan for control adopted in Pennsylvania in 1921, has attained international attention. This plan is voluntary with the herd owner and is based upon sanitary principles, repeated blood testing and the elimination of reactors. This movement in Pennsylvania was the first systematic effort for the control and eradication of the disease to be made in any State.

The number of herds which have been tested for Bang disease is reported by counties as follows: Adams 13; Allegheny, 103; Armstrong, 45; Beaver, 39; Bedford, 66; Berks, 63; Blair, 34; Bradford, 358; Bucks, 181; Butler, 74; Cambria, 94; Carbon, 11; Centre, 125; Chester, 177; Clarion, 123; Clearfield, 119; Clinton, 24; Columbia, 169; Crawford, 504; Cumberland, 47.

Dauphin, 51; Delaware, 64; Elk, 15; Erie, 87; Fayette, 42; Franklin, 46; Greene, 19; Huntingdon, 30; Indiana, 221; Jefferson, 421; Juniata, 24; Lackawanna, 31; Lancaster, 83; Lawrence, 57; Lebanon, 18; Lehigh, 33; Luzerne, 59; Lycoming, 118; McKean, 82; Mercer, 129; Mifflin, 16; Monroe, 16; Montgomery, 159; Montour, 24; Northampton, 26; Northumberland, 41.

Perry, 9; Philadelphia, 37; Pike, 4; Potter, 113; Schuylkill, 25; Snyder, 13; Somerset, 106; Sullivan, 75; Susquehanna, 127; Tioga, 202; Union, 57; Venango, 39; Warren, 20; Washington, 86; Wayne, 74; Westmoreland, 138; Wyoming, 50; York, 53.

Canadians have a decided predilection for ice cream, according to a special report on its production in Canada just issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics covering the calendar year 1930. The total production was 9,708,165 gallons valued at \$13,412,550. This is exclusive of the ice cream made in hotels, restaurants and ice cream parlours. The per capita consumption of ice cream in the Dominion is one gallon, an increase of 66.6 per cent since 1925. The provinces showing the highest per capita consumption were Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia with 1.42, 1.30 and 1.02 gallons respectively.

National Dairy Show Will Not Be Held This Year

The National Dairy Show, an exposition of everything pertaining to the dairy industry, held every year from 1906 to 1931 with the single exception of 1915, will not be held in 1932, according to the vote of the executive committee of the National Dairy Association at a meeting in Chicago, April 11.

It has been held ten times in Chicago; twice each in St. Paul, Milwaukee, Columbus, and Memphis; and once each in Springfield, Syracuse, Detroit and Indianapolis and for the past three years in St. Louis. The first year's show in St. Louis, in 1929, was very successful and the attendance greater than at almost any other agricultural exposition in America. Due to financial depression, drought and other local conditions in the territory around St. Louis, the show was not so successful in 1931.

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"Supply and Demand" is one of the first and most immutable laws of nature. While the supply of breeders is limited and fairly constant, there is a good chance that demand for the products of the breeder will keep pace and perhaps outrun the supply, as breed improvement programs are developed to a higher degree of perfection.

This is all very theoretical; but if it is sensible and close to the facts, so far as we can foresee them, it is worth considering and keeping in mind.

If a thing is fundamentally right, it is worth a lifetime of effort in working out according to our individual ideas.

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Facts of Interest

There are 3,128,996 horses, 3,513,033 milch cows, 4,478,000 other cattle, 3,603,000 sheep and 4,716,720 swine on farms in Canada. The value of all live stock, including poultry, is placed at \$469,300,000.

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Uncle Ab says that, even though silence may be golden, if you know anything good or helpful, tell it.

New Dairy Feeding Booklet Issued by Purina Mills

"A guide book toward bigger dairy dollars" is the way some dairymen are describing the new bulletin, "A Complete Dairy Feeding Program", just issued by the dairy department of the Purina Mills.

In this booklet attention is focused on the major problems that confront the nation's milk and butter makers. This information runs the whole gamut of dairy farming from the new born calf to cows on the show circuit.

Possibly of most interest to the dairyman are the pages devoted to the care of the dry cow. Commenting on this information which is the very latest, D. H. Van Pelt, dairy specialist for the Purina Mills says, "We have found that if the cow is handled carefully during the dry period she will give better return later—more milk and enough milk to make it profitable for her owner to carry her through with careful treatment."

The whole dairy feeding program as outlined in the bulletin is in accord with the recent statement by George C. Humphrey, professor of Animal Husbandry of the University of Wisconsin. "Dairy cows are the products of the feed which they consume from calving to the time they become milk producing cows. Their successful growth and development, and also their maintenance, is dependent on the skill of the dairyman who has been responsible for their growth, and who is responsible for their maintenance and production."

Such interesting topics as "Feeding Cows During the Adjustment Period", "Feeding for Milk Production", "Feeding Calves from Birth", together with several pages of suggested home mixed rations are some of the highlights of this brand new dairy booklet whose every page is filled with money-making ideas for the practical dairyman. Copies may be obtained without cost by mentioning the "Inter-State Milk Producers' Review" in writing to the dairy department, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

Keystone State Leads in Bull Associations

Pennsylvania has 67 cooperative bull associations, the largest number in any state, says R. R. Welch, Pennsylvania State College extension specialist in charge of this dairy improvement work.

There are 695 dairymen members of these associations, Welch reports, and the groups own 242 purebred sires. There are 135 Holstein bulls in 38 associations, 51 Guernseys in 15 organizations, 39 Jerseys in 10 groups, 11 Ayrshires in 2 associations, and 6 Brown Swiss in 2 organizations.

At the end of the past year, there were 523 daughters of bull association sires in the herds of members. In 1931, 266 sons of association bulls were sold to other dairymen as herd sires and 316 daughters of association sires were also sold.

By transferring bulls from one block to another in the same association they can be used longer and their value learned, Welch explains. One of these sires proved his worth when 11 of his daughters averaged 17,036 pounds of milk and 533.4 pounds of butterfat, figured on a mature basis. The dams of these cows averaged 10,648 pounds of milk and 301.1 pounds of butterfat. The gain in favor of the bull association sires' daughters, therefore, was 6388 pounds of milk and 203.3 pounds of butterfat.

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Secretary Hyde Announces Dairyman Hold County Wide Meeting in Franklin County

A joint meeting of the dairymen of Mercersburg and Path Valley, Franklin County, Penna., was held at Mercersburg, on April 11th, in which the Inter-Secretary of Agriculture under the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and the vision of the Reconstruction Finance Council took an active part.

The regulations governing crop production loans in 1932, to be made by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, were presented by the boys and girls of Mercersburg High School and These regulations provide that loans may be made by representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

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Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

Class I for March was \$1.80 per cwt., when classed as Grade B shippers. Un-classed shippers will receive \$1.41 per cwt. for 61% of their base. The balance of their total shipments will be paid for at the Class III price, which is 83 cents per hundred pounds.

Ungraded shippers averaging less than 80 pounds but over 40 pounds, shall be paid \$1.26 per cwt. for 61% of their base. The balance of their total shipment will be paid for at the Class III price, which is 83 cents per hundred pounds.

Producers shipping less than 40 pounds daily may be paid 83 cents for all milk shipped by them during the month.

These prices are for 4% milk delivered to the dealers platform.

Milwaukee, Wis.

From the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers; we note that the March and April price for fluid milk is \$2.10 per cwt. The price for manufactured milk for March was 81 cents per cwt. The Gridley Dairy Company reports sales of 47.74 per cent at \$2.10 with surplus sales at 43.31 per cent. Another distributor reports 42.31 per cent fluid sales and 48.45 per cent surplus. Another dealer reports 39.35 per cent fluid and 46.46 per cent surplus. Outdoor relief sales ranged from 8.72% up to 13.77%. Some dealers are paying at average prices, ranging from \$1.41 up to \$1.87 per cwt.

Peoria, Ill.

The March prices for milk in the Peoria, Illinois area, as quoted by the "Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, for milk delivered f.o.b. Peoria, 3.5 butterfat higher than in 1929. In some states, the market is on an 80% base, as is also the market in Jackson, Mich. March

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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And here we are again. Even though we protest and even though the confusion is general, the same old policy of giving the city man an "extra hour of daylight for recreation purposes" largely at the expense of the working time of the farmer, who has absolutely no redress, but must go along, whether he wants to or not, is again at hand.

Standard time or sun time rules the activities on the farm, and during the growing season the farmer has little time for recreation, he must work from sun up to sun down, and often even longer hours, but has made little complaint.

The sleeping and waking hours of live stock, of the growing plants and of farm life generally cannot be changed at the will of a city governing body, but all this must be set aside for an hour of daylight for play on the part of the city dweller.

Why not let the city dweller start work one hour earlier and stop work one hour earlier and still have the hour at the end of the day for play, without the necessity of changing all our clocks and watches, to conform with idea of moving the hands up and back again to suit the whims of the city people. Let the clocks and watches go on along the even tenor of their way and let every one go to work earlier; stop an hour earlier and put an end to the confusion that results from the unnecessary changing of our time pieces.

We might even offer a suggestion. Why not make the Daylight Saving time, if we must have it, cover a period of say from Decoration Day to Labor Day each year. This would still give plenty of time for the city dweller for recreation and would not place such a great handicap on the farmer.

Do you know—that, according to Government statistics, the total milk production on March 1st was approximately between 1 and 2 per cent above production at that period last year, the 2 per cent reduction in milk production per cow being more than offset by the 3/2 per cent increase in the number of milk cows. The widespread cold weather of the first half of March, no doubt, reduced production over a wide area, leaving total production for this period little, if any, above that of the same period a year ago. It further states that "the number of milk cows continues to increase. The number of dairy heifers coming into production is probably larger than ever before, and that the number of cows and dairy heifers being slaughtered under Federal inspection continues to be far below average, indicating that few cows are being culled from herds."

With the open pasture season at hand, producers of milk for fluid consumption should be particularly careful not to flood their market with excessive production.

Under existing conditions the ultimate consumer will not be able to greatly increase his milk consumption, notwithstanding the fact that milk is the cheapest and best food available under any condition.

An even productive rate under the circumstances is the best means of stabilizing your fluid milk market and should be rigidly adhered to.

May Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during May, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for May, 1932, and until further advised will be \$2.14 per hundred pounds, or 4.6 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3% fat, will be \$0.00 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during May, 1932, will be paid for by co-operating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Robert F. Brinton
Appointed Head of
Penn. Milk Control

Robert F. Brinton, West Goshen Township, Chester County, Penna., has been appointed head of the milk control in the Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna. He succeeded R. E. Irwin, who now, it is stated, is in charge of the milk testing and technical work of the Department.

Mr. Brinton, who has for many years, been engaged in dairying and general farming, has been active in the work of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, having been one of the directors of the organization for years, and for a long time has served as the treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Brinton has also been actively engaged in many various civic movements in Chester County and other areas.

He has our hearty congratulations on his new undertaking.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa. Editor: August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Advertising Manager, Frederick Shangle, Trenton, New Jersey; Publishing, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Penna.

Owner: (If a corporation, give its name and the name and address of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more, total amount of stock.) A corporation giving name and address of individual owners. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; Fred Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; N. D. Newell, Jersey City, N. J.; M. E. Donnan, Braddock, Delaware Co., Pa.; W. A. Ward, Pa.; I. R. Zellers, Portstown, Pa.; A. B. Waddington, Salem, N. J., and 22,150 others.

Known bond holders, mortgages and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. None.

AUGUST A. MILLER,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of April, 1932.

A. M. BLANCH,
Notary Public.

My commission expires March 9th, 1933.

Editor's Note:—We are always glad to have letters from readers about subjects of interest to the rest of us.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

In referring to market conditions we stated in the April issue of the "Milk Producers' Review" that the conditions remained about the same as during the previous month and I am compelled to report that, as far as we can see, there has been no improvement in conditions during the past month. Of course we can not expect any material improvement when we are coming right into the peak of production season and we must add to that, that the buying power of the public has not improved. Course sales have not increased, therefore we find that our surplus is greater than has been during the last several months.

We believe that now is the time to weed out our boarder cows. We realize price of cattle has not increased with this grade of cattle, yet, if we turn them out pasture, they certainly will not improve in flesh, therefore will be likely take a loss price later on. We believe it is the boarder cow that is supplying the market with the surplus of milk and unless we keep our production down to where it is, or a little lower, it is questionable what might happen to the price in the very near future. Producers in our territory have done a wonderful piece of work. They have actually kept production lower every month so far this year, in fact, below that of 1931. However, consumption has not increased and some reports are heard that it has fallen materially during the past few months. Consumption is lower today than it was a year ago, therefore we will have to keep our production in line with consumption it will be impossible for your organization to hold the present market price.

With butter prices as low as they have been any time since this readjustment period started, we hope that every producer will use plenty of milk and butter on their own table at home and this will help clean up the surplus to a certain extent.

During May and June is when we have our peak of production as a general rule.

In the weather turns warm and ice cream sales increase, it is possible they can use some of our product in ice cream but, as long as we have the cool weather we have been having, ice cream sales will not increase. Then too, we must remember that the buying power of the public has not increased, therefore that is another reason why ice cream sales are not increasing. However, we realize that the price of ice cream has not been adjusted, as we feel it should have been, yet we hope that the sales that product will increase to help stabilize the market of our by-products.

Butter

Butter prices during the month have had their ups and downs. The market opened the month at 21 cents for 92 score butter, New York City, but had declined two cents by mid-month and at the close of the month was below the high price at the opening of the month.

To a certain degree the market has been marking time awaiting the usual seasonal changes in production. Under the circumstances there is little at the time that a forecast as far as production and price changes are concerned.

The immediate situation is, in fact, largely a continuation of the past few months. Prices are extremely low, production is relatively much higher than would be expected under such a condition and consumption is still suffering from the effect of the limited consumer purchasing power.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price was computed for April was \$2.027 cents per pound.

In the County Agents' column of a recent issue of the "Cicil Whig", Elkhorn, Md. we note the following:

"While the total number of dairy cattle in the State has remained about the same during the past two years, there have been some changes in the classification of cattle. Milk cows increased from 180,000 January 1, 1930, to 184,000, January 1, 1931, and 186,000 the first of this year. Milk heifers (1-2 years old) declined sharply in numbers during the past year."

Report of the Field and
Test Dept. Inter-State
Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of March, 1932:

No. Tests Made..... 9019
No. Plants Investigated..... 41
No. Membership Calls..... 17
No. Calls on Members..... 299
No. Herd Samples Tested..... 641
No. New Members Signed..... 10
No. Cows Signed..... 64
No. Transfers Made..... 8
No. Meetings Attended..... 11
No. Attending Meetings..... 1902

APRIL BUTTER PRICES		
92 Score, Solid Packed	New York	Chicago
1 21½	20½	20½
2 21½	20½	19½
3 21	20	19½
4 21	20	19½
5 21	20	19½
6 21	20	19½
7 21	20	19½
8 21	20	19½
9 20½	19½	18½
10 20½	19½	18½
11 20½	19½	18½
12 20½	19½	18½
13 20½	19½	18½
14 19½	19	18½
15 20½	19½	18½
16 21	20	18½
17 21	20	18½
18 21	20	18½
19 21	20	18½
20 21½	20½	19½
21 21½	20½	19
22 20½	20	19
23 20½	20	19½
24 20½	20	19½
25 21½	20½	19½
26 21½	20½	19½
27 21½	20½	19½
28 21	20	19½
29 21½	20½	19½
30 21½	20½	19½

March	1.15	4.07	6.2	2.31
April	1.03	3.89	6.2	2.31
May	.99	3.89	6.2	2.31
June	.90	3.89	6.2	2.31
July	.90	3.89	6.2	2.31
August	.97	3.89	6.2	2.31
September	1.08	3.56	5.5	1.98
October	1.24	3.56	5.5	1.98
November	1.32	3.56	5.5	1.98
December	1.20	3.56	5.5	1.98
1932	1.20	3.56	5.5	1.98
January	2.51	5.4	1.93	
February	1.15	2.51	5.4	1.93
March	16-29	2.14	4.6	1.64
April		2.14	4.6	1.64

March	.96			
April	.87			
May	.88			
June	.88			
July	.88			
August	.88			
September	.88			
October	.88			
November	.88			
December	.88			

EXTRA EDITION OF THE MAY ISSUE
INTER-STATE

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Vol. XIII

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1932

No. 1

MODIFICATION
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
Effective May 1st, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and Business Manager

Elizabeth Mc. G. Graham, Editor Home and Health Department

Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office

Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa. 255 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa. Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392 Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by House F. Temple, Inc. West Chester, Pa.

Subscription

50 cents a year in advance Advertising rates on application

Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920, at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

And here we are again. Even though we protest and even though the confusion is general, the same old policy of giving the city man an "extra hour of daylight for recreation purposes" largely at the expense of the working time of the farmer, who has absolutely no redress, but must go along, whether he wants to or not, is again at hand.

Standard time or sun time rules the activities on the farm, and during the growing season the farmer has little time for recreation, he must work from sun up to sun down, and often even longer hours, but has made little complaint.

The sleeping and waking hours of live stock, of the growing plants and of farm life generally cannot be changed at the will of a city governing body, but all this must be set aside for an hour of daylight for play on the part of the city dweller.

Why not let the city dweller start work one hour earlier and stop work one hour earlier and still have the hour at the end of the day for play, without the necessity of changing all our clocks and watches, to conform with idea of moving the hands up and back again to suit the whims of the city people. Let the clocks and watches go on along the even tenor of their way and let every one go to work earlier; stop an hour earlier; and put an end to the confusion that results from the unnecessary changing of our time pieces.

We might even offer a suggestion. Why not make the Daylight Saving time, if we must have it, cover a period of say from Decoration Day to Labor Day each year. This would still give plenty of time for the city dweller for recreation and would not place such a great handicap on the farmer.

Do you know—that, according to Government statistics, the total milk production on March 1st was approximately between 1 and 2 per cent above production at that period last year, the 2 per cent reduction in milk production per cow being more than offset by the 3 1/2 per cent increase in the number of cows. The widespread cold weather of the first half of March, no doubt, reduced production over a wide area, leaving total production for this period little, if any, above that of the same period a year ago. It further states that "the number of milk cows continues to increase. The number of dairy heifers coming into production is probably larger than ever before, and that the number of cows and dairy heifers being slaughtered under Federal inspection continues to be far below average, indicating that few cows are being culled from herds."

With the open pasture season at hand, producers of milk for fluid consumption should be particularly careful not to flood their market with excessive production,

Under existing conditions the ultimate consumer will not be able to greatly increase his milk consumption, notwithstanding the fact that milk is the cheapest and best food available under any condition.

An even productive rate under the circumstances is the best means of stabilizing your fluid milk market and should be rigidly adhered to.

May Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during May, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for May, 1932, and until further advised will be \$2.14 per hundred pounds, or 46 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3 1/2% fat, will be \$0.00 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during May, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Robert F. Brinton
Appointed Head of Penna. Milk Control

Robert F. Brinton, West Goshen Township, Chester County, Penna., has been appointed head of the milk control in the Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna. He succeeded R. E. Irwin, who now, it is stated, is in charge of the milk testing and technical work of the Department.

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Known bond holders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

AUGUST A. MILLER, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1932.

A. M. BLANCH, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 9th, 1933.

Editor's Note:—We are always glad to have letters from readers about subjects of interest to the rest of us.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

In referring to market conditions we stated in the April issue of the "Producers' Review" that the conditions remained about the same as during the previous month and I am compelled to report that, as far as we can see, there is no improvement in conditions during the past month. Of course we can say that there is no material improvement when we are coming right into the peak of production and we must add to that, that the buying power of the public has not improved. Course sales have not increased, therefore we find that our surplus is greater than it has been during the last several months.

We believe that now is the time to weed out our boarder cows. We believe that the price of cattle has not increased with this grade of cattle, yet, if we turn the pasture, they certainly will not improve in flesh, therefore will be likely take price later on. We believe it is the boarder cow that is supplying the main surplus of milk and unless we keep our production down to where it is, or lower, it is questionable what might happen to the price in the very near future. Producers in our territory have done a wonderful piece of work. They have kept production lower every month so far this year, in fact, below that of 1931. However, consumption has not increased and some reports are heard that it has materially during the past few months. Consumption is lower today than it was a year ago, therefore we will have to keep our production in line with consumption. It will be impossible for your organization to hold the present market price.

With butter prices as low as they have been any time since this reading period started, we hope that every producer will use plenty of milk and butter, open table at home and this will help clean up the surplus to a certain extent.

During May and June is when we have our peak of production as a general rule.

In the weather turns warm and ice cream sales increase, it is possible the use some of our product in ice cream but, as long as we have the cool weather been having, ice cream sales will not increase. Then too, we must remember the buying power of the public has not increased, therefore that is another reason ice cream sales are not increasing. However, we realize that the price of ice cream has not been adjusted, as we feel it should have been, yet we hope that the that product will increase to help stabilize the market of our by-products.

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To a certain degree the market has been marking time awaiting the usual seasonal changes in production. Under the circumstances there is little at the time to be forecast as far as production and price changes are concerned.

The immediate situation is, in fact, largely a continuation of the past few months. Prices are extremely low, production is relatively much higher than would be expected under such a condition and consumption is still suffering from the effect of the consumer purchasing power.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price was computed for April \$2.07 cents per pound.

In the County Agents' column of in a recent issue of the "Civil Whig", Elkhorn, Md. we note the following:

"While the total number of dairy cattle in the State has remained about the same during the past two years, there have been some changes in the classification of cattle. Milk cows increased from 180,000 January 1, 1930, to 184,000, January 1, 1931, and 186,000 the first of this year. Milk heifers (1-2 years old) declined sharply in numbers during the past year."

The American Institute of Cooperatives will hold its Eighth Annual Session, at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

A preliminary announcement credit courses, to be held July 13th, in connection with Institute sessions, has been prepared and it will be retroactive becoming effective May 1st, 1932. I might add, in agreeing to this plan, in addition to what we have said above, that the cooperating dealers in our territory have, since March 1st, lost quite a lot of retail business, which has gone over to distributors who have started in the business and who are not buying their milk strictly on the Inter-State plan. This has added quite an additional amount of basic milk to our market supply to be taken care of in some way. The milk being sold by these new distributors is not altogether coming from outside of our territory but it is also being bought from some of the manufacturing plants within the territory, that are meeting the Sanitary Regulations.

With the price of butter where it is at present, it should at once inform us that there is entirely too much milk being produced in this country on the whole, and no doubt in foreign countries as well, to meet the needs of the consuming public for fluid milk and milk products.

The price of 92 score butter, New York, Monday, May 16th, was \$1.850 per pound. This is the lowest it has reached for many years. This should caution all of us not to raise our production at this time.

In endeavoring to explain to you the plan agreed upon, I will first explain it to you as a whole and then will work out the plan using three different conditions, explaining each separately as I work it out. The plan is as follows: Ninety per cent of your established basic quantity will be used as heretofore. Ten percent of your production, up to and equal to, your

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No. 1

MODIFICATION
—OF THE—
PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
Effective May 1st, 1932

established basic quantity, will be sold at a cream price. The cream price is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter plus ten cents per pound and this, multiplied by four, will give you the price of four per cent milk at all receiving stations points for milk bought for cream. If your production exceeds your established basic quantity, you still have ten per cent of the established basic quantity at a cream price. The cream price in all cases will be forty cents per hundred above the surplus milk price. (To figure the price f.o.b. Philadelphia you add to this price the same differential we have added to the surplus price.)

I will now endeavor to illustrate in figures the different conditions the farmers will have in working out this new plan. First of all, you will need to know your own established basic quantity.

Farmer "A"—producing below his established basic quantity.

5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
4000 pounds—Actual quantity shipped.
10% of 4000 pounds=400 pounds at cream price.
4000 pounds—400 pounds=3600 pounds at basic price.

This example is where the producer has produced below his established basic quantity. We are using five thousand pounds as his established basic quantity. Ninety per cent of his established basic quantity will give the farmer forty-five hundred pounds. If he shipped only four thousand pounds during the month you then take ten per cent of the four thousand pounds which will be four hundred pounds at a cream price and the difference will be thirty-six hundred pounds at a basic price.

Farmer "B"—producing between 90% and 100% of his Established Basic Quantity.

5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
4800 pounds—Actual amount shipped.
10% of 4800 pounds=480 pounds at cream price.

4800 pounds—4500 pounds=300 pounds at surplus price.
480 pounds+300 pounds=780 pounds sold at a price less than basic price.

4800 pounds—780 pounds=4020 pounds at basic price.

This is where the producer shipped above his allowed basic quantity and again using five thousand pounds you will note that forty-five hundred pounds is ninety per cent of his established basic quantity. This producer shipped six thousand pounds of milk. Instead of taking ten per cent of his actual amount shipped in this case you take ten per cent of his established basic quantity, which is five thousand pounds. You then have five hundred pounds at a cream price. You will again note that his allowed basic is ninety per cent of his established basic quantity, which is forty-five hundred pounds. Subtracting this from the six thousand pounds you will have fifteen hundred pounds at surplus price. Add the amount figured at cream price and the amount at surplus price, this will give you two thousand pounds. This subtracted from his production will give you four thousand pounds at basic price.

Although this plan may appear difficult to understand, we believe that with a little study of the foregoing examples, you will be able to make your own calculations.

H. D. Allebach.

President,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL BUTTER PRICES		
92 Score, Solid Packed	Philadelphia	China
1 22	21	20
2 21 1/2	20 1/2	19
4 21 1/2	20 1/2	20
5 21	20	19
7 21	20	18
8 21	20	18
9 20 1/2	19 1/2	18
11 20 1/2	19 1/2	18
12 20 1/2	19 1/2	18
13 20 1/4	19 1/4	18
14 19 1/2	19 1/2	18
15 20 1/2	19 1/2	18
16 21	20	18
18 21	20	18
19 21	20	19
20 21 1/2	20 1/2	19
21 21 1/4	20 1/4	19
22 20 1/4	20 1/4	19
23 20 1/4	20 1/4	19
25 21 1/4	20 1/4	19
26 21 1/4	20 1/2	19
27 21 1/2	20 1/2	19
28 21	20 1/2	19
29 21 1/2	20 1/2	19
30 21 1/2	20 1/2	19

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

Prices quoted below are for April, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers, the price of "A" milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any point where delivered. The price of "A" milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic amount will be paid for at the average butter price, New York City for the month.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
The list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from members of said Association.
To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from any producer at price of 100 lbs. or the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk from other producers at prices listed herein.
Fees to be derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

April, 1932

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Basic Quantity

Per 100 Lbs.

Price

Per Qt.

MILES

Per 100 Lbs.

Freight Rates

Price

3% Milk

Per 100 Lbs.

Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations

carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station

charges.

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Country Receiving Stations

April, 1932

Basic Price

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charges.

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Country Receiving Stations

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Country Receiving Stations



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



The Need for Great Mothers

DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS



At this season, when everyone is wearing a carnation, there comes to mind the sterling qualities of Mary Ball, mother of Washington. It is a truism that "most men are but miniature editions of mothers."

We are told that every virtue she possessed she passed on to him; she was issuing orders and demanding instant obedience; punctuality was her creed, and woe unto those of her family who did not move by the stroke of her clock. There was a grim side of her, too, for great characters are steadfast.

In spite of her strength of will and great nobility of character, she was in the end, very much a mother and imbued with a mother's anxiety and worry. She knew the love of adventure pent up in her George, who once wrote her: "I know no Music so Pleasing as the Whistling of Bullets."

When he went against the French, she bitterly opposed it, "Oh, the

self caused her to add, "God is our sure trust, to Him I commend you."

Twenty years later when the Revolution came, "Oh, is there to be more fighting, more

anything but butter makes me shudder."

From Denton, Maryland, House

"The Home and Health Department is your page. It is our desire to help you to the best of our ability, through columns appearing from month to month. If there is anything you particularly like or dislike—write us. We like to hear from our readers at any time on any subject."

When Lafayette came to pay his respects and found her in the garden, she said, "Ah, Marquis, you see an old woman; but come, I can make you welcome without the parade of changing my dress."

When he went into the garden, she said, "Ah, Marquis, you see an old woman; but come, I can make you welcome without the parade of changing my dress."

But it is in the home life that women have played a tremendous role—

"The men of earth build houses

With pillars, walls and domes.

But the women of the earth, God knows;

The women build the homes."

So, this beautiful home life we find showing out very decidedly in such men as Lincoln, Garfield, and others who, bereft of the father love and care so much needed, the mother seems to have been imbued with a power to supply this need.

In her old age she went daily to pray at Meditation Rock, where she now lies buried. Do we not seem to remember that picture of the Great Chieftain praying at Valley Forge?"

In "Outstanding Days", Dr. Herrick of Girard College says, "Ofttimes children fail to regard all that mothers have done, and are doing for them, and they consider the services they are asked to render to their mothers as a basis for exacting in

Later, when "My good boy George" returned from Yorktown and sent his orderly ahead to tell her, that the shock might not be too great, the orderly touching his three-cornered hat, said, "Madam, His Excellency will be here within the hour." "His Excellency", exclaimed the proud old mother. "You tell George I'll be glad to see him." Then, to her maid, "Patsy, I shall need a white apron."

In her old age she went daily to pray at Meditation Rock, where she now lies buried. Do we not seem to remember that picture of the Great Chieftain praying at Valley Forge?"

"The mother bears the torch of life—physically. She takes her life into her hands in bringing children into the world."

"The mother bears the torch of life—intellectually. Her teaching, inspiration, confidence, hope and ambition for her child are the stronger stimuli."

"The mother bears the torch of life—spiritually. Her early teaching, the prayers which are learned at her knee, the yearning of the mother love for the holiest for her child, all have tremendous effect in holding him firm in times of temptation or in reclaiming him if he has slipped."

The need of the world today—more mothering by such as Mary Ball Washington and the mother of the Gracchi.

You'll find pleasure and health in your garden. The pleasure of planning, the fun of actual planting, the interest of caring for and watching each step in the development of your trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables. These bring a thrill not to be found in any other activity. And the hours spent in the open air and sunshine will each contribute its full share to your health and happiness.—From "How to Plant the Home Grounds."

Ways of Cooking With Surplus Milk

USE More Milk at Home

USE More Milk at Home

heated to the scalding point in the top part of a double boiler. Add the Worcester sauce and salt and pepper. Serve piping hot. Yield: 6 servings.

Cooked Salad Dressing

1 tsp. mustard	1/2 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt	2 egg yolks beaten
Dash of cayenne	2 tbsp. butter melted
1 tbsp. sugar	1 cup milk
	1/4 cup vinegar

Mix dry ingredients in double boiler. Add egg yolks, butter and milk. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and when cool add vinegar.

Poorman's Pudding

4 cups milk	1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup rice	1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cup molasses	1 tbsp. butter

Wash rice, mix ingredients, pour into buttered pudding dish, set in pan of hot water and bake three hours in slow oven, stirring three times during first hour of baking to prevent rice from settling.

Indian Pudding

5 cups scalded milk	1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup Indian meal	1/2 tsp. salt
	1 tsp. ginger

Pour milk slowly on meal, cook in double boiler twenty minutes. Add molasses, salt and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish. Set in pan of hot water and bake two hours in slow oven. Serve with cream. Do not bake too rapidly or it will whey. Ginger may be omitted if desired.

Spanish Cream

1/2 cup cold milk	4 eggs
1 tbsp. gelatin	1/2 cup sugar
3/2 cups milk scalded	1 tsp. vanilla
	1/4 tsp. salt

Soften gelatin in the 1/2 cup cold milk. Add sugar and salt to the egg yolks. Stir constantly while adding to the cold milk. Cool over hot water, low fire, stirring constantly until mixture coats a clean spoon. Remove from double boiler, add gelatin. When partially set, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into small molds and chill. Unmold and garnish with toasted coconut.

Several layers of newspaper under the kitchen-table oilcloth make it wear much longer than it would if unpadded.

A Place Where

You Are Needed

You are always invited to attend the meetings of the "Inter-State" local in your neighborhood. Moreover, you are urged to attend, and participate if possible. In these days when hard times have reduced the ability of those in the city to buy our dairy products there are big problems being faced by all "Inter-State" members. The prices are low, and there is too much milk. It is difficult to make ends meet. With these perplexities and worries, your husband needs the help and encouragement which you will be better able to give him with the understanding which attending the "Inter-State" meetings will give you. "United We Stand" as families and as a co-operative organization.

"Do you covet distinction? You will never get it by serving yourself. Do you covet honor? You will get it only as a servant of mankind." WOODROW WILSON.



4-H Flower Club Encourages Interest of the Boys and Girls in Gardening (Willard Shultz, Worcester, Montgomery Co., Pa.)

The Example
Here's an example from A butterfly; That on a rough hard rock Happy can lie; Friendless and all alone On this unsweetened alone.

Now let my bed be hard, No care take I; I'll make my joy this Small butterfly; Whose happy heart has power To make a stony flower.

—W. H. DAVIES.

A Challenge to Pennsylvanians

Pennsylvania in depression suffers for its carelessness in prosperity. Legislators who refused to limit child labor when times were good may now observe children taking the jobs of adults when times are bad.

Governor Pinchot in a Child Labor Day statement reports that child labor is INCREASING in Pennsylvania, that youngsters are keeping their parents out of work by taking jobs at less than half adult wages.

The Governor should know. He is head of a State which has the worst child labor record in America.

Second in industries among American States, Pennsylvania is first as the employer of small children.

More than 50,000 Pennsylvania children, 10 to 15 years of age, are in industry.

Forty States won't let children work more than eight hours a day, 48 hours a week. Pennsylvania lets the youngsters work nine hours a day, 51 hours a week.

Fourteen States require a child to complete the eighth grade of school, if under 15, before going to work. Pennsylvania requires only completion of the sixth grade for children "under 16."

Over 4000 industrial accidents each year in this State involve boys and girls under 18.

Children at school in "backward" Western States will grow up to be better citizens than children of the same age in Pennsylvania shops.

And the parents of those Western school children have better chances to find jobs in hard times.—Philadelphia Record.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Strawberry Fluff

Put two cups of strawberries in a bowl and mash and beat until reduced to a pulp. Add one half-cup powdered sugar and the beaten whites of three eggs and beat again. Serve in glasses, each topped with two or three large berries.

Strawberry Rice

Two cups strawberries, three-fourths cup sugar, two cups boiled rice, two eggs, one fourth teaspoon vanilla. Crush berries slightly, mixing with half the sugar and place in bottom of buttered baking dish. Beat egg yolks and sugar, add rice and pour mixture over the fruit. Add vanilla to well beaten egg whites and beat over dish. Bake in slow oven until nicely browned.

MRS. CLYDE B. ARNOLD,
R. No. 4, Bedford, Pa.

A New Name for an Old Complaint—Dyskinesia

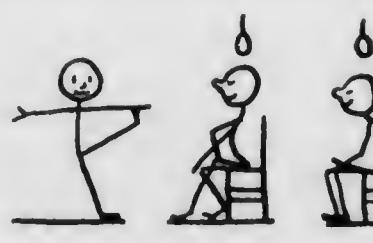
Diet and exercise are the two keynotes in correcting "dyskinesia" which most of us do not recognize as being none other than faulty elimination or constipation.

American diet does not include enough roughage foods, whole grain breads and cereals, not enough fruits and vegetables, and too much sweets and carbohydrates. For those interested in laxative diets, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has a booklet entitled "Dyskinesia."

"The housewife should not mistake her housework for exercise" says Metropolitan physicians. "Day after day it tires the same old muscles and the same old back, while it neglects the vital muscles around the waist and diaphragm."

Dr. C. Ward Crampton in "Physical Exercise for Daily Use" has outlined the following exercises which, when persisted in faithfully every day, have proved effective in overcoming dyskinesia.

The Wake Up—Place hands, tightly closed, on shoulders. Take a deep breath, lifting shoulders. Push head back. Bend the body to the right. Stretch the left arm up, the right arm out, and S-T-R-E-T-C-H. Twist the body about, straightening out the right arm, and finally let the breath go as the stretch comes to an end.



Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
The Cross-kick and Churning Exercises

The Wake Up and Sigmoid Exercises

end. Repeat, stretching the right arm up and bending the body to the left.

This is a natural stretch; scientifically started and scientifically finished. So just enjoy a good, long-drawn-out S-T-R-E-T-C-H. Get the head away back; take a long, deep breath; feel that stretching impulse; then twist and bend, and grunt as much as you wish. After that rest a moment, taking a few comfortable breaths; then take another good, long stretch, twisting to the other side.

The heart is working freely; the circulation is stimulated. Now you are ready for the next exercise.

The Sigmoid Appendix Special—This is a nutcracker movement. There are two places in the abdomen in which

(Continued on page 9)

Economies Around the House

Set the alarm clock for the time when the food must be removed, when baking a cake or bread, or when canning by the cold-pack method.

When relining a coat, cut one half the old lining to use as a pattern. The other half may be a guide in sewing in the lining.

Satisfactory flower holders may be made at home. Pour paraffin into a container of suitable size, and as soon as the wax begins to harden, insert pencils or large nails and leave them until the wax hardens. Then take them out. The holes left will hold inserted flower stems.

Use left-over pancake batter for dipping foods which would otherwise be dipped in egg and crumb.

A thin coat of paraffin inside the top of salt cellars keeps them from corroding. The holes may easily be punched through the paraffin with a pin.

Windows are easily washed with a cloth soaked with vinegar, then polished with a newspaper.

Pin to the outside of the patch bag by a large safety pin a sample of each material placed in it. This saves time looking for desired fabrics for patches.

In making meringue add a teaspoon of cold water to each egg white to make it go farther.

L. E. D.

1—The little metal long-like fingers of a strawberry huller will save you much time this spring during the canning and preserving season. The price of one of these strawberry hullers is only five cents.

2—Tying meat and fowl with string—never an appetizing method will be unnecessary if you won several skewers. These metal skewers which can be used indefinitely may be purchased as a set of four for ten cents.

3—Large drainboard pads, in green, white, and blue, which prevent flat silver from being scratched and dishes from slipping on a wet drainboard are being sold for ten cents by a chain 5 and 10c store. Ask at the one in your neighborhood.

(Orders for Items 1 and 2 described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.)

You'll find pleasure and health in your garden. The pleasure of planning, the fun of actual planting, the interest of caring for and watching each step in the development of your trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables. These bring a thrill not to be found in any other activity. And the hours spent in the open air and sunshine will each contribute its full share to your health and happiness.—From "How to Plant the Home Grounds."

USE More Milk at Home

Ways of Cooking With Surplus Milk

USE More Milk at Home

Our most delicious recipes are many times those which call for a generous proportion of milk. It would be timely these days when we are faced with the necessity of somehow disposing of our surplus milk which cannot be marketed, to sort out milk recipes for frequent use.

Cereals, cream soups, white sauces, and milk desserts will immediately fall into this category. In cooking the hot breakfast cereals, substitute milk for water. Lest the family tire of too frequent thickened soups and sauces, vary these occasionally with soup unthickened but made with milk, and cook vegetables in milk omitting the white sauce.

Instead of the ever-present mayonnaise, might not a cooked salad dressing made with milk be substituted? As for milk desserts, the custards and jellies may be made with different flavorings such as vanilla, chocolate or caramel.

Every quart of milk we use in our own kitchens helps the flooded milk market, and provides natures "most nearly perfect food" for the family in an economical form.

USE More Milk at Home

Ways of Cooking With Surplus Milk

Dairying in 1931

(Continued from page 1)
risen, and because of the largely increased competition for the fluid milk market, returns from market milk have generally declined.

As dairymen have more milk cows, have a larger proportion of them in production, and have on their farms much larger quantities of grain than they had a year ago, it is not surprising that the current output of dairy products is heavier and the marketing situation more difficult than at this time last year.

Conditions vary, however, rather sharply between the various producing sections. As freight rates are not exceedingly high in comparison with grain prices, prices of both milk feed and feed grains have been very low in the principal producing areas and relatively much higher in the deficit feed areas of the Northeast.

Feed prices are relatively much lower in the butterfat producing states than they are in the intensive market milk areas.

Milk production this winter does not seem to be seriously effected by shortage in either hay or grain supplies on farms.

Hay production in 1931 was far below average, and in 1930 was even slightly lower. The shortage seemed rather serious in the large areas extending from Michigan to California, but the generally mild weather up to the middle of January has permitted late grazing over a large area and has reduced hay requirements. Farmers have not greatly increased the proportion of straw fed to milk fed cows except in the area most seriously effected by the 1931 drought. Feed grain production in 1931 was below average in comparison with live stock numbers but exports of grain and feedstuffs are at a low level and much wheat has been fed, so the total tonnage of feed grains and commercial feedstuffs available for current feeding season appears to be only slightly below average and markedly above supplies available for feeding last winter.

The Washington office will receive applications for loans from farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The office in Minneapolis will make loans in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. The office in Grand Forks will handle applications from North Dakota and Montana where the drought of 1931 was especially severe and from which states, it is expected, many applications will be received.

The St. Louis office will operate in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma; and the Dallas office in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The Memphis office will serve Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the same territory as in 1931. Loans in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Southern Idaho, Nevada and California will be handled from Salt Lake City and those in northern Idaho, Washington and Oregon from Spokane.

New Milk Bills Approved by Governor Moore of New Jersey

Two bills pertaining to the production and handling of milk were recently signed by Governor Moore of New Jersey.

Chapter 76 of New Jersey Laws of 1932 requires that milk sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the State of New Jersey, which is subject to the process of pasteurization, shall be pasteurized within forty-eight hours from the time of production; cream sold, offered for sale or distributed within the State, which is subject to the process of pasteurization, shall be pasteurized within ninety-six hours from time of production.

Chapter 131 of New Jersey Laws of 1932 specifically defines the definition of milk eligible for sale in the State of New Jersey and it clearly outlines requirements of production on the farm and the handling of milk, in the plants. Copies of this bill may be obtained, we understand, by writing to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Secretary Hyde Announces Rules For Making Loans From New Farm Board Fund

(Continued from page 2)

purchase of machinery, or for payment of taxes, debts, or interest on debts.

Any farmer who desires to obtain a loan will make application on a form provided by the Secretary of Agriculture and at the same time will execute a note in the amount of his loan and will give as security a first mortgage on his crop to be produced in 1932. Application blanks and other necessary forms will be sent to county seed loan advisory committees to be set up in each county. These committees will make recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the individual applicant. On completion of the county committee certificate on the back of the application, all papers in connection with the loan will be sent to one of the several field offices to be established by the Secretary for the convenient handling of applications.

Locations of Offices

The offices for the making of crop production loans recently authorized by Congress will be in Washington, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Spokane, and Grand Forks, North Dakota. The offices in Washington, St. Louis, Memphis and Grand Forks are already functioning and made loans in 1931. The offices in Minneapolis, Dallas, Salt Lake City and Spokane will soon be established.

The Washington office will receive applications for loans from farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

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No Great Change In Crop Program

(Continued from page 2)

Reports from hundreds of farmers in all parts of the Commonwealth indicate that no great change in the crop program for 1932 compared with 1931, will be made, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Intentions are to plant slightly more corn and tobacco, to have the same amount of hay, and to reduce oats plantings one per cent. While the intended acreage of potatoes in the North Atlantic States is three per cent less than last year, the Pennsylvania total may be five per cent greater.

The only pronounced change is in the planting of barley. The intentions are to plant 15 per cent more than in 1931. The trend in barley acreage was downward from Civil War days until 1914, the total dropping to 7,000 acres. Since the World War, the acreage planted has increased gradually until it appears that the total for 1932 will be almost ten times that of 1914.

Because of the increasing interest in the crop, the Bureau of Statistics and Information has issued this year estimates for the first time covering the product of barley by counties. The ten leading counties with the production in bushels for each are: Somerset, 127,990; Berks, 114,540; York, 104,440; Tioga, 91,300; Schuylkill, 86,090; Centre, 78,910; Adams, 58,970; Chester, 57,880; Lehigh, 55,930; and Franklin, 52,960.

The average acre yield of barley in Pennsylvania last year was 26.5 bushels—almost 10 bushels more than the United States average.

Farmers May Increase 1932 Potato Acreage

(Continued from page 2)

According to January 1 acreage intentions, Pennsylvania farmers expect to plant 197,000 acres to potatoes, an increase of three per cent over 1931 when the acreage was 191,000, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service estimates. The total for all States may be slightly less than a year ago.

There are marked variations in the changes growers propose to make in the different States and between different districts within some States. The most pronounced decreases are reported for the early Southern commercial areas. Intended decreases for other parts of the country are, in general, heaviest for shipping areas at greatest distance from their principal market outlets. For other areas that are within truck-hauling distance of market, or which produce potatoes mostly for local sale or for home use, the acreage plans range from only slight decreases to increases of as much as 10 per cent.

Detect Poor Cows

Record keeping on milk production of dairy cows becomes of greater importance as milk prices decline. Detective work should be started at once and continued until all profit losers are definitely spotted. Then "out they go" should be the slogan.

Keep Milk Clean

Sterile milk utensils greatly reduce bacteria in milk. Pails, cans, and strainers should be sterilized by boiling or by use of live steam under pressure. Clean milk tastes better and keeps longer.

Touch Wood!

And now we hear the people say That winter's gone and lost its way. If so, I hope that lost 'twill stay

And not come raging round in May.

—PORTLAND EXPRESS.

Many Farmers Grind Own Feed

May, 1932

Job Done Cheaply and Easily at Home if Enough Grain is Grown and Used

Feed grinding is one farm job that can be done as cheaply with a small burr-type grinder and a half-horsepower electric motor as with the larger hammer mill which use five or ten horsepower, according to B. A. Jennings of the New York State college of agriculture.

Whether it pays for a farm to have a feed grinder depends on how much grain is grown and fed, on the distance to the grist mill, and on the charge for grinding. The cost varies with different kinds of grain, the amount of moisture, and how fine it is ground, and may range from ten to eighty cents a ton, he says.

When an electric motor is used in grinding feed, the job should be made more or less automatic; the grain must run from the bins in a chute, feed directly to the mill, and then dropped into a feed box under the grinder or blown back into a granary bin. A paddle-like arrangement can be made on the bottom of the feed chute to feed the grain into the mill so it is unnecessary to have a man feed grain into the mill. With such an arrangement the feed grinding can be done while doing chores.

Small capacity burr mills are available for motors as low as one-half horse power, and other sizes may be used up to the larger hammer mills which may use five or ten horsepower. On the average, according to Mr. Jennings, a motor uses about a kilowatt of current an hour when working at full load.

Don't Buy Cows on Basis of One-Day Fat Test

Day Fat Test

New Jersey dairy farmers who are buying replacement cows should not be greatly influenced by the results of fat tests on one-day samples, warns Prof. F. C. Button, associate dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He contends that the fresh milk samples give little indication of the average test of a cow.

"Since the composition of milk from different breeds and from individual cows varies decidedly, it is reasonable to expect variations from different herds," says Professor Button. "There is a variation in the fat content of milk from the same herd from milking to milking and from day to day, and this daily variation, most apparent in the small herds, may exceed 1 per cent. Recent data prove that the milk from herds of 30 to 43 per cent of milk plant patrons varies more than 1 per cent in fat tests from day to day and that only 17 to 23 per cent of milk from various farms shows variations of less than 5 per cent. When the average of these daily tests is taken over a period of fifteen days, however, the result will check with the test of the composite sample covering the same period and the same milk."

Professor Button urges members of herd improvement associations to pay more attention to the yearly production of their cows since the yearly average will give a true test of a cow's or herd's butterfat production. The most accurate procedure to follow when buying cows from a dealer who cannot furnish reliable cow testing association records, he declares, is to take a composite sample of an average of the test over a period of five, ten or fifteen days.

Corn Grown With Tractor

In an experiment at State College last year it required 5.63 man hours and 4.64 tractor hours an acre to grow 69 acres of corn with tractor equipment.

Queer Weather

On still, cold nights when the air is exceptionally calm temperatures may vary by as much as 10 degrees within short distances. In extreme cases the distance may be as little as 300 feet, though it is usually half a mile or more. A killing frost may damage vegetation on the ground or on low land when a thermometer stationed high above it shows a temperature well above freezing. United States Weather Bureau experts have found that the ideal place to record temperature is 5 or 6 feet above the ground.

Per capita consumption of meat in the United States averages a little more than one-third of a pound a day, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total per capita consumption of meats last year was 133.2 pounds, an increase of about one-half pound over 1930. Per capita consumption of various meats for 1931 were: Pork, 69.6; beef, 49.6; veal, 6.9; lamb and mutton, 7.1.

A reliable dairy thermometer is cheap insurance against losing a premium or having milk rejected.

—DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

If Summer Comes

May, 1932

Flies will come also. They are always hungry and several species like the taste of cow blood. Feed is cheap but still too expensive to board flies. Dairymen are in favor of capital punishment for flies. So are the cows.

Arrangements have been made to supply all members of the Association with a product known as Kem-Trates. This product is being used by some of the largest farms in America and has proven itself to be one of the most efficient preparations for controlling flies around dairy farms. Kem-Trates is a concentrated solution put up in quart cans. A quart can of this solution mixed with nine gallons of kerosene and three quarts of lubricating oil will make ten gallons of dependable fly spray. The resulting product is not only valuable for cattle but kills ticks, mites, lice and hog lice. The directions for mixing are included with each can.

Kem-Trates has secured endorsement from several dairy associations who know its worth from experience. Their say so prompts confidence in its efficiency. The same care that must be taken in handling any fly spray around milk must be exercised in the handling of this product. We believe that the low cost makes it available to every member. This product may be purchased by mailing checks direct to the manufacturer, Richard W. Leonard, Incorporated, 2122 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, or by sending orders with check to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association office, 219 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. The price appears in an advertisement with each can.

Now for the side movement. Carry the buckle to the right, making a bow of your body while you keep your head under the string. This will bring the left hip up toward the left elbow. Now carry the buckle to the left, bowing the body to the left. Practice till you get a free, easy motion.

Now try the circular movement. Carry the buckle to the front, then over a circular path, to the right, to the back, to the left, to the front. Do it again and again until you make large, slow, perfect circles, and be especially careful to keep the head in place. When you have learned the circle to the right, try it in the opposite direction. Ten times each way is good, twenty is better.

The Cross-Over—Here is an easy one that will make your trunk muscles tough as whipcord.

Lie on the back, in the form of a cross; the arms extended. Carry the right foot up and to the left until it rests in the left hand. This movement twists and squeezes the abdomen and its contents; and it is easy unless you are stiff or troubled with a large waistline.

Return the right foot to its place, and put the left foot in the right hand. Don't cheat; keep arms well extended. Now alternate right and left, rolling the hips briskly, and grunting a little—if you must.

This exercise can be done in a standing position. It is then more difficult, and is known as the Cross-kick.

Sweeten Sour Soils

Alfalfa requires a sweet soil. Some soils are suitable for this legume and others can be put in the proper condition. Your county agent will test soil samples and inform you of the amount of lime needed.

• Not available.

Per capita consumption of meat in the United States averages a little more than one-third of a pound a day, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total per capita consumption of meats last year was 133.2 pounds, an increase of about one-half pound over 1930. Per capita consumption of various meats for 1931 were: Pork, 69.6; beef, 49.6; veal, 6.9; lamb and mutton, 7.1.

A reliable dairy thermometer is cheap insurance against losing a premium or having milk rejected.

—DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

A New Name for an Old Complaint—Dyskinnesia

May, 1932

(Continued from page 6)

Churning—This exercise is the hardest to learn and the easiest to do. Do it in front of a mirror. First, buckle a belt about your waist in the usual fashion. Then, suspend a jack-knife or other article from the chandelier, and sit directly under it. Then, while you keep your head directly under the jack-knife, make a circle with the buckle of the belt from right to left or from left to right.

Begin by practicing the forward and backward movements only. They will pass along the diameter of the circle you are going to make later.

Crumple down; then, straighten up. Keep your head where it belongs, and make the buckle travel at least six inches forward and back.

Now for the side movement. Carry the buckle to the right, making a bow of your body while you keep your head under the string. This will bring the left hip up toward the left elbow. Now carry the buckle to the left, bowing the body to the left. Practice till you get a free, easy motion.

Now try the circular movement. Carry the buckle to the front, then over a circular path, to the right, to the back, to the left, to the front. Do it again and again until you make large, slow, perfect circles, and be especially careful to keep the head in place. When you have learned the circle to the right, try it in the opposite direction. Ten times each way is good, twenty is better.

Commercial lawn treatment preparations containing fertilizer and proper quantities of lead arsenate can be obtained at many stores. The retail prices of these commercial preparations compares so favorably with the cost of lead arsenate and the equivalent fertilizing materials that interested persons are urged to investigate costs before attempting home-mixing of lawn treatment preparations.

Commercial lawn treatment preparations containing fertilizer and proper quantities of lead arsenate can be obtained at many stores. The retail prices of these commercial preparations compares so favorably with the cost of lead arsenate and the equivalent fertilizing materials that interested persons are urged to investigate costs before attempting home-mixing of lawn treatment preparations.

Lead arsenate applied this spring will be in an advantageous location in the soil by the middle of July for the killing of young grubs which will hatch from eggs laid next summer, Rex points out. Several years' protection from a single application is not uncommon. The use of lead arsenate with reasonable care, although the compound is poisonous, involves no more risk than does the use of many other chemicals common to the household of today, he says.

</div



40c A GAL. FOR FLY SPRAY

Why pay a big price for FLY SPRAY when KEM-TRATES will give you satisfactory results and at a cost you can afford?

Tried and proven over a period of years by many of the leading MILK PRODUCERS, such as: Carnation Milk Farms, Twin City Milk Producers Assn., Des Moines Co-operative Dairy Marketing Assn., Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., and many others too numerous to mention.

KEM-TRATES are guaranteed to give you satisfaction or your money refunded. Eleven years of success and hundreds of users back this guarantee.

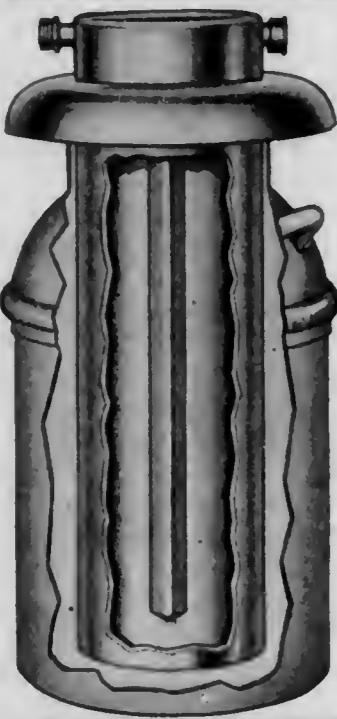
1 Quart KEM-TRATES, \$ 2.50, makes 10 gals. SPRAY
1 Six Qt. Can " \$12.00, makes 50 gals. SPRAY
Prices Include Delivery Charges To You

All you do is add Kerosene. Full directions for mixing and using on each can.

Send checks either to your Association Office, direct to us or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. prepaid.

Order Your Season's KEM-TRATES Early

RICHARD W. LEONARD, INC.
325 W. HURON ST. Phone: Sup. 8088 CHICAGO



This Is a Depression Special

You Can Save \$3.00 on a HURRI-KOOL MILK COOLER
BY ORDERING AT ONCE

Original price \$7.50—for a limited time your check for \$4.50 will bring standard No. 106 Hurri-Kool Cooler for 10 gallon can to you prepaid parcel post. This advertisement will appear but once. Inexpensive, simple, sanitary, efficient, durable. Fill the milk can shipping full of milk, place the milk can in the cooling tank, insert the Hurri-Kool in the can, and connect with the water supply. No stirring necessary. Four gallons cooling water per minute will quickly cool milk to within 5 degrees of water. Guaranteed. Mail your order or inquiry at once to get this special price.

HURRI-KOOL DIVISION
[NORTH] MANCHESTER, IND.

Dairy Cattle FOR SALE

From 200 to 400 head of fancy high grade fresh cows and close springers to show you in Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Prices the lowest. Quality the best. Test guarantee given. Several carloads arriving weekly. Also a wide selection in Iowa farm horses.

Lewis H. Furgason
Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

When answering advertisements always mention the fact that you saw the Ad in the Milk Producers' Review

A New Safe



Antiseptic
FOR TREATMENT OF
COWS UDDERS AND TEATS
FOR
INFECTIONS AND ULCERATIONS
Send your inquiry to
The Special Products Co. BRISTOL, PA.

Kentucky blue grass grows in any section of Pennsylvania where the soil is fertile enough. Where the soil is less fertile, the Canadian blue grass will grow.

OVERSTOCKED—

Cows for Sale!

We are forced to sell some of our 150 Milk Cows in order to reduce our surplus milk. In the past, to maintain our production, we have been forced to buy some Grade Cows. We prefer to sell Grades but will sell either Purebreds or Grades. Considering Quality. Prices will be Reasonable.

In my absence Mr. Bauke Joustra, my partner and farm manager, will show you the cattle and quote you prices.

E. B. BENNETT

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Uncle Ab says that it sometimes seems that the world is made up of equally of persons who know too much, and of those who know too little.

Greased Pig

"Dad, what is influence?"
"Influence, my son, is a thing you think you have until you try to use it."—D. W. WAHRE JAJOB (BERLIN).

TUBULAR COOLING INCREASES PROFITS

TUBULAR cooling and aeration of milk means better milk—improves flavor—safeguards against souring. "Rejects" are avoided. Losses are avoided. And in those sections where milk is graded the properly cooled and aerated product brings a better price. And a good tubular cooler doesn't cost you a lot of money. An Oriole Genuine Tubular Cooler, Model A, 35 gals. an hour, will cost you only \$30.00—Model B, 50 gals. an hour, only \$37.50, plus transportation charges. Oriole Tubular Coolers have always been popular with dairymen. No soldered, hard-to-clean corners between tubes—swinging spout—ten 1 1/4" tubes with big return bends give wonderful cooling capacity—improved trough—strongly built—light weight. All the cooling efficiency of big coolers in coolers of just the right sizes and capacities for your dairy. Write for literature.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
Philadelphia, 2324 Market St. Pittsburgh, 1139 Penn Ave.
Baltimore, Russell & Ostend Sts.

SEEDS THAT GROW

Tested Vegetable Grain and Grass Seeds

Garden and Farm Implements of all kinds in stock. J. I. Case C. C. Tractor, also Standard Viking, Small Farm Tractors, Cattle and Poultry supplies.

WE SOLICIT YOUR NEEDS AT REDUCED PRICES

Martin C. Ribsam & Sons Co.
143-5-7 East Front St.
TRENTON, N. J.

May, 1932

Heard About Town

At the request of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, the Dairy Council Quality Control reports of farm inspections have been placed on file at the various receiving stations and milk plants throughout the territory where they will be available to State and municipal inspectors for checking purposes.

Five Dairy Council fieldmen were assigned to assist in controlling a rather serious outbreak of ropey milk in parts of Maryland recently.

At a meeting held in the Court House at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, on March 22nd, a certain milk dealer made a stirring speech in which he accused the Inter-State of holding the meeting preparatory to reducing the price of milk to the farmers. He claimed to know for a fact that the price was to be reduced April 15th. We nominate him for membership in Lowell Thomas's tall-story-teller's club.

Dairy farms on which "A" milk is produced must be white washed spring and fall. Now is the time for the spring white washing. Of course, if the stables are painted no white washing is needed.

Seems as though about every third man one meets in some districts is selling some kind of refrigeration to dairymen to cool their milk. All sorts of claims and statements are made in an effort to secure the prospect's name on the dotted line. Our advice to the producer is to study the advantages of each machine and then decide for himself which best fits his needs.

Turner and Wescott are closing their feeder plants in southern Lancaster County, with the possible exception of Fulton House, and are planning to handle all the milk at their main plant at Glen Roy.

The installation of a new and very modern can washer at the Abbotts' plant at Oxford has speeded up the receiving of milk at that plant considerably. Plans are now being put into operation to schedule milk deliveries so as to further speed up the receiving of milk.

Horace F. Temple
INCORPORATED

Printer
and
Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Bell Phone No. 1

Some dairymen object to plans to improve their dairy herds, feeling that better cows will mean more milk on the market, and recently at a meeting one dairyman urged the reduction of milk per cow as a means of providing better markets. This seems about as reasonable as planting corn in hills ten feet apart as a means of reducing corn production. Why not save labor by planting fewer acres or milking fewer cows to attain the same end?

HERE'S BIG NEWS!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
CROP PRICE GUARANTY NOW INCLUDES
ALL McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR-OPERATED MACHINES

8½¢
COTTON
for Midland cotton,
New Orleans quotation.

50¢
CORN
for No. 2 Yellow corn,
Chicago quotation.

70¢
WHEAT
for No. 2 Hard wheat,
Chicago quotation.

In response to popular demand International Harvester's Crop Price Guaranty offer has, as of this date, been extended to include besides tractors and combines every McCormick-Deering machine operated through a tractor hitch, power take-off, or tractor belt pulley.

You can now purchase a McCormick-Deering tractor or any McCormick-Deering tractor-operated machine with a definite price guaranty on varying quantities of cotton, corn, or wheat. If market quotations for these products do not reach the guaranteed price shown here-with at the time payment becomes due on notes given and maturing this year, farmers buying equipment under this plan will receive a credit equal to the difference.

Remember—this offer covers the very latest models of McCormick-Deering power equipment for fast work and low-cost production. It is no longer necessary to delay the purchase of the machines you need because of uncertainty as to the prices you will receive later in the year for cotton, corn, or wheat.

Come in and get full details of the Harvester Company's unique Crop Price Guaranty.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BALTIMORE, MD.

HARRISBURG, PA.

COOL YOUR MILK PROPERLY

SPECIAL NEW LOW PRICE \$4.95

Proper cooling of milk and cream with the Milcare Automatic Stirrer will check bacteria growth, and eliminate Animal Heat and Off-flavors. Will enable you to produce a high quality product, which means more profit for you.

Inter-State members may secure this cooler delivered by prepaid parcel post, which formerly sold for \$9.50 each, by forwarding money order or check for \$4.95 to the Milcare Corporation at Fergus Falls, Minn., or to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILCARE Corporation
FERGUS FALLS,
MINN.



NICE REG. U.S.A.
THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Facts of Interest

In 1931 a total of 151 canning establishments in Canada canned or packed 5,960,388 cases of vegetables, of which 2,045,858 were tomatoes; 1,356,879 were corn; 1,118,790 peas and the remainder beans, asparagus, spinach, etc.

At Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, owned by W. M. and J. M. Anderson, Imp. Dairylike Leda, one of the aged cows in the large purebred Jersey herd, has completed the exceptional production record of 701.13 lbs. of butterfat, 15,458 lbs. of milk in a 365-day official test.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year
 at
 Occupation
 Name
 Address

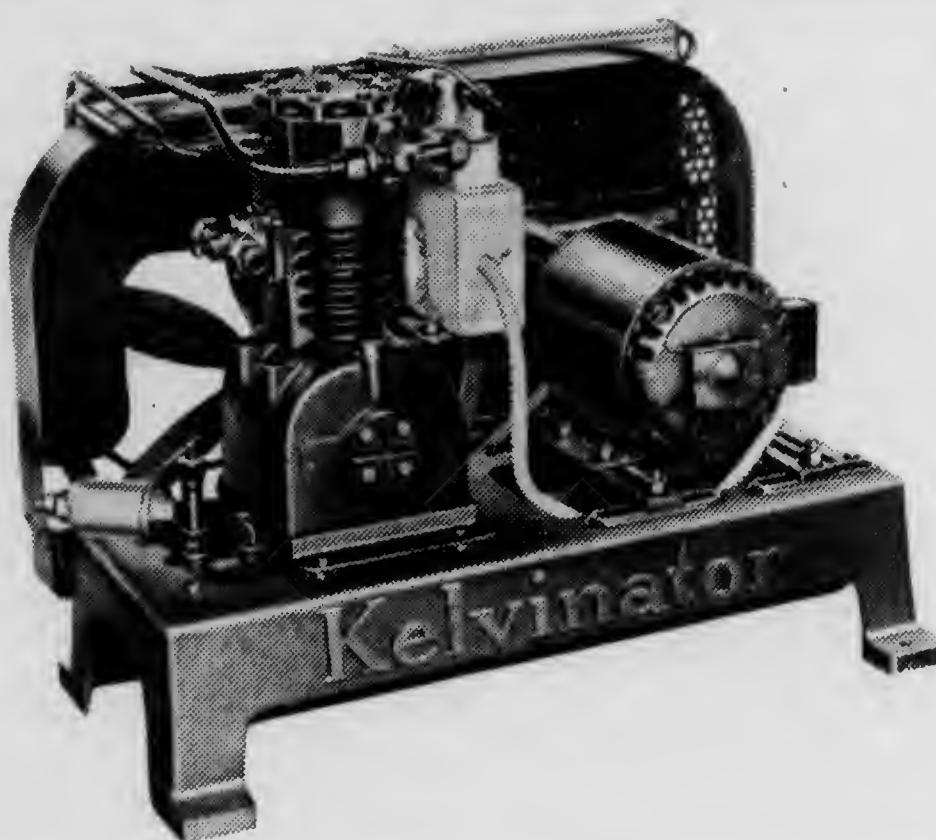
We write insurance
 in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name.....	Address.....	City.....	County.....
Insurance Begins.....	19.....	Expires.....	
Business.....	Mfg. Name.....		
Type of Body.....	Year Model.....	No. Cylinder.....	
Serial No.....	Motor No.....	Truck.....	
Capacity.....	Serial No.....	Motor No.....	

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



Let our representative make a survey of your requirements and submit a recommendation as to suitable Kelvinator equipment—entirely without obligation to you.

Philadelphia Electric Company
 Commercial Refrigeration Section
 Ninth and Sansom Streets
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me information on cooling milk with electricity.

Name.....
 Address.....
 P. O. State.....

Philadelphia Electric Company
 1000 Chestnut Street

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
 RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect June 1st, 1932.
 Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
 These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is up to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Miles	Basic price June 1st, 1932			May cream and surplus prices		
	Basic quantity	Freight rate	Price	Cream	Surplus	
	Per 100#	3% Milk	Test	Per 100#	Per 100#	
1 to 10	Inc.	.268	\$1.71	3.	\$0.73	: \$0.33
11 to 20	"	.283	1.70	3.05	0.75	: 0.35
21 to 30	"	.303	1.68	3.1	0.77	: 0.37
31 to 40	"	.313	1.67	3.15	0.79	: 0.39
41 to 50	"	.333	1.65	3.2	0.81	: 0.41
51 to 60	"	.343	1.64	3.25	0.83	: 0.43
61 to 70	"	.364	1.62	3.3	0.85	: 0.45
71 to 80	"	.374	1.61	3.35	0.87	: 0.47
81 to 90	"	.389	1.59	3.4	0.89	: 0.49
91 to 100	"	.399	1.58	3.45	0.91	: 0.51
101 to 110	"	.414	1.57	3.5	0.93	: 0.53
111 to 120	"	.424	1.56	3.55	0.95	: 0.55
121 to 130	"	.434	1.55	3.6	0.97	: 0.57
131 to 140	"	.450	1.53	3.65	0.99	: 0.59
141 to 150	"	.460	1.52	3.7	1.01	: 0.61
151 to 160	"	.475	1.51	3.75	1.03	: 0.63
161 to 170	"	.480	1.50	3.8	1.05	: 0.65
171 to 180	"	4.90	1.49	3.85	1.07	: 0.67
181 to 190	"	5.05	1.48	3.9	1.09	: 0.69
191 to 200	"	5.10	1.47	3.95	1.11	: 0.71
201 to 210	"	5.20	1.46	4.	1.13	: 0.73
211 to 220	"	5.35	1.45	4.05	1.15	: 0.75
221 to 230	"	5.40	1.44	4.1	1.17	: 0.77
231 to 240	"	5.50	1.43	4.15	1.19	: 0.79
241 to 250	"	5.56	1.42	4.2	1.21	: 0.81
251 to 260	"	5.66	1.41	4.25	1.23	: 0.83
261 to 270	"	5.76	1.40	4.3	1.25	: 0.85
271 to 280	"	5.81	1.40	4.35	1.27	: 0.87
281 to 290	"	5.96	1.38	4.4	1.29	: 0.89
291 to 300	"	6.00	1.38	4.45	1.31	: 0.91
			4.5	1.33		: 0.93
			4.55	1.35		: 0.95
			4.6	1.37		: 0.97
			4.65	1.39		: 0.99
			4.7	1.41		: 1.01
			4.75	1.43		: 1.03
			4.8	1.45		: 1.05
			4.85	1.47		: 1.07
			4.9	1.49		: 1.09
			4.95	1.51		: 1.11
			5.	1.53		: 1.13

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
 Philadelphia, Penna.
 Issued May 28th, 1932.

H. O. Rebbeck, H. P. Miller,
 President. Secretary.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa.

No. 2

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect June 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a different
tial of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up
or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to
producers and has allowed the buyers 10¢ per cwt. for handling charge at
terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers
shall in addition take up the following contributions and payments.
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per
hundred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price
listed herein.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per
hundred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price June 1st, 1932

May Cream and surplus prices

Basic price June 1st, 1932	May	Cream	Surplus
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Test	Quantity	Per cent.	Per cent.
100	100	100	100
1.00	4.6	31.34	7.58
1.05	2.16	4.35	1.26
1.1	2.13	4.7	1.28
1.15	2.20	4.75	1.30
1.20	2.22	4.75	1.32
1.25	2.24	4.8	1.34
1.3	2.26	4.85	1.36
1.35	2.28	4.9	1.38
1.4	2.30	4.95	1.40
1.45	2.32	5.	1.42
1.5	2.34	5.05	1.44
1.55	2.36	5.05	1.45
1.6	2.38	5.1	1.48
1.65	2.40	5.15	1.50
1.7	2.42	5.2	1.52
1.75	2.44	5.25	1.54
1.8	2.46	5.3	1.56
1.85	2.48	5.35	1.58
1.9	2.50	5.40	1.60
1.95	2.52	5.45	1.62
2.	2.54	5.45	1.64
2.05	2.56	5.5	1.66
2.1	2.58	5.55	1.68
2.15	2.60	5.6	1.70
2.2	2.62	5.65	1.72
2.25	2.64	5.7	1.74
2.3	2.66	5.7	1.76
2.35	2.68	5.75	1.78
2.4	2.7	5.8	1.80
2.45	2.72	5.85	1.82
2.5	2.74	5.9	1.84
2.55	2.76	5.95	1.86
2.6	2.78	6.	1.88
2.65	2.80	6.	1.90
2.7	2.82	6.05	1.92
2.75	2.84	6.1	1.94
2.8	2.86	6.15	1.96
2.85	2.88	6.2	1.98
2.9	2.90	6.25	2.00
2.95	2.92	6.3	2.02
3.	2.94	6.	2.04

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued May 28th, 1932.

S. Allebach

President.

H. P. Fields

Secretary.

New Milk Law in New Jersey*

By WILLIAM B. DURYEA
Secretary Department of Agriculture, State of New Jersey

Inter-State Milk Producers
Dept. of Agr. Economic Division
N. Y. State College of Agriculture
Cornell University
D

act carries with it complete requirements
to be followed by collectors and distribu-
tors of milk.

The new law provides that every shipper
of milk must secure a permit from the
State Department of Health, or from the
municipal health department, before milk
can be shipped. These departments are
given authority to refuse to issue or to
revoke permits upon due cause. In a
general way it may be said that this act
requires that all milk, whether produced
in this state or outside, must comply
with the same sanitary requirements, this
to be determined by actual inspection of
the premises where the milk is produced or
handled.

While the act does not satisfy everyone,
it is the most significant step that New
Jersey has ever taken in the safeguarding
of its milk supply and in giving to pro-
ducers the square deal that has been lack-
ing in the past. A great deal of the success
of the act depends upon the vigilance with
which it is enforced.

Other bills with meritorious features
are before the Legislature and in one or
two cases these would give the dairymen
of the state additional protection through
limitation of the milk shed. Chapter
131 of the Laws of 1932, when made fully
operative, will be found to be a highly
constructive measure and any weaknesses
that develop can be taken care of by
amendments after the act has been tried
out.

*Reprinted from New Jersey "State Department
Service," May, 1932.

85 Associations Test 36,694 Cows in 1931

Eighty-five dairy herd improvement
associations tested 36,694 cows last year,
I. O. Sidelman, of the Pennsylvania State
College dairy extension service, reports
after summarizing records for the year.

Average production of milk per cow
was 8081 pounds and average production
of butterfat was 312.8 pounds, an increase
of 2.8 pounds over the previous year.
This is the second year that the average
milk production has exceeded 8000 pounds
and the fifth consecutive year that the
average butterfat production has been
more than 300 pounds.

During the year 1023 herds produced
300 pounds or more butterfat a cow.
Fifty-nine associations had averages of
300 pounds or more butterfat per cow for
the year, Buffalo Valley of Union county
leading with 381 pounds. Every associa-
tion in the state averaged more than 6000
pounds of milk per cow, with Buffalo
Valley again leading with 10,887 pounds
per cow.

Lycoming county association had the
herd with highest butterfat average per
cow, 547 pounds. This was a registered
Holstein herd of 17 cows. A grade Jersey
in Allegheny county led in butterfat pro-
duction among all the cows with a yield
of 927.4 pounds for the year.

Chester county had the largest number
of cows tested, 2918, and Bradford county
led in 300-pound butterfat producers with
68.

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Inter-
State Milk Producers' Association, Incor-
porated, held its usual bi-monthly meeting
at the headquarters of the Association in
Philadelphia, May 13th and 14th, 1932.

The sessions were presided over by
H. D. Allebach, president of the organi-
zation, during which, in addition to the
transaction of routine business, the Board
considered many problems in connection
with the Association's marketing program
and also approved the action of its Sales
Committee in connection with modifications
of the Philadelphia Selling Plan, which
became effective on May 1st, 1932.

During its sessions, the meeting was
attended by all but two of its directors,
the officers of the Association and the
field representatives of the Association
and of the Dairy Council.

In addition the following farm rep-
resentatives attended the various sessions:
A. B. Brenninger, Juniata County; Har-
vey Murphy, Howard Ziegler and Carl
Dunmire from Montgomery County; and
E. R. Bishop, Queen Anne's County,
Maryland.

Following the usual roll call, reports
were received from I. Ralph Zollers,
Secretary; F. M. Twining, of the Field
and Test Department; C. I. Cohee, Sec-
retary and Dr. E. G. Lechner, of the
Quality Control Department of the
Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

President Allebach followed with a
general review of marketing conditions,
not only in our own territory, but also in
the various markets in the United States
as well as abroad and the influences of
some of these markets on our own market-
ing program. He discussed the cream and
butter markets at length and the influence
of excessive production of all classes of
dairy products and their influence on the
fluid milk marketing situation. He also
very thoroughly outlined the program and
problems of the Association in connection
with the proposed modification of the Philadelphia Selling Plan and its
relationship in connection with the use of
a program of marketing a portion of
the basic supply of our milk for use as
table cream, as had been agreed upon by
the Sales Committee, subject to the ap-
proval of the Association's Board of
Directors.

Following a very thorough discussion
of this program, the Board of Directors,
on motion, duly seconded, formally ap-
proved of the action of the Sales Commit-
tee, in the adoption of this program.

Reports from individual directors as to
conditions in their respective territories
indicated that recent heavy rains in many
sections had had considerable effect on
general farm operations. Grain crops,
wheat, oats and corn are coming along
well although in some sections corn
planting has been late and these crops
have felt the effect of a backward spring.
Alfalfa and hay crops have made satis-
factory growth, as a rule, alfalfa is in
particularly good condition.

Milk production has varied, in some
sections it has increased, while in others
has been stationary and in some, indi-
cated a decline.

In many cases farmers are doing all

of their own farm and dairy work, rather
than employing extra labor and progress
in such cases is somewhat retarded.

Lower market prices were reported for
practically all classes of farm products.

Truck crop prices showed decreases in
comparison with those of last year.

While the outlook for crop production
was believed to be favorable, there was a
general feeling that prices were so low
that there was some question as to the
profitable return in dollars and cents,
during the coming season.

B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin
County, Penna., was elected a director of
the Association, to fill the unexpired
term of S. Blaine Lehman, director from
Franklin County, Penna., who had resign-
ed.

Coming Annual Meeting

It was decided by the Board of Directors
that the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Inter-
State Milk Producers' Association be held
at the Elks Hotel, Broad Street between
Race and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania (within a half block of the
Association's headquarters) on November
29th and 30th.

The following general and sub-committes
were named by the president, to
serve in connection with the meeting.

GENERAL COMMITTEE	WOMEN'S COMMITTEE
Frederick Shangle	Mrs. Robert F. Brinton
I. Ralph Zollers	Mrs. Frederick Shangle
Robt. F. Brinton	Mrs. H. D. Allebach
F. P. Willits	Mrs. I. Ralph Zollers
F. M. Twining	Mrs. A. B. Waddington
C. I. Cohee	Mrs. F. M. Twining
August A. Miller	Mrs. C. I. Cohee

PROGRAM COMMITTEE	ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
F. P. Willits	F. M. Twining
I. Ralph Zollers	C. I. Cohee
August A. Miller	

BANQUET COMMITTEE
Robert F. Brinton Frederick Shangle

The following named Directors, whose
terms expire with the coming Annual
Meeting were read by the president: H.
D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery County,
Penns.; S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dor-
chester County, Maryland; Ira J. Book,
Strasburg, Lancaster County, Penna.;
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester
County, Penna.; E. H. Donovan, Smyrna,
Kent County, Delaware; B. H. Welty,
Waynesboro, Franklin County, Penna.;
Albert Sarig, Bowers, Berks County,
Penns., and F. P. Willits, Ward, Delaware
County, Penna.

The executive session of the Board of
Directors was held on May 14th, trans-
acting routine business in connection
with the Association's financial and
general policies.

Quoting from the "New Jersey Crop
Report", issue of May, 1932, we note that
the supply of farm labor in that state, on
May 1st, was estimated at 123 per cent of
a normal, and that the demand at 81 per
cent of a normal, resulting in a potential
farm labor supply of 152 per cent as com-
pared with 130 per cent, the potential on
May 1, 1931 and 109 the potential on May
1, 1930.

Finally, if the dairy farmer is to be
required to adopt methods of sanitation in-
tended to safeguard the milk supply, the
same standards of cleanliness should apply
to pasteurizing and other phases of milk
handling after it leaves the farm. The

Farm Products Show Wide Price Variations

The current farm products price report of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveals some striking variations and anomalies as between areas. In some States, average prices are so low as to read like a price list for the year 1832 instead of one for today.

The farm price of eggs, for example, ranges from an average of 7 cents a dozen in Texas to an average of 22.8 cents a dozen in Massachusetts. The average for the United States is 10.2 cents a dozen. The farm price of butter ranges from a low of 17 cents a pound in Tennessee to a high of 28 cents a pound in Maine. The average for the United States is 21.9 cents a pound.

Chickens can be bought for as low as 9 cents a pound on farms in North Dakota; the highest average farm price was reported at 20.5 cents a pound in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The average for the United States is 12.6 cents a pound. The farm price of apples ranges from a low of 55 cents a bushel on farms in West Virginia to a high of \$1.75 a bushel in Arizona.

The average price of mules is only \$34 on farms in Montana but New York leads in high-priced mules at an average of \$125 a head. Pennsylvania also ranks high in mule value, the average farm price there being \$112 per mule. A horse not worth as much as a mule in Montana where average price on farms is \$31, but in New York horses rank high with a farm price of \$114. Horses are bringing on the average only \$32 a head in Texas, but \$111 in Pennsylvania. The low price for cows is an average of \$25 in Alabama, and the high price \$88 in New Jersey.

The farm price of lambs ranges from an average of 4.2 cents a pound in Texas and Montana to 7 cents a pound on farms in Maryland; sheep range from 2.1 cents a pound on farms in Wisconsin to 4.7 cents in Louisiana; veal calves from 4.7 cents in Louisiana; veal calves from 3.9 cents a pound in Alabama and Mississippi to 8.4 cents in Connecticut; beef cattle from 2.6 cents a pound in Mississippi to 5.5 cents in Connecticut; and hogs 2.9 cents a pound in North Dakota to 6 cents a pound in Rhode Island.

Wheat ranges from an average of 35 cents a bushel on farms in Oklahoma to 84 cents a bushel in Georgia; corn from 23 cents a bushel in Indiana to 68 cents on farms in Arizona, and oats from 18 cents a bushel in Indiana, Illinois, and Oklahoma to 46 cents a bushel in Utah.

The price of potatoes on farms ranges from 25 cents a bushel for old potatoes in Maine to \$1.16 a bushel for new crop stock in South Carolina, and of sweet-potatoes from 40 cents a bushel in Delaware to \$1.10 in West Virginia.

Cotton is the only commodity that shows uniformity in price as between States, the range being from 5 cents a pound on the average in Missouri to 6.2 cents in New Mexico, with a United States average of 5.7 cents.

The Canadian wheat carry-over July 31, 1932, will be in the neighborhood of 103 million bushels, according to an estimate published by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. This is the smallest carry-over since July 31, 1928. During the crop year it is estimated that 33,710,000 bushels of wheat were used for feed, Alberta using 13,600,000 bushels for that purpose; Saskatchewan, 7,623,000; Manitoba, 3,240,000 and Ontario, 7,709,000.

A grating on the floor of the milk cooler is of no aid in cooling the milk.

Beetle Regulations Cover Half of State

Latest details regarding the regulations and restrictions to be enforced this year in connection with the control of the Japanese beetle, have been announced by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The quarantine restrictions now cover approximately the eastern half of Pennsylvania; the line runs south from the Tioga and Bradford County line, includes the greater part of Lycoming, a part of Clinton, follows the line between Union and Snyder, splits Mifflin in half and then goes south between Huntingdon and Juana, and Fulton and Franklin Counties. All territory east of this line is included in the quarantine.

The restrictions affect the movement of nursery stock, greenhouse stock, soil, sand, compost and manure throughout the year. These may not lawfully be taken outside of the quarantine district without inspection and certification by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Officials say that inquiries are often made about the reason for having this regulation persist throughout the year. The reason is that the Japanese beetle is found in the immature or grub stage in the soil or soil products throughout the year, and the movement of any of this material would result in the extension of the infested district.

The restrictions of the movement of farm produce is necessary because of the flying habits of the beetle and for its preference of certain farm crops and produce. This year, the regulations are made to include only green corn on the cob, beans against 650,000 tons in 1930, a gain of three per cent in volume. Livestock sales associations reported sales for 1931 at 5,616 head as compared with 2,234 head in 1930, an increase of 151 per cent; incorporated wool pools handled 188,035 pounds in 1931 against 231,560 pounds in the previous year, a decrease of 23 per cent; fruit marketing associations (with 60 per cent of the total volume) sold 12,820 tons of fruit in 1931 compared to 8,948 tons in 1930, a gain of 43 per cent. Identical cooperatives which purchase farm supplies reported their 1931 purchases at 191,224 tons of fertilizers, lime, seeds as compared to 200,942 tons in 1930, a decrease of 4.8 per cent.

Although the value of farm products sold through cooperative organizations in 1931 was less than in 1930, the volume of all commodities handled, except wool, was greater than in 1930. The marketing of farm products comprised 83 per cent of all cooperative business in 1931, as compared with 82 per cent of the total in 1930. On the other hand, the cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, which in 1930 accounted for 18 per cent of the entire cooperative business, dropped to 17 per cent of the total in 1931. The sale of milk and milk products made up the bulk of the agricultural cooperative business, comprising 76 per cent of the total value; the marketing of fruits and vegetables accounted for 6 per cent of the total sales and the sale of livestock, eggs and feed constituted one per cent of the total.

The plant food taken by crops can be restored in the form of fertilizer, but that taken by erosion can not be restored, because this ruinous process takes the whole body of the soil, plant food and all. Land impoverished strictly by plant food depletion, as sometimes results from continuous growing of the clean-tilled crops, is not worn-out land; the only worn-out land is that which has been so badly washed by erosion that it would be entirely futile to undertake its reclamation.

Try to figure how to get more pleasure, profit, or satisfaction from a dollar than from a dollar's worth of annual flower seed; then buy the seed and plant it.

52,000 Pennsylvania Farmers Do \$43,000,000 Business Cooperatively*

Sale of Milk and Milk Products Comprise 76% of Total Value

More than 52,000 Pennsylvania farmers are now members of agricultural cooperative marketing or purchasing associations, according to H. A. Haneemann, market analyst, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The number increased over 3,000 during 1931, large interstate organizations gaining almost ten per cent while the small local groups lost five per cent.

Falling commodity prices throughout most of the year 1931 caused the sales through these associations to drop 19 per cent in value below those of 1930 and to reach the lowest level since 1926. A compilation of sales shows that the total business transacted by Pennsylvania farmers through their cooperative buying and selling organizations during the year amounted to \$42,773,055, as compared with \$53,981,244 in 1930.

The natural bright green color retained if the greens are left uncovered and cooked only until tender, says the New York state college of home economics. They may be cooked in either a large or a small quantity of water. In any case the vegetable water contains considerable minerals and vitamins and should be utilized in soups, or gravies, or chilis and used as a drink. The method of cooking is the same for any form of greens, whether spinach, chard, beet tops, dandelion greens, cress or leeks and the cooked dish should be very little altered in color from the raw leaf. Over cooking, and covering the kettle, results in a brownish-green color and a too soft texture, according to how long the greens are cooked.

For cooking spinach and chard, enough water clings to the leaves after washing Greens which do not retain so much moisture after washing may have a small amount of water added. They may be packed into an uncovered kettle, cooked for five or six minutes when they will begin to wilt down, and then turned to give the leaves on top a chance to cool. From eight to twenty minutes of cooking depending upon the kind of green, over moderate heat, should leave them tender but crisp and with a pleasing bright green color. Serve with salt and butter; lemon juice or vinegar may be added at the table if desired. A hard-boiled egg sliced over the top of the spinach adds attractiveness to the dish.

A pleasing way of preparing greens is in ramekins or individual baking dishes. Greased individual ramekins are filled two-thirds full with cooked, seasoned and chopped greens. Drop a fresh broken egg on top of each filled ramekin and season with salt and butter. The ramekin is then set in a pan of hot water and baked in a moderate oven until the egg has set.

Hot greens on toast are also attractive as a change from the more usual ways of serving. To a pint of chopped greens add a tablespoon of onion juice, two tablespoons of horse-radish, one-fourth cup of sour cream, and salt and pepper. Heat the mixture and spread it on slices of hot, well-buttered toast. Place two or three slices of crisp bacon and some minced cucumber pickle on top of each serving.

Experience and experiments show that a typical, good farm garden grows about \$46 worth of vegetable, in addition to potatoes figured at farm prices according to the New York State College of Agriculture. The food would cost nearly \$100 at retail. That is one reason for garden interest, and another is that families consider any produce grown at home to be just so much money saved.

Uncle Ab says there are times when the intelligent listener excels the intelligent talker.

*Reprinted from "State Department Service", May, 1932. "Weekly News Bulletin", Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Extra Care Makes Greens Palatable

June, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

June, 1932

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MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW
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at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



The special issue of the Milk Producers Review has no doubt reached all of our membership.

This special issue has brought to your attention the changes made in the Philadelphia Selling Plan.

Your officers and sales committee have been considering a plan for some time which would develop the use of cream produced in our own market. Cream that we were assured would be produced under our own sanitary program. Of necessity, however, we would have to compete, in marketing this product, with cream made in other sections of the country, particularly in the west, and therefore it could be marketed only at a price which would not be materially higher than outside cream, laid down in our market.

The marketing of cream, as planned, will no doubt relieve some of the load of excess basic milk production, and at the same time open a market for some of the distressed milk that has been floating around without a definite market, or when marketed could only be taken at surplus prices.

The program is a new one and will, we believe, simplify our general marketing program to a considerable extent. Under it, all producers will be equally effected and the decrease per 100 pounds of basic milk so small that we do not feel that it will be a burden on any of our producers.

Probably no one factor in milk production is so important from the standpoint of producing a high quality of milk, as proper cooling of the milk supply. Countless experiments have demonstrated the fact that bacteria develops rapidly in the warm milk and soon results in the milk becoming sour. Practical experience leads us to believe that many of the undesirable flavors developed in milk could be avoided if milk were quickly and properly cooled. Water supplies on many farms, particularly where dug wells or springs depend largely upon surface water, are used as a cooling medium, usually rise materially in temperature during the middle and latter end of the summer, continuing at a high temperature during the early fall months. Extreme care must be exercised with this type of water supply to insure sufficient cooling to produce a good quality of milk.

Care should be exercised to secure water in the cooling tank as at near the temperature of the water supply as possible. This may be done by having the pipes well underground and by insulating exposed pipes so as to maintain a low temperature of the water.

Covers on milk tanks will be found to be of great assistance in keeping warm air from coming in contact with the water supply. Substantial losses are incurred each year by thousands of dairymen who do not properly cool and maintain their milk at a low temperature. Avoid this loss on your farm by cooling the milk at least sixty degrees wherever possible. A good dairy thermometer used frequently is splendid insurance against loss of milk from improper cooling. Take temperatures often, change the water in the cooling tank when necessary and protect both your milk check and your market by delivering milk that has been properly cooled immediately following the milking.

Your Milk Supply Today

Quite often producers of milk express grave concern in the whys and wherefores regarding their milk supply, the trend of prices and the relative consumption, in these days of stress, of their various products. The problems of supply and demand are important factors, not alone in their milk supply, but in practically all other classes of farm products.

The economic conditions, unfavorable to all alike, not only in this country but in foreign countries as well, have as their source many problems. Some of them difficult to understand, some of them hard to solve, and some of them may lack easy solving. Many of our farm problems today are just as hard to solve as some of the economic problems.

Even the "B" receiving stations are demanding, at present, a low temperature. No doubt the distributors will demand approximately a sixty-degree temperature very soon. In addition to the temperature we will have to watch all odors very carefully, more carefully than ever before, because with the present large surplus of milk the distributors naturally will have to be a little more careful what kind of milk they buy, if they are going to keep their retail business up to the mark on the street. It is going to be a case of quality to hold our trade this year, just as much as it is that of price. Let's each do the best we can in producing milk with a low temperature and free from all objectionable odors, so we can increase our sales during the time.

MARKET CONDITIONS

II. D. ALLEBACH

Conditions in the Philadelphia milk market during the month of May have improved over those of April. The change made in the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the May issue of the Review was printed was sent you by means of a special issue of the May Review, which I feel explained practically everything about the new plan in detail. We regret that we could not print the details of the plan in the May issue, but also that the selling plan had to date back to May first, but there didn't seem to be anything else we could do under the circumstances. Even with this, we are saying that, with the low price of butter, let us caution our producers not to increase your production, because this change in program should warn anyone that there is still too much milk and milk products in this country to meet the needs of the consuming public.

Just what our selling plan will be for 1933 has not yet been decided, but we are meeting during the month of June to discuss the plan. We hope that we don't have to make any radical changes but there seems to be some need of modifying the plan to a certain extent, although in modifying it we will have to bear in mind that it has to be along the lines of curtailing instead of increasing production. If some plan should be adopted that appears to be an advantage to some producers and increases their production, it might be the means of reducing price. The question is whether we have a large production and low price, lower than at present, or, whether we have to increase our production in line with consumption and try to maintain our present prices. So it will be questionable whether we can do either. With the large production of basic milk and also a large amount of milk on the market, it is more essential that we give better care to our milk than we ever did before so as to increase consumption on the whole; in other words, get the consumer to use more rather than less of our products. In the first place low temperature will play a big part along those lines. Cleaning is another big factor. Both the Boards of Health and the distributors are becoming very particular about low temperatures of milk, and, milk going to an "A" milk plant and direct shipped milk will have to be cooled down near sixty degrees. I am afraid that milk, if it is going to be acceptable on either of these two markets, must be the highest quality possible. In some cases this can be done with the present methods on the farm if we actually use them; in other cases you will have to use either ice or electric refrigeration. Milk, we believe, will have to be cooled lower this summer than ever before if we are going to be able to sell it in either of the two markets above me.

The special issue has brought to your attention the changes made in the Philadelphia Selling Plan. Your officers and sales committee have been considering a plan for some time which would develop the use of cream produced in our own market. Cream that we were assured would be produced under our own sanitary program. Of necessity, however, we would have to compete, in marketing this product, with cream made in other sections of the country, particularly in the west, and therefore it could be marketed only at a price which would not be materially higher than outside cream, laid down in our market.

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The program is a new one and will, we believe, simplify our general marketing program to a considerable extent.

Today our cities and towns are thronged with people who have little, if any means of employment, welfare work is general and what there is, is limited by lack of funds.

It is the belief of many that we will soon "go around the corner." With the winter season of the year behind us, we should look upon this in a more hopeful frame of mind.

Production in agriculture has probably been too high a plane and should be brought more closely in line with demand. Over-production, seldom, if ever, brought a reign of higher prices and cannot do so today.

Temporarily, we must be satisfied with having a little less money to spend and when we do spend, let us do it wisely. Keeping money in circulation means the life of trade and many of our commodity purchases are now at lower price levels.

Today is the time for planning for this forward movement. Time to study, to think cautiously, plan and carefully consider every situation confronting our industry and then move ahead along careful, cautious lines, looking toward a measure of improvement that will do the most good for all concerned and which will lead us out of the depressed conditions that have been confronting us for the past year or two.

(Continued on next column)

June, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for May, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers, for that month. For 92 score milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at the cream price.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City for the month.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (40/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (40/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Milk Council, 2c per 100 pounds (40/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other members of the Inter-State Dairy Council.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shell, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE May, 1932

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Basic Average
Per 100 Lbs.

Test
Per Cent.

Per 100 Lbs.

Price
Per Qt.

MILES

Per 100 Lbs.

3% Milk

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Freight Rates

Per 100 Lbs.

Price

At Country Receiving Stations

May, 1932

Test
Per Cent.

Per 100 Lbs.

Price
Per Qt.

MILES

Per 100 Lbs.

3% Milk

Quotations are at railroad points. Inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

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Freight Rates

Per 100 Lbs.

Price

At Receiving Stations

May, 1932



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Fixing Up a Room For a Teen-Age Girl

IF
If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken

Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,

And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,

If all men count with you, but none too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it;

And—what is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

"We would like to see every child drink a quart of milk a day, and every adult a pint", says Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of the Yale Medical School. "When such dietary habits become more general, we may look for impressive decreases, not only in tuberculosis, and in infant and maternal mortalities, but in diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, and many other conditions which are influenced directly or indirectly by an adequate dietary."

The most inviting tourist home gets the most business.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers'

Bread Omelet

3 eggs 3 slices bread
Soak bread in milk. Beat eggs and mix with bread. Pour into frying pan greased with butter. Cover pan and cook over medium fire.

MRS. A. B. WADDINGTON,
Woodstown, New Jersey.

Devils Food Cake
3 cups brown sugar 3/4 cup cold water
3/4 cup butter 2 tsp. soda
3 eggs 3 cups flour
4 tbsp. cocoa 1 tbsp. vanilla
3/4 cup sour milk

Cream butter and add sugar. Add cocoa. Add eggs well beaten, then flour and milk alternately. Dissolve soda in a little vinegar and mix with batter. Add vanilla. Bake as for other cakes. Makes four layers.

MRS. PHOEBE MUNDIS,
R. D. No. 10, York, Pa.

"You've got to give them a place where they can play", says Dr. Caroline Hedger in speaking, not of children, but of the teen-age boy and girl.

It is only natural that every girl should have a craving for a pretty room of her own where she can perhaps occasionally retreat even from the other members of the family, and to which she can with pride take visiting schoolmates.

The little touches of paint and trimmings mean so much yet cost so little that with a little ingenuity, even a plain bare room can be completely transformed.

The pleasure in a re-decorated room will be doubled if you enlist the young owner's own interest in the proposed plans. And that is not likely to be very difficult!

Desk Set Made by Laura Moll in "My Own Room" 4-H Club Project, New Britain, Bucks County, Pa.

Desk Set Made by Laura Moll in "My Own Room" 4-H Club Project, New Britain, Bucks County, Pa.

In fact, the girls' 4-H Club in New Britain Township in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, carried out a "My Own Room" project under the guidance of Miss Rhandena Armstrong of the Agricultural Extension Service.

A general painting of woodwork and furniture was followed by the creation in some instances of dressing tables, clothes closets, laundry and shoe bags, lamp shades and the making of desk sets. One girl who needed a dressing table made one from an orange crate and the top of a discarded bureau. For it she used cold water paint in light green, lined the inside with oil cloth, and draped the front with unbleached muslin bound with printed fourteen-cent percale.

Another girl had no closet in her room. A shelf was constructed from composition board, and draped with unbleached muslin with percale binding. Several of the club members procured hat boxes from local men's furnishing stores and enamelled them in light colors.

Practicing What You Preach

A few weeks ago we happened to be in the home of a member of the Women's Hospitality Committee of the "Inter-State." In fact, we had dinner in her home.

At dinner our hostess served three vegetables all cooked with milk, besides milk to drink! There was canned corn from which the liquid had been drained and then heated in milk; cole slaw with a dressing of cream, vinegar and sugar; and lastly potatoes mashed with milk and

"The wise workman will not regret

poverty or the solitude which brought

his working talents. The youth

charmed with the fine air and accom-

plishments of the children of fortune.

But all great men come out of the

mid-classes. Charles James Fox said

England, "The history of this count-

try proves, that we are not to expect from

in affluent circumstances the vigilan-

cy and exertion without which

the House of Commons would lose its

great force and weight. Human nature

is prone to indulgence, and the most mu-

nerous public services have always been

performed by persons in a condition

of poverty removed from opulence". And

what we ask daily, is to be conventional

Supply, most kind gods, this defied

my address, in my form, in my fortune

which puts me a little out of the ran-

ge. And let me be like the rest who

I admire, and on good terms with the

But the wise gods say, "No, we have

better things for thee. By humiliat-

ing by defeat, by loss of sympathy, by go-

ing of disparity, learns a wide truth of

humanity than that of a fine gentle-

man. A Fifth Avenue landlord, a West-

householder, is not the highest style

man; and, though good hearts and sou-

minds are of no condition, yet he who

is to be wise for many must not be pro-

ted. . . . Nature is a gay merchant, a

works up every shred and art and

into new creations. Like a good chem-

ist whom I found the other day, in his lab-

oratory, converting his shirt into white

sugar. Life is a boundless privi-

lege, and when you pay for your ticket, a

get into the car, you have no guess at

good company you shall find there. I

buy much that is not rendered in the b-

Men achieve a certain greatness in

wares, when working to another aim.

But power dwells with cheerfulness; it

pulls us in a working mood, wh-

ich despair is no use, and unites the ad-

power . . . An old French verse run,

my translation:

Some of your griefs you have cured,

And the sharpest you still have survived,

But what torments of pain you endure

From evils that never arrived!"

—EMER



(U. S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS)
A Worn Chair made Attractive by a Slip Cover.

is true of giving your daughter happy surroundings in which to pass those sometimes trying 'teen-age' years of her growing up.

butter—and a big pitcher of cold milk on the table.

This family is practicing the very thing which, if all of us would unit in doing, would change the complexion of the milk market.

There is an old legend about a meadow lark which made her nest in a grain field. She heard the farmer say, "I'll get my neighbor to cut this grain", but she didn't move; nor when he said, "I'll get my sons to cut it." But when she heard the farmer say, "I'll cut it myself", she moved her nest, for she knew the work would be done!

The tulips and hyacinth beds may be dug up and filled with summer-blooming plants.

Let the children have a little garde-

nias. These will be heavy bloom-

frost.

Orders for items described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.

"The wise workman will not regret poverty or the solitude which brought his working talents. The youth charmed with the fine air and accomplishments of the children of fortune. But all great men come out of the mid-classes. Charles James Fox said England, "The history of this country proves, that we are not to expect from

in affluent circumstances the vigilance

and exertion without which

the House of Commons would lose its

great force and weight. Human nature

is prone to indulgence, and the most mu-

nerous public services have always been

performed by persons in a condition

of poverty removed from opulence". And

what we ask daily, is to be conventional

Supply, most kind gods, this defied

my address, in my form, in my fortune

which puts me a little out of the ran-

ge. And let me be like the rest who

I admire, and on good terms with the

But the wise gods say, "No, we have

better things for thee. By humiliat-

ing by defeat, by loss of sympathy, by go-

ing of disparity, learns a wide truth of

humanity than that of a fine gentle-

man. A Fifth Avenue landlord, a West-

householder, is not the highest style

man; and, though good hearts and sou-

minds are of no condition, yet he who

is to be wise for many must not be pro-

ted. . . . Nature is a gay merchant, a

works up every shred and art and

into new creations. Like a good chem-

ist whom I found the other day, in his lab-

oratory, converting his shirt into white

sugar. Life is a boundless privi-

lege, and when you pay for your ticket, a

get into the car, you have no guess at

good company you shall find there. I

buy much that is not rendered in the b-

Men achieve a certain greatness in

wares, when working to another aim.

But power dwells with cheerfulness; it

pulls us in a working mood, wh-

ich despair is no use, and unites the ad-

power . . . An old French verse run,

my translation:

Some of your griefs you have cured,

And the sharpest you still have survived,

But what torments of pain you endure

From evils that never arrived!"

—EMER

Nip the tips of growing shoots of annuals as snap-dragons and petunias which do not branch sufficiently. This lays the blooming only temporary and sturdier plants will result.

For ridding currant bushes of green currant worms

Can YOU Answer These Questions About Milk?



Question

What is a "culture?"

Answer

The culture you refer to is the preparation of special bacteria which is added to specially prepared milk.

To make buttermilk a culture of lactic acid bacteria is added to milk which is usually sufficiently heated to insure against the development of any other bacteria.

To make acidophilus milk—a culture of acidophilus bacteria is added. These are the only beneficial bacteria that can establish themselves in the human colon, thereby eliminating other detrimental or harmful bacteria such as the putrefactive bacteria so harmful to the colonic tract.

Question

Have the bone building properties in milk been decreased in value after the butterfat has been removed?

Answer

No. The bone building properties of milk are due to the combination of the minerals, calcium and phosphorus, but are present in milk even when the cream has been removed. The peculiar value of milk as a bone building food is due to the balance of these two minerals in milk. The lack of either one results in faulty bone structure. (These questions were asked in a Dairy Council meeting for milk salesmen. Every producer of milk should be interested in the answers.)

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Tuberculin Testing in New Jersey

New Jersey dairymen who have not yet had their cattle tested for tuberculosis would do well to make application for testing at once and have their cattle placed under state supervision before July 1, William B. Duryee, state secretary of agriculture, declared recently.

"Approximately \$75,000 of federal funds are available for the payment of indemnities for tuberculous New Jersey cattle between now and the first of the 1933 fiscal year, July 1", Secretary Duryee said, "and the state has provided funds for its share of indemnity payments in the same period.

"With milk companies, health officials and consumers demanding that milk be produced by tuberculin-tested cows, the owners of the untested 15 per cent of New Jersey's cattle should realize that sooner or later they must meet this demand or lose their market. If a number of them do not take advantage of the present opportunity to have cattle tested, it is quite possible that at a later date many of the group will find that indemnity funds are no longer available.

"At present", Secretary Duryee pointed out, "85 per cent of the state's 152,000 cattle are under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and less than 25,000 cattle remain to be tested. These cattle are located principally in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Middlesex counties.

"By having tuberculin-test reactors marketed where they are likely to bring the highest prices, the Department of Agriculture has been successful in obtaining satisfactory amounts of salvage money for New Jersey dairymen. The department has the reactors sold in Buffalo, Jersey City, New York or in local markets, according to the prospects for obtaining good prices for them.

"In March, the last month for which figures are available, New Jersey dairymen received an average of \$16.20 for each reactor, as compared to \$12.78, the average received by dairymen throughout the country, and \$12.46, the average received by dairymen in five eastern states not including New Jersey. The higher salvage received by New Jersey farmers meant that they received comparatively high return for reactors and that indemnity funds provided by the state and federal governments were conserved."

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of April, 1932:

No. Inspections Made.....	2976
Sediment Tests.....	4060
Meetings.....	7
Reels Movies.....	0
Attendance.....	862
Bacteria Tests Made.....	30 pl.
No. Miles Traveled.....	29,399
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits.....	4 1/2
During the month 117 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—97 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.	
To date 228,569 farm inspections have been made.	

Uncle Ab says the world would be twice as good a place if half the time spent in putting things off were spent in doing what we know should be done.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Incorporated

Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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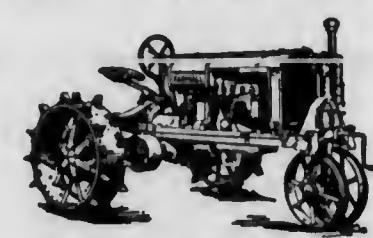
**IN 1914
\$1450 Would Buy
THIS TRACTOR**



International Harvester 2-Plow Tractor as sold in 1914

ONLY

**IN 1932
\$1450 Will Buy
THIS TRACTOR**



PLUS All the Following Power Farming Equipment



The tractor of 1914, while it was the best to be had at the time, was practically a stationary engine mounted on a tractor truck. It had a low-speed, one-cylinder engine with open water-cooling system and dry battery make-and-break ignition; a single forward speed with friction drive reverse; winding drum steering device; plain bearings; and cast gears throughout.

The 1932 Farmall Tractor is vastly superior in every respect. It handles all the power jobs on the average farm. It has a power take-off for operating pulled machines. It is made of the best materials. It has a modern heavy-duty four-cylinder engine with high-tension magneto, air cleaner, and closed radiator-cooling system; an automobile type of differential; three-speed transmission running in oil; and anti-friction bearings throughout.

Yet, with all these improvements, the Farmall sells for a price so far below that of the tractor of 1914 that with the difference a purchaser can buy a considerable number of modern power-operated machines in addition. (Prices f.o.b. factory in both cases.)

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)**
PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

**Farm Prices Reach
Record Low Level**

Prices paid producers for principal farm products dropped slightly between March 15 and April 15, reaching the lowest level recorded during the present century, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The only important product to sell somewhat above its pre-war level is poultry. The other extreme is found in the grain crops; many of these have been selling this past winter for not much more than half of their 1910-1914 average, according to the records.

A most unfortunate circumstance in the present economic situation is the fact that the farmer is paying more than the pre-war price for articles he purchases while selling many of his products for only two-thirds of the pre-war price. This means that his purchasing power is cut practically in half.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on April 15, and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

**Black Locust Has
a Great Many Uses**

Black locust is a 4-purpose tree, says the United States Forest Service. It quickly produces good timber for posts and other uses; it roots strongly, thereby checking soil erosion; its flowers enable bees to make a good quality of honey; and it is a legume. The nodules on its roots store nitrogen in the soil, enriching it for future crops. In addition, it is a tree of beauty and is valuable for shade.



TUBULAR COOLING INCREASES PROFITS

TUBULAR cooling and aeration of milk means better milk—improves flavor—safeguards against souring. "Rejects" are avoided. Losses are avoided. And in those sections where milk is graded the properly cooled and aerated product brings a better price. And a good tubular cooler doesn't cost you a lot of money. An Oriole Genuine Tubular Cooler, Model A, 35 gals. an hour, will cost you only \$30.00—Model B, 50 gals. an hour, only \$37.50, plus transportation charges. *Oriole Tubular Coolers* have always been popular with dairymen. No soldered, hard-to-clean corners between tubes—swinging spout—ten 1 1/2" tubes with big return bends give wonderful cooling capacity—improved trough—strongly built—light weight. All the cooling efficiency of big coolers in coolers of just the right sizes and capacities for your dairy. Write for literature.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION
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NICE TRADE MARK REG. U.S.A.

**THE NAME TO GO BY — WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES**
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

**Funds Enable Testing of
Cattle in New Jersey
To Be Continued**

**Penn State Students
Win Championships**

Championship winners of the Penn State Dairy Exposition staged by students of the college are announced by Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department.

Miss Nellie Markle, State College, won the milking contest in which seven co-eds competed. She is a sophomore in the dairy husbandry course.

Robert S. Stauffer, Selinsgrove, was awarded grand championship honors in fitting dairy cattle, and Leonard P. Deuber, Narberth, won similar honors in showing dairy cattle. Seventy-nine students competed.

Robert G. Struble, Latrobe, was the champion amateur dairy cattle judge, and Roy W. Zook, Chambersburg, the professional champion in judging dairy cattle.

In judging dairy products championship honors were awarded to Harold G. Benedict, Conneautville, amateur, and Roy C. Kelley, Waynesburg, professional. Sixty-one entered the amateur competition and 18 the professional contest. George W. Heberlig, Newburg, won the clean milk production essay contest, nine students competing.

Speakers at the banquet following the show were Dr. H. E. VanNorman, former head of the dairy department here and now director of research for the Borden Company; Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, and Professor Borland.

Exports of Canadian butter to the British Isles and other countries in 1931 amounted to 10,680,000 pounds compared with 1,180,400 pounds in 1930. Of the total quantity exported in 1931 the British Isles took 8,657,000 pounds or 8,645,000 pounds more than in the previous year.

**Heat Antics Slow
Cooling of Milk**

Warm Water and Warm Milk Both Rise to Top of Can, Then the 39 Degree Water Further Complicates the Problem

Milk cooling would be an easier job if heat currents would be controlled, but, explains Professor H. W. Riley of the New York state college of agriculture, both the warmer milk rises to the top of the can and the warmer water rises to the top of the tank. As the warm milk rises the cream tends to pick up bacteria on the way and the top layer of creamy milk has a moderate concentration of bacteria. So, he says, the most troublesome place in the can to get cool is the place which needs cooling most because of the bacteria.

When a can of milk at 95 degrees Fahrenheit is placed in a tank of water at 34 degrees the water close to the can becomes warm and rises to the top where it forms a layer of warm water over the top of the tank. The rising curtain of water may be about one-sixteenth of an inch thick but it rises all around the can and shuts off the neck and shoulder of the can from the colder water. And the shoulder of the can must be cooled if the milk is to be cooled under the shoulder.

In a recent test ice was at the top and sides of the tank and the ice was one inch below the surface of the water. The water was 34 degrees when the cans were put in the tank. After ten minutes the top three-fourths inch of water was 48.5 degrees. After twenty minutes the top one-half inch of water was 55.5 degrees and one and one-fourth inches down it was 54 degrees and at the bottom of the tank it was 39 degrees.

Rules Fail

Although warm water rises and cool water falls, water has a peculiar characteristic, when it is at 39 degrees, of being more dense than at 34 or 44 degrees. That is, water at 39 degrees sinks in the presence of water that is either warmer or colder. So the 39 degree water tends to stay at the bottom of the tank and the water that is either warmer or colder tends to rise toward the top. As the 55 degree water reaches the ice and is cooled to 39 degrees the colder water sinks to the bottom of the tank and makes a downward circulation from the top of the tank. The 39 degree water may spread to the iced walls of the tank and be cooled to 36 degrees and start a rising current away from the 39 degree water.

Cracked Ice Best

Professor Riley and H. J. Bruckner tried different ways to counteract the trick currents, and found that the quickest way to cool the top of the can to 50 degrees was to pack the can in cracked ice, with only enough water to fill in around the ice. The top milk cooled to 50 degrees in forty-one minutes. When plenty of cracked ice was floating in the tank of 34 degree water, and the ice was renewed as it melted near the can, the top milk cooled to 50 degrees in two hours and forty-three minutes. The temperature at the bottom of the can was 42, and in the middle it was 46 degrees.

With two electrically cooled tanks, in the large tank which held three and one-third cans of water for each can of milk, the top milk reached 55 degrees in two hours and two minutes. In a smaller tank which held one and three-fourths cans of water for each can of milk the top milk reached 55 degrees in four hours and twenty-three minutes.

Clear glass bowls are excellent for dainty flowers, whereas heavy winter flowers, such as jack-o-lanterns and pussy willows, are more effective in large jugs.

**START Her
and KEEP Her**



**on AMCO
STARTING and GROWING MASH**

THOUSANDS of poultrymen use this simplified feeding plan — ONE ration to carry them from hatching time straight through the growing period. No change from a feed that your chicks get accustomed to — no experimenting. Just a single feed that STARTS 'EM RIGHT and GROWS 'EM FAST.

Amco Starting and Growing Mash is a two-job ration. First, it gives chicks the quick, trouble-free start that every poultryman wants to see. Then it builds them safely up to the laying stage and a healthy, vigorous maturity.

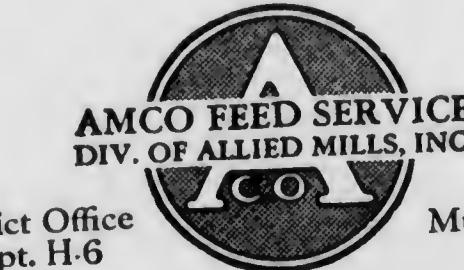
Amco Starter and Grower is an open formula feed that you can see is correctly balanced. Every ton contains 100 lbs. of Dried Buttermilk with the other essential ingredients. Made with or without Cod Liver Oil.

Ask your Amco agent for all the facts — and then start RIGHT with AMCO. The Amco Service Staff of recognized poultry authorities is maintained to help you with poultry problems. Consult them on any poultry questions.



**HERE'S THE WAY
TO FEED IT**

For the first 8 weeks feed it alone as an all-mash ration. Then keep right on feeding it, adding an increasing amount of scratch grains as the chicks develop. Full directions on the bag.



District Office
Dept. H-6
Muncy, Pa.

Not Stone Blind
SHE—"You got fooled on this diamond ring."

HE—"I guess not. I know my onions."

SHE—"Maybe—but not your carrots."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Drink Milk Everybody

Prevent Soil Erosion
Considerable good top soil is lost every year from crops grown under clean cultivation. Depressions likely to gully should be protected by leaving sod strips when the land is plowed. Where erosion is more extensive other precautions can be used. Ask your county agent about them.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year
at _____
Occupation _____
Name _____
Address _____

We write insurance
in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____

Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____

Business _____ Mfg. Name _____

Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinder _____

Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____

Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

When answering advertisements always mention the fact that you saw the Ad in the Milk Producers' Review

'Never a Moment's trouble in more than 5 years with my Esco Milk Cooler'

... says E. L. Lawn of Pennsylvania

Using his ESCO Milk Cooler continuously for over half a decade, Mr. Lawn is naturally an enthusiastic booster for ESCO.

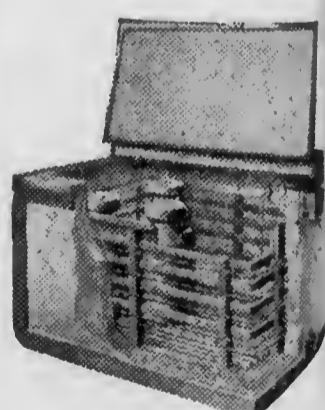
The cooling of milk long ago ceased to be a problem with those dairymen who have installed ESCO Milk Coolers. They merely plunge their cans of milk in the ESCO and forget them. Automatically, the milk is quickly cooled to below 50 degrees and kept cold until shipped.

At the new low prices, established at the beginning of the warm season, ESCO offers you a definite way to increase your profits and insure your market.

Quick, sure cooling and efficient, economical operation are ESCO features that have made thousands of dairymen enthusiastic ESCO users. You'll want these advantages. Why not get complete information now? Ask also about ESCO Dairy Water Heaters and ESCO Electric Dairy Utensil Sterilizers.

ESCO

The Electric Milk Cooler



LEONARD KEM-TRATES
(Chemical Concentrates)

Kem-Trates When Added To Kerosene and Cheap Machine Oil Will Give You An Effective Cattle Spray

FOR 40c A GALLON

Buy KEM-TRATES with confidence and eliminate the high cost of cheap base material used in ready mixed fly sprays.

KEM-TRATES are guaranteed to give you satisfaction or your money refunded. Eleven years of success and hundreds of users back this guarantee.

1 Quart KEM-TRATES, \$2.50, makes 10 gals. FLY SPRAY
1-6 qt. can KEM-TRATES, \$12, makes 50 gals. FLY SPRAY

The mixing of KEM-TRATES is very simple. Try this new economical method of eliminating your flies. Full directions for mixing and using on each can.

Send checks either to your Association Office, direct to us or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. prepaid.

ORDER YOUR SEASON'S KEM-TRATES EARLY

RICHARD W. LEONARD, INC.
325 W. HURON ST. Phone: Sup. 8088 CHICAGO

Use convenient coupon.

Esco Cabinet Company
Manufacturers
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ESCO CABINET CO.
West Chester, Pa. 6MPR32
I make _____ cans of milk daily.
Send full particulars on:
 ESCO Milk Coolers
 ESCO Water Heaters
 ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers

Name _____
Address _____
P. O. _____ State _____

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect July 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
Those quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential
of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up
or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net
to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at
terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers
shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per
hundred Pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price
listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per
hundred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said asso-
ciation.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
dred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price
listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for im-
proving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the
Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for
an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100#	Price per qt. (¢)	Price Per 100#	Cream Per qt. (¢)	Surplus Per 100#	Surplus Per qt. (¢)
3.	\$2.00	4.3	\$1.16	2.5	\$0.76	1.65
3.05	2.02	4.35	1.18	2.55	0.78	1.7
3.1	2.04	4.4	1.20	2.6	0.80	1.7
3.15	2.06	4.4	1.22	2.65	0.82	1.75
3.2	2.08	4.45	1.24	2.7	0.84	1.8
3.25	2.10	4.5	1.26	2.75	0.86	1.85
3.3	2.12	4.55	1.28	2.8	0.88	1.9
3.35	2.14	4.6	1.30	2.85	0.90	1.95
3.4	2.16	4.65	1.32	2.9	0.92	2.
3.45	2.18	4.7	1.34	2.9	0.94	2.
3.5	2.20	4.75	1.36	2.95	0.96	2.05
3.55	2.22	4.75	1.38	3.	1.00	2.15
3.6	2.24	4.8	1.40	3.05	1.02	2.2
3.65	2.26	4.85	1.42	3.1	1.04	2.25
3.7	2.28	4.9	1.44	3.15	1.06	2.3
3.75	2.30	4.95	1.46	3.2	1.08	2.3
3.8	2.32	5.	1.48	3.2	1.10	2.35
3.85	2.34	5.05	1.50	3.25	1.12	2.4
3.9	2.36	5.05	1.52	3.3	1.14	2.45
3.95	2.38	5.1	1.54	3.35	1.16	2.5
4.	2.40	5.15	1.56	3.4	1.18	2.55
4.05	2.42	5.2	1.58	3.45	1.20	2.6
4.1	2.44	5.25	1.60	3.5	1.22	2.6
4.15	2.46	5.3	1.62	3.5	1.24	2.65
4.2	2.48	5.35	1.64	3.55	1.26	2.7
4.25	2.50	5.4	1.66	3.6	1.28	2.75
4.3	2.52	5.4	1.68	3.65	1.30	2.8
4.35	2.54	5.45	1.70	3.7	1.32	2.85
4.4	2.56	5.5	1.72	3.75	1.34	2.9
4.45	2.58	5.55	1.74	3.8	1.36	2.9
4.5	2.60	5.6	1.76	3.8	1.38	2.95
4.55	2.62	5.65	1.78	3.85	1.40	3.
4.6	2.64	5.7	1.80	3.9	1.42	3.05
4.65	2.66	5.7	1.82	3.95	1.44	3.1
4.7	2.68	5.75	1.84	4.0	1.46	3.15
4.75	2.70	5.8	1.86	4.05	1.48	3.2
4.8	2.72	5.85	1.88	4.1	1.50	3.2
4.85	2.74	5.9	1.90	4.15	1.52	3.25
4.9	2.76	5.95	1.92	4.1	1.54	3.3
4.95	2.78	6.	1.94	4.2	1.56	3.35
5.	2.80	6.	1.96	4.2	1.56	3.35

By order of the Board of Directors

W. D. Allieach, President.
Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued June 28th, 1932.

W. D. Allieach, President.
21st Floor, 10th Street.
Secretary.

Mr. Baker Decides to Build Rather Than to Remodel Old Barn

By J. W. Horner*

Mr. Scott P. Baker, of Franklinton, York County, Pa., had been greatly handicapped for years with a poor barn and inadequate facilities for carrying on his dairy farming. The barn was in bad condition when he moved, and to spend hard-earned money to improve it, seemed like sending good money after poor money. As a result, he put up with the inconveniences of an old worn-out plant quite long enough. During all this time, he and his old pencil were working and working a plenty, in an endeavor to decide some of the important issues to be met sooner or



The Old Barn

later. How could a small herd on a small farm of twenty-seven acres ever justify the expenditure necessary to remodel the old barn, much less to build a new one!

The old barn was a one story affair, 50'x30', and by this time pretty well beyond recognition. The roof was in bad condition, the weather boardings just hanging on, the frame in bad shape, and the interior with no arrangement nor convenience. To repair and remodel this building seemed as impractical as the building and the financing of a new barn. But each year the necessity of a decision became more urgent. Inspectors would not continue indefinitely to pass upon conditions such as existed in the old barn. So there was no other course of action to be taken but to either rebuild the present barn, or to somehow devise ways and means to build a new dairy barn.

In considering a new barn, Mr. Baker figured wisely. He knew that there is a continual demand for improvement in the quality of milk and of the conditions under which it is produced. He knew that existing conditions of a generation ago, on the dairy farm, were not acceptable to the milk market of today. And in the future, some of the conditions which are permitted today will not likely pass then. So the wise thing to do in this case was to anticipate as far as possible the requirements of the future, and to plan the new barn in accordance.

A year ago, Mr. Baker started serious planning and figuring. He would build a new dairy barn, if it could be properly financed, which should meet requirements for a period of years to come. For the present, the old barn would serve as a storage space for feeds, and as a horse stable, but the new structure should house and care for only the dairy herd. To be satisfactory, this new barn should be as near fire-proof as was within reason to build, should be durably built, well-lighted, drained and ventilated. In addition, it should be conveniently located. The logical place seemed to be near the existing barn, and should conditions ever warrant it, the old barn could be replaced by a new general purpose barn.



The New Dairy Barn

6'x8', and a concrete cooling tank 23" x 49". In this structure he would have room for eight head, with stanchions, ample room for a feed alley, walks at both ends of the stable, and a good wide walk back of the animals.

So with this assurance, Mr. Baker set to work, and today the barn is a reality, having been mostly completed. There is still some work to be done such as the outside grading and planting, the installation of water cups, the piping of the water to the barn and milk house (which is probably completed by this time) and some interior painting. It should be remembered that much of the work fell to Mr. Baker. The entire job was practically done by him with the aid of a carpenter, otherwise there would have been a different story to tell with regard to the final cost. Naturally, with his other work to be done, the barn has not been completed as quickly as it might have been done otherwise.

A tabulated list of the costs include the following items:

Concrete blocks	\$ 65.00
Concrete block labor	25.20
Lumber	216.00
Carpenter labor	70.00
Rafters, furnished by the carpenter	17.75
Cement	45.00

When Mr. Baker first moved to this property, it was in a depleted and rundown condition. It has taken years of hard work to bring it to its present state, and with the completion of the proposed improvements, he should some



Light and Ventilation Stanchions, Feed Trough, etc.

The number of yearling heifers in New York State increased forty-four per cent from 1926 to 1929 due to good prices for milk and cows; from 1927 to 1931 the number of cows increased nine per cent.

Uncle Ab says that a poverty of sense is a lot worse than a poverty of dollars

Labor, concrete	11.00
Stall equipment, ceiling insulation, and litter carrier, (on time payment plan)	147.00
Stone	17.60
Sand	6.00
Paint	8.20
Electric wiring	8.00
Doors (used)	8.00
Hardware, and misc	26.00
Total	\$670.75



Light and Ventilation Arrangements

The interior arrangement of the barn is good. The walls are 6'8" high with an insulated ceiling that measures 7'6" from the floor. The stalls are 39" wide, while the stall platform varies from 4'4" at one end to 4'10" at the other end, to care for animals of different sizes. The litter gutter is 15" wide, 7'2" high next to the platform and 6" deep on the walk side. The feed alley measures 4' in width while the walk back of the stalls is 6'. Mr. Baker finds now that he made a mistake in not following the plans calling for a 24" manger. He made his manger 18" wide, with an 8" curb. This makes a feed manger that is too small, and permits the cows to push their feed over the curb, thereby wasting considerable feed. This should have been at least 24" wide, with a 12" to a 15" curb. There are nine large windows in the main barn with twelve lights each, which furnish ample light throughout the barn. These windows will also furnish the ventilation necessary, for they are to be hinged at the bottom to allow the window to open inside at the top. Water connections are already installed in the barn ready for drinking cups, but to date the cups have not been purchased. Mr. Baker has recently bought an electrically operated water pressure system which will furnish well water to the house, the barn and to the milk cooling tank.

Two recent decisions in Iowa court upheld the Iowa State law requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle. In reporting the circumstances to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. J. A. Barger, Federal inspector, says that in one case two farmers from Cedar County, J. W. Lenker and Paul Moore, were sentenced to three years' cash in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison and were also assessed the costs of the trial. These men were convicted by a jury in a Jones County court for conspiring to incite Cedar County farmers to resist the testing of cattle for tuberculosis.

Mr. Davis' address was followed by a talk by Clayton Reynolds, Field Representative of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on "The Inter-State Field Service."

Prof. C. C. Palmer of the University of Delaware followed Mr. Reynolds with an illustrated lecture on "Breeding Problems", after which a general discussion was led by A. D. Cobb, Assistant Director, University of Maryland.

At the close of the afternoon session a

splendid chicken dinner was served by the ladies of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all those fortunate enough to be present.

The court declared that testing of cattle is a measure of public health and should not be delayed or stopped because of the remote possibility that a healthy animal may be negligently condemned or the test found not infallible.

These decisions are in keeping with four previous court decisions, before four different judges, in which the Iowa tuberculin testing law was upheld, says the department.

The number of yearling heifers in New York State increased forty-four per cent from 1926 to 1929 due to good prices for milk and cows; from 1927 to 1931 the number of cows increased nine per cent.

Uncle Ab says that a poverty of sense is a lot worse than a poverty of dollars

July, 1932

Ninth Annual Dairy School Held at Cool Springs, Del.

On Wednesday evening and afternoon of May 11th, the Annual Dairy School was held at Cool Springs, Community Building, Delaware.

The Extension Department of the University of Delaware, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, Supple-Wills-Jones Milk Company, the Sussex Trust Company of Lewes, the Nassau Milk Producers' Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, co-operated with the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church.

Although the weather conditions were very unfavorable, the afternoon session was well attended and the evening meeting exceptionally so, with practically all available space taken.

During the afternoon, an address by F. A. Walls, President of the Nassau Milk Producers' Association welcomed those in attendance. Mr. Walls stated that he hoped some means could be worked out whereby more of the surplus could be diverted to basic milk and that he believed many of the producers could no doubt use more of the surplus milk to good advantage in their own homes. He thought the children could be induced to drink more milk. If "daddy" would drink milk instead of coffee, especially boys, as they are very likely to practice their fathers' habits.

Mr. Walls' address of welcome was followed with an address by Mr. H. D. Davis of Supple-Wills-Jones Milk Company entitled, "The Right Temperature at the Right Time."

Mr. Davis expressed his appreciation of the cooperation shown by the producers at the Nassau plant during the several years of operation. He stressed the fact that milk must be clean and cool and that it was a case of the survival of the fittest, as it is the law of the milk business. We have the unfit producer as well as the fit, and these producers as well as the cow will soon be out of the picture. It is not the desire of the company to try to drive any one out of business but dairymen must be equipped properly, if they wish to continue. Non-premium producers will be reinstated if proper cooling equipment is installed.

Mr. Davis' address was followed by a talk by Clayton Reynolds, Field Representative of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on "The Inter-State Field Service."

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splendid chicken dinner was served by the ladies of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all those fortunate enough to be present.

The evening session opened with Community Singing and musical selections by the Cool Spring orchestra led by C. H. Powers, director.

The speaking program of the evening included a talk by Frederick Shangle, on "Maintaining a Satisfactory Milk Market", followed by Mr. C. I. Cohee, with a talk on the "Lessons to be Learned from the Present Economic Situation."

The evening program closed with a Dairy Council playlet, a puppet show, which was presented by Miss Louise Everett of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

National Dairy Council Holds Annual Meeting of Its Units

The National Dairy Council held the regular annual meeting of its various units at Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania, June 20 to 23. Four newly organized units were represented for the first time.

Among those appearing on the program were the following: M. D. Munn, President, National Dairy Council; Prof. Hubert Greaves, Yale University; Vera McCrea, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association; Edward F. Brown, Milk Research Council, New York City; Dr. Sene Egbert, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. F. F. Lininger, Pennsylvania State College; and Prof. A. A. Borland, Pennsylvania State College.

In connection with reports from the various Dairy Council units, scattered throughout the United States, concerning their activities to stress the fact to the city consumer that in these days of economic "milk is the first food to buy, the last to omit". C. I. Cohee, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, described a milk ticket system developed in Philadelphia by that Council which had facilitated the relief agencies of the city in the buying and distribution of 6,957,367 quarts of milk during the past year to needy persons unable to purchase it. The printing of one hundred and twenty thousand copies of a guide to economical food buying entitled "Don't Mortgage the Future Health of Your Family" which was supplied to the combined relief agencies of the city for their distribution was also described.

In referring to the widespread city distribution of the foregoing piece of Dairy Council literature which stressed the importance for health's sake of not cutting down on the daily milk order, Robt. W. Balderston of the National Dairy Council stated, "It is impossible to estimate how many thousands of dollars worth of milk this particular piece of literature has provided an outlet for the dairymen in that territory."

In addition to the already established Dairy Council units, the following four which were recently organized were represented: Columbus, Ohio; Memphis, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; and Chicago, Illinois.

The June milk price in the Chicago market, according to "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., for the month of June will be \$1.82 per hundred pounds and will apply to 90 per cent of the basic milk sold.

The balance of milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, flat.

The can milk price is \$1.28 net.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b.

plants or platforms within the 70 mile

zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-stations.

The May manufactured milk price is the balance of all the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score butter flat, or \$6.00 net. The official government report for 92 score butter, Chicago for May, was 1709 cents.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the "Milwaukee Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers', June, 1932 issue, which states that the price of fluid milk was reduced from \$2.10 per hundred to \$1.75 per hundred.

May manufactured milk brings only 60 cents per hundred pounds. Butter prices are low, the last day of the month Chicago 92 score butter was quoted at 16 1/4 cents.

The prices paid by the dealers whose reports were available were as follows: Gridley Dairy Co. fluid sales of 51.99% at \$1.70; manufactured or surplus sales 36.27% at 60 cents; outdoor relief sales of 11.74% at \$1.47 and will pay an average price of \$1.27. Another dairy paid the same price, but the percentage of fluid milk was 47.05% and surplus 41.33%. This dairy paid an average price of \$1.21.

Sunshine Dairy Co. reported on fluid sales of 3.5% and 34.1% surplus. This dairy paid an average price of \$1.33.

Golden Guernsey Cooperative reported

(Continued on page 11)

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

The "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., quotes the following prices for milk.

"The common base price received by all producers in the Detroit market area for 80 per cent base milk delivered during May is \$1.50 per cwt. with 3.5 per cent milk laid down in Detroit.

"A deduction of 10 cents per cwt. is made from the \$1.60 price of base milk sold to Detroit dealers, which deduction goes to equalize the price on base milk withheld from the Detroit market.

"The May price for manufactured milk delivered in excess of the 80 per cent bases is 60 cents per hundred for 3.5% test at the receiving stations. This price is three and one half times the average butter price or 17.11 cents.

"The milk price in the city to consumers was raised on May 19th from 8 cents to 9 cents per quart. On April 1st the price went from 10 cents to 8 cents. No cut in the production price was made during April on account of this cents retail drop."

Prices paid for milk in the areas according to the "Market Review" in the Michigan Milk Messenger show ranges from \$1.40 per cwt. in Flint, Michigan; \$1.54 in Ypsilanti, \$1.40 in Jackson, \$1.10 in Grand Rapids and \$1.20 in Saginaw, all the foregoing being based on 3.5% test, while in Ann Arbor, with milk of 3.8% test the price was \$1.43 per cwt. In this city 72.5% per cent was rated as base milk for which \$1.72 was paid. Manufactured milk in this city, 3.8% test brings 65 cents per hundred.

Chicago, Ill.

The June milk price in the Chicago market, according to "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., for the month of June will be \$1.82 per hundred pounds and will apply to 90 per cent of the basic milk sold.

The balance of milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, flat.

The can milk price is \$1.28 net.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-stations.

The 92 score Chicago butter market for May averaged 17.11 cents per pound.

The base months, this association states, will be July, August, September and November, and the 1933 base payment, beginning January 1933, will be computed upon an average base milk in the basic periods of 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Falls Cities, Ky.

The following prices are quoted by the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", Falls Cities, Ky., for May prices.

Grade B shippers should be paid for Class I price of \$1.80 per hundred pounds for 80 per cent of their base.

Grade B milk shipped in excess of 80 per cent of base should receive \$0.93 per 100 pounds.

Ungraded shippers should receive \$0.63 1/2 per 100 pounds. Bases are not to be applied to ungraded milk.

The above quoted prices are for four per cent milk, delivered to the dealers' platform. Milk testing above or below four per cent is subject to 3 cents per pound differential.

Total bases increased from 3,945,804 pounds in April to 5,201,474 pounds in May.

The sale of milk decreased 1.3 per cent in May over April, but buttermilk and cream sales increased. Our milk sales of this May are only

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

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With an effort toward getting to the bottom of our milk marketing problems and particularly in view of bringing the prices for fluid milk in line with competing prices, some readjustment of present prices was believed most important at this time.

Under recent agreements with co-operating buyers it was decided, in view of two major factors, the low prevailing price of butter and the factors involving distribution that a minor adjustment be made in the price to be paid producers for basic milk and the method of computing the price of surplus milk.

The price of basic milk was slightly reduced, while the price of surplus milk was slightly increased, by adding 20% to the average price of 92 score New York butter, bringing these two prices more in line.

These price changes were not in such volume as to make any changes in the current prices of fluid milk to the consumer, but were rather necessary in preserving the balance between these two price classifications.

From one extreme to the other. That has been the weather range, on the whole, in the Philadelphia Milk Shed during the month of June.

We have had, in the main, the full range, from near drought to near flood conditions.

Early in the month summer conditions prevailed, with a minimum of rainfall, while toward the close of the month cooler weather and plenty of rainfall prevailed.

During the latter part of the month unfavorable weather conditions interfered materially in the harvesting of hay crops. Work in the field was handicapped to some extent, but as a rule, not sufficiently so as to interfere materially with tillage operations.

Cooler weather has in some instances interfered with the early growth of grain and vegetable crops, but at this time the damage does not appear very serious. Early harvesting of grain crops have, in some instances been retarded but the general outlook for good crops has, at this season, not been materially interfered with.

Economies, not only in farm operations, but in every line of endeavor, is the watchword—not alone for success and profit, but for general welfare and in some cases, for bare existence.

With prices at an extremely low level, it behoves every producer of farm products, as well as the general public, to make our purchases fit the needs, to co-

operate in every effort to minimize expenditures.

Milk, butter and dairy products generally are at low price levels and can be used to great advantage—not only from the standpoint of their health value but also from the standpoint of low cost.

Use them liberally in your home diet and thus prevent forcing all of your milk supply on an already over-flooded market.

A little real cooperation along this line will go a long way toward strengthening an already weak market.

Carefully Planned Operations Are Important Factors In Dairying

In these days there seems to be a disposition to jump too quickly, to take some action, be it policy or price, before fully considering the merits of the whole problem. There is a tendency to become hysterical in our consideration of our various problems. To make a move before we have thoroughly studied all the angles of the situation. In other words, to beat the other fellow to it, if we can.

In times like these, it is of utmost concern that "we keep our feet on the ground" that we do not urge policies that will seriously cripple our fellow dairymen; both at home or throughout the country.

Undoubtedly the farmers of the dairy industry as a whole are better organized and through their various cooperative associations are marketing more milk efficiently than is possible for producers of many other commodities such as wheat, potatoes, etc.

Producers of most farm crops, other than milk are for the most part entirely without organization and as a result have no control whatever over their production or marketing.

Because some commodity may be relatively higher in price today, is that any reason why should flood our market with that commodity and break down that price which may have been the result of many years of successful marketing programs?

The problems of industry are the subject of world wide consideration. The problem is a weighty one. One that many have studied but there remains many questions that are difficult to solve. This, in a measure, may be due to the variety of the opinions offered by those who have studied the situation.

Holdings of creamy butter in cold storage in the United States, according to figures prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture on June 1st, 1932, aggregated 29,293,000 pounds as compared to 35,155,000 on June 1st, 1931 and 31,052,000 the five year average.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on which the surplus price for June was computed was .1715 cents per pound.

These different thoughts cover so wide a range, and are so varied in different sections, that it is almost impossible to reach a real middle ground. In fact their classification, in many cases, lacks the real principles of cooperation.

Factors outside the dairy industry itself have had to be reckoned with and there is disposition toward lower price levels all along the line.

If the producer, be he engaged in agriculture or in any manufacturing business or even in merchandising, is disposed to crowd his market with low price products, with little opportunity for any marked increase in the purchasing power of the consumer, nothing but a lower price return results and more particularly so, if the commodity be of a perishable nature.

Boosting production to point far in excess of consumptive needs is not a price stabilizer. It may mean greater sales, but this is usually at the expense of profits and a lack of reasonable profit in any undertaking, usually spells ultimate failure.

Such programs usually lead to destructive business, not only in one particular line but too often are reflected in other lines of business as well, and frequently lead to generally demoralized business conditions.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

The Philadelphia milk market has not improved during the month of June. Butter has gone down to the lowest price we have had for many years and has made the situation worse than we had anticipated. Butter reached \$1.16 per pound during the month of June and at no time was it over \$1.18, and that was only for two days. This will give us the lowest surplus price we have had for a long time and it actually made the surplus price so low that it is questionable whether it would pay a farmer to sell his surplus at all.

Then too, these prices have made the difference between the basic and surplus price so wide that there is grave danger of someone stepping in and buying milk at the price between these two prices, cutting the retail price and by such means profitably ruin our market. The question arose as to what was the best thing to do, whether the retail price should be reduced \$.01 per quart and the biggest part of the reduction be passed on to the producers, or, whether we should reduce our present basic price and add same to our surplus price. After a price conference with the distributor starting the beginning of June and lasting intermittently up until the 20th, it was finally agreed to reduce our basic price \$.14 per hundred and add twenty per cent to our surplus price. This will mean on the present butter market about \$.14 per quart. In other words, we have brought the two prices \$.28 per hundred closer together.

With the prices of basic milk and butter so wide apart, we believe that we are drifting into a dangerous position and it was believed that some adjustment had to be made to bring these two price levels in closer relationship.

We believe that the action we have taken was the best we could do under present conditions. It holds our present retail price at \$.10 per quart and if conditions improve it gives us a chance to get back some of the money we have taken off the basic price.

It has been pretty definitely decided that our present established basic quantity will be carried over for 1933, at least practically no one will be allowed to increase his basic amount, with possibly, a few specific exceptions. There probably will be a clause in the selling plan that a man who has a high basic and has not reached it or does not need it, may be reduced to somewhere near his production and the man who has more than fifty per cent surplus, will be allowed to increase his basic somewhat. However, no definite selling plan has been agreed upon as yet for 1933 and probably will not be until the latter part of August. However, I would not advise anyone to put on more cows, with the hope of increasing his basic quantity for 1933, unless the economic conditions of the country improve considerably.

The buying power of the public does not seem to improve very much and the sales of milk are not increasing, therefore, we are positive that no one will be allowed to establish a higher basic, except in the instance above, and he will be only allowed to increase his basic according to the amount some other farmers' basic is decreased.

Up to the present time it has been wonderful weather for the production of milk but very poor weather for sales. Although the supply has far exceeded the sales and the production of milk has piled up in the markets in this territory, to such an extent that you can buy cream at almost any price you see fit to pay. In other words, it is a situation, a few days during the month no one was able to sell any excess cream at all.

Butter Prices

Prices have again touched new low levels. During June New York butter price reached 18 cents only two days in the month and the low point was 16 cents.

There has been a more or less steady decline since the first week with prices gradually sagging and quotations stood at 16 1/2-16 cents for 92 score butter, solid packed, during the closing week.

The tone of the market has been barely steady and during the closing week operators in general were conservative and exhibited but a slight degree of confidence in the situation. Buying of butter for storage purposes on the part of large users and distributors with direct consumer outlets, was reported at some markets, but the volume of their business was not large.

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These different thoughts cover so wide a range, and are so varied in different sections, that it is almost impossible to reach a real middle ground. In fact their classification, in many cases, lacks the real principles of cooperation.

True cooperation, is, we believe, a measure that will lead us out of many of our troubles. In this we must emphasize that this cooperation must lead us directly, as possible, through some cooperating agent, from the producer, to the ultimate consumer; cooperation between producers and cooperation with your marketing agencies—whatever they may be, will be a move in the right direction.

Much damage, due to the lack of such a program, has already been done and usually at the expense of the producer. For this, in many cases, the producer has himself to blame. If there is a fair market

(Continued on page 8)

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for June, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers.

For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic amount will be paid for at the average price.

Surplus butter price, New York City for the month.

70¢ per pound butter price, New York City for the month.

Surplus butter price, New York City for the month.

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Surplus butter price, New York City for the month.

Surplus butter price, New York City



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Song For a Little House
 I'm glad our house is a little house,
 Not too tall nor too wide,
 I'm glad the hovering butterflies
 Feel free to come inside.

Our little house is a friendly house,
 It is not shy or vain,
 It goes with the talking trees,
 And makes friends with the rain.

And quick leaves cast a shimmer of green
 Against our whitened walls,
 And in the phlox, the courteous bees
 Are paying duty calls.

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

"What Makes the Wild Flowers Wild"

Twenty-five flowers are listed by the Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America as being the plants most in danger of extermination in many localities. They are disappearing for many reasons, one of them being the result of not leaving enough flowers to seed for the following year, also the uprooting of plants and breaking down of entire branches of shrubs and trees.

The following flowers which are on this list, need protection against picking: trillium, Cardinal flower, fringed gentian, Lady Slipper, Dutchman's Breeches, Jack-in-the-pulpit, liverwort, May apple, laurel, meadow lily, arbutus, dogwood, fringed orchis, partridge-berry, columbine, rattlesnake plantain, checkerberry, wood lily, shin-leaf, wild honeysuckle, pond lily, pitcher-plant, ladies'-tresses, arbutus and bloodroot.

"For promoting good health, fruits and vegetables are important in the diet," nutrition authorities state. "It is necessary that plenty of these fruits and vegetables be canned and eaten in the winter, as well as in the summer."

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Peach Pudding
 1 c. sugar 2 c. flour
 1/2 c. butter 3 tsp. baking powder
 1 beaten egg 1/4 tsp. salt
 1/4 c. mashed, cook—1/2 tsp. vanilla
 ed peaches and juice

Cream sugar and butter together. Add the beaten egg and mix with peach pulp. Add the sifted flour with the baking powder and salt. Mix until smooth. Flavor with vanilla and pour into shallow loaf pan greased and floured. Bake in oven. Cool slightly and pour over the following sauce:

1/2 c. sugar 2 beaten egg yolks
 1 1/2 tbsp. cornstarch 1/8 tsp. salt
 1 c. scalded milk 1/2 tsp. flavoring—
 (half vanilla and half almond)

Mix sugar and cornstarch, pour over the scalded milk and cook over hot water until smooth and thick. Add beaten egg yolks and the salt and continue cooking for 3 minutes. Remove from the fire, add the flavoring and cool. Spread over the baked peach pudding and top with a meringue made from 2 egg whites and 4 tablespoons sugar. Arrange the slices of cooked and drained peaches over the meringue and bake in slow oven. Serve warm or cut in squares.

MRS. ARTHUR LINDERS,
 Cambridge, Md., R. D. 1.

Farm Kitchens Which Have Been Organized to Save Time and Steps

RHANDENA ARMSTRONG,
 Agricultural Extension Service, Bucks County, Pa.

"We women are interested in our homes and our community. We begrudge time and energy wasted in our kitchens, we want them to be more efficient," said Mrs. Joseph Briggs, local chairman in a Kitchen Contest conducted by the Extension Service of Pennsylvania State College in cooperation with the Makefield Mother's Club.

The accompanying illustrations show farm kitchens improved by Mrs. Carl Price and Mrs. Amos Satterthwaite in the Yardley-Newtown road, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.



Remodelled Dresser and Cabinet Table (Kitchen of Mrs. Carl Price, Yardley, R. D., Bucks Co., Pa.)

Mrs. Price has a combined kitchen and dining room nine feet wide and thirteen feet long with the stone in an alcove. She painted walls, ceiling and woodwork cream and the floor border brown. Apple green was used as trimming for containers and a printed linoleum rug in the three colors was purchased for the floor. Paint and floor covering cost eight dollars and a rack for tools.

The stove was raised and moved to the left to make room for the wood box and the cooking center further improved by the addition of a shelf for seasonings and a rack for tools.

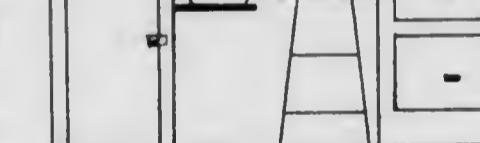
The problem of arrangement in Mrs. Satterthwaite's kitchen was one of closer grouping of equipment as the wall between the stove and worktable was cut up with doors. The sink was brought from a far corner and installed in the middle of the floor and a dish cupboard built to its height behind it with table space added on either side under which there are drawers and cupboards.

The picture of the sink shows the work table beyond and the diagrams illustrate the storage space that is provided to supplement the working surfaces. With this change and the addition of a refrigerator, it requires only two-fifths as many steps to prepare, serve and clear away the meal as formerly.

This organization of "centers" in sequence makes for orderly work and eliminates confusion and much walking in the modern kitchen.

Aid For Home Canners Printed by State College

To aid housewives in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats in the home, the Pennsylvania State College agricultural extension service has printed a free publication on the subject. It is Circular 124, written by Miss Ethel Jeffords, nutrition specialist of the home economics extension staff. County home economics extension representatives have supplies of the publication, and it also can be obtained from the Agricultural Publications Office at State College, Pa.



Plan of Each Side of Sink and Storage Unit Built in Center of Room (Kitchen of Mrs. Amos Satterthwaite, Yardley, R. D., Bucks Co., Pa.)

2—A stainless steel saw-edged vegetable slicer for 10c is of interest to housewives. This same slicer can be used for cutting and slicing tomatoes, beets, oranges, lemons, in fact, any soft fruit or vegetable.

3—In these days of "depression" we want to get the most for our money. It was with this in mind that we selected the little rotary food grating set which we want to describe to you. This device can be used for grating cheese, bread, nuts, spices, chocolate and more things. It contains three graters: fine, medium and coarse. By means of a small screw it can be fastened securely to the end of your pantry shelf or kitchen table. Twenty cents is the price of the grating set.

Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotleff

1—Hasn't cellophane and its many uses interested you lately? With the aids this paper you can make all your summer accessories—purse, belts and even hats. A book of instructions telling you in detail how to make three different belts, pocket book, a hat and beret, costs but 10c. The cellophane itself can be purchased any color desired and sells for 25c a roll.

2—A stainless steel saw-edged vegetable

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Bovine T.B. in the U. S. Decreasing, New Map Shows

The extent of bovine tuberculosis in all States and counties of the United States is shown clearly in a map issued June 1, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Various degrees of shading indicate the areas comparatively free from the disease in contrast to other areas where bovine tuberculosis is still a serious menace to livestock. On June 1, there were 1,422 modified accredited counties, or 46.3 per cent of the total, practically free of the disease, as shown by necessary tuberculin testing of cattle.

The map also shows that seven entire States had all of their counties in that classification. These are Maine, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Idaho. Three other States, North Dakota, Nevada, and Utah, are almost tuberculosis-free and veterinary officials expect that these States will reach this goal in 1932 or early in 1933. In most of the other States favorable public opinion, and satisfactory work are bringing about highly gratifying progress.

The situation portrayed on this map has developed since July, 1923, when 17 counties within 4 States were designated as the first modified accredited areas. The progress of this eradication work in the United States is shown by the following results of biennial surveys:

Year	Per cent of cattle tuberculosis
1922	4.0
1924	3.3
1926	2.8
1928	2.0
1930	1.7
1932	1.4

In addition to the work under way in the 48 States the map includes figures showing the status of bovine tuberculosis eradication in the Hawaiian Islands. Several important islands of the group have reduced the infection to less than 1 per cent and the officials in charge of the work are hopeful of establishing one or more modified accredited areas in the near future.

Cautions Farmers Against Breeding Undersized Cows

Dairymen should not hasten the breeding of a young heifer simply because she is old enough to be bred, warns K. S. Morrow, assistant dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He believes that the time sacrificed from the productive life of an animal by delaying breeding several months will be amply repaid by increased production when she is older.

Experiments have shown that within a breed, size is an important factor in the milk production of first calf heifers as well as in that of mature cows, states Mr. Morrow. In breeding it is the size and not the age of the animal that should be considered, although it is generally safe for Jersey and Guernseys to calve between the ages of 24 and 26 months, Holsteins and Ayrshires between 26 and 28 months.

Mr. Morrow contends that feeding conditions have a strong influence upon the development of dairy animals and that an age rule for breeding cannot apply with the same degree of consistency as one based upon growth. "The greatest strain upon a young animal is not that of nourishing the unborn calf", he says. "Milk production following parturition, coupled with the demands for maintaining normal growth, necessitates strong, vigorous bodies."

Carefully Planned Operations Are Important in Dairying

(Continued from page 4)

price for any one commodity, every producer wants to produce that product, and what happens? Many jump into it. The crop comes on the market. The market becomes glutted and the usual program follows. Down goes the price and all your paper profits disappear.

It may be the better part of wisdom to consider, seriously, every productive move that you make—to study the probable demand, the probable supply, every factor, in fact, for your proposed undertaking, before going ahead. To do this would avoid many of the pitfalls to which agriculture, and general business too, has fallen into today.

In our efforts to make more out of a given crop, we have largely overreached our market and we are paying for low level prices which prevail, not only in our own immediate section but, throughout the world.

Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Limited to Swine

The type of virus responsible for the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Orange County, Calif., late in April, appears to be of low virulence, according to State and Federal veterinary officials.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced today. Thus far the disease has affected only swine, which are especially susceptible to the malady. Although normally foot-and-mouth disease also attacks cattle, sheep, and goats, causing severe lesions, the virus responsible for the present outbreak of the disease has failed to affect these animals, a number of which have been exposed. In connection with the diagnosis of the disease at the beginning of the outbreak, it is noteworthy also that several cattle used in inoculation tests failed to develop lesions.

The low virulence of the present infection is paralleled by observations of two former outbreaks of the same disease in Germany where practically all the cases were confined to the swine species, according to Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The present outbreak in southern California has been restricted to three foci of infection, in Orange County, Los Angeles County, and San Bernardino County, respectively. On May 7, ten days after the first diagnosis of the disease, all infected and exposed herds had been slaughtered and buried. No new infection has been observed or reported since that time. Meanwhile, cleaning and disinfecting of the premises involved have progressed rapidly.

Veterinary officials engaged in the suppression of the disease report excellent cooperation from livestock owners, public officials, and various interests affected by the outbreak.

Medicated Eggs

Most medicated or artificial nest eggs often recommended for controlling poultry parasites are nothing but ordinary naphthalene, of which moth balls are made, and are of no use whatever against lice, mites, and other parasites of poultry, says the United States Department of Agriculture. These "eggs" are commonly used in summer in some sections of the country. Naphthalene, explains the department, does not kill or drive away poultry parasites, and may even injure good eggs and give a moth-ball flavor to the flesh of the poultry.

I Am Your Cow!

(Continued from page 7)

I have to eat what you give me; drink when you let me; live where you put me.

I may be comfortable—or I may not. I may be a high producer—or I may not. I may be healthy—or I may not. * * * So much depends on you.

I can almost be sure of good pasture, good water and good air in the summer. But when winter comes, what then?

How will you feed me? How will you water me? In what kind of place will you keep me?

I hope it's a clean place—dry and comfortable. I hope it's not too cold and not too warm—and that the air is always fresh and good to breathe. If it is, then we'll both be glad that—

I AM YOUR COW.

Reprinted from booklet, "Louden Venilating Systems", published by The Louden Manufacturing Company, Fairfield, Iowa.

Sees No Profit From Feeding Poor Cows

With present prices for a pound of grain and a pound of milk about equal, there is no reason for dairymen to hope for adequate returns from feeding mature dairy cows that produce less than 300 pounds of butterfat annually.

This is the belief of E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who says increases in the amount of grain in a ration are justified now only when they will result in increases of from two to four pounds of milk for each additional pound of grain.

A recent survey of feeding practices on New Jersey dairy farms revealed that low milk production, with accompanying low cash returns, was in some herds attributed to the feeding of poor hay, failure to feed grain according to milk flow, and the underfeeding of dry cows. The elimination of these causes of reduced milk flow and the keeping of only high producing animals, will aid materially in making a profit in these days of low milk prices, according to Mr. Perry.

JUNE BUTTER PRICES		
92 Score, Solid Packed	Philadelphia	New York
1 18½	17½	16½
2 18½	17½	16½
3 18½	17½	16½
4 18½	17½	16½
5 18½	17½	16½
6 19	18	16½
7 19	18	16½
8 19	18	16½
9 18½	17½	16½
10 18½	17½	16½
11 18½	17½	16½
12 18½	17½	16½
13 18½	17½	16½
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20 17	16	16
21 17½	16½	16
22 17½	16½	16
23 17½	16½	16
24 17½	16½	16
25 17½	16½	15½
27 17	16	15½
28 17	16	15½
29 17	16	15½
30 17½	16½	15½

Dairy Remedies Company of Montclair, New Jersey and Madison, Wisconsin, makers of Flexo tea dilators and Flexo bag vase have taken over one of the plant buildings in Bristol, Pennsylvania for the manufacture of these items and will also carry and furnish the dairy trades a number of Oxyquinoline Citrate products made up especially for this purpose.

The price of a pound of grain is about the same as the price of a pound of grain. If an additional pound or two of grain makes a cow give an additional two or four quarts of milk, feed the grain.

Uncle Ab says reading doesn't do some folks much good. If they agree with a book, it's because they already know what it says, and if they don't, they don't like it.

Helping the Farm Child

(Continued from page 7)

to the courage, common sense and vision of this one country teacher, since her class was the first to embark upon the education from the little country school.

When I recall the strained, tired, bored expressions of country school children and teachers, trying to get into out of lifeless, aimless and confused school course, when I see boys still less school, one of whom was merely held cause of the wee amount of life put into him which enabled him to make an electric light fixture with the hope that a later it will be used in his home, we not again exclaim—"Oh, for vital school programs."

Kem-Trates Concentrate

Warm weather has brought flies out hiding. They seem delighted to find bussy is still good eating.

Hundreds of orders have begun to come in for KEM-TRATES which will find advertised in this issue. This concentrate is sent to you direct from Richard W. Leonard, Inc., 325 W. Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois. You send your orders to them or to the

Governor Wilson outlined the milk marketing situation in New England.

He believed that the prosperity of all was dependent, to a large extent, in the prosperity of the farmer. Here in New York and in New England, where dairying is the chief interest of the farmer, the prosperity of the dairy farmer is essential to the success of the other people. When the dairy farmer can't break even, the banks cannot collect their interests.

It is for the interest and well being of all the people, that the farmer shall have a measure of prosperity, if possible. It is absolutely essential that they be able to make a living.

Lewis J. Tabor, National Grange Master, who spoke on the "Cornerstone of Prosperity", said in part: "Agriculture is the base of the pyramid upon which we build the superstructure of progress and civilization.

"Now, I am a dairymen and I can not remember when I couldn't milk. The dairy

Dairymen's League

(Continued from page 7)

annual meeting at Syracuse, New York, June 15th and 16th, with an attendance of

over 3000 League men and women.

Following the formal opening of the meeting, the presentation of annual reports and the announcement of directors elected to serve for the ensuing term, the treasurer of the association presented his annual report.

F. H. Sexauer, president of the association, presented his annual report, outlining the various activities of the association during the past year. He commented upon the status of the industry on the whole and expressed his belief that confidence would again renew the prosperous conditions in the dairy industry.

"We have all the basic natural resources for stabilization, progress and prosperity. We only lack one thing, which is organization and leadership, plus courage and faith in the government of yours and mine, faith in the stars and stripes that flaunt in the breeze, and lastly faith in ourselves, that we have the courage and patience, yes, faith and intelligence and the patriotism, to meet the greater challenge that has come to any people in the history of the world, the challenge of answering the economic difficulties of the hour.

"That is our privilege, our possibility and our opportunity and I plead with you to believe that we have in that fundamental Americanism that has never failed to all the people, that the farmer shall have a measure of prosperity, if possible. It is absolutely essential that they be able to make a living.

"Lewis J. Tabor, National Grange Master, who spoke on the "Cornerstone of Prosperity", said in part: "Agriculture is the base of the pyramid upon which we build the superstructure of progress and civilization.

"Now, I am a dairymen and I can not remember when I couldn't milk. The dairy

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Penn State to Dedicate New Dairy Building

A monument to the greatness of the cow and her product in the agriculture of the Commonwealth, Penn State's new \$500,000 dairy building will be dedicated to the service of Pennsylvania dairymen with appropriate exercises Friday, August 26. On the preceding day important conferences on dairy production and manufacturing will bring prominent dairymen and representatives of the industry to State College. A program for farm women also has been arranged.

A dairy exposition will be staged as a part of the 2-day activities. Forty-two commercial exhibitors of feeds, equipment, and supplies will participate. The various departments of the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station whose work makes use of dairy products or which conduct experiments on dairy problems also will participate.

On the evening of Thursday, August 25, the visitors will attend a banquet at the Nittany Lion Inn on the college campus.

E. S. Bayard, trustee of the college and editor-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Farmer, will be introduced as toastmaster by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the college. Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, will greet the assembled dairymen. Speakers who have promised to attend are Dr. C. W. Larson, managing director, Wheat's Division, General Ice Cream Corporation, head of the college dairy department, 1913 to 1916; John F. McSparran, secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and C. L. White, editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer. Others have been invited to speak.

Dean Watts will preside at the dedicatory exercises Friday morning. Governor Gifford Pinchot has been invited to make the presentation address. J. Franklin Shield, president of the college board of trustees, will accept the new building for the board; President Hetzel will accept for the college, and Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department, will accept for the department.

Greetings from the National Dairy Council will be conveyed by R. W. Balderston, director, who also is a trustee of Penn State. H. D. Allebach, president of the Pennsylvania Council of Agricultural Organizations, will bring greetings from the farm groups of the state. Inspection of the building will follow these exercises.

Built in the form of a T the new building houses offices, classrooms, and laboratories in the front section, which is 174 by 58 feet in size. The rear wing, 140 by 90 feet, includes the creamery, dairy manufacturing research, and instruction laboratories.

The total percentage of farms raising rye did not change greatly between 1924 and 1929, but pronounced increases were noted in the west central, central and south central areas with a sharp decrease in the southeastern section.

The percentage of farms raising buckwheat decreased from 21.6 in 1924 to 19.3 in 1929. The decrease was greatest in the south central, central and west central counties due probably to the trend toward improvement associations.

Five per cent more farms were producing potatoes during the last census year than five years previous. At the present time more than three-fourths of all the farms in Pennsylvania raise the crop. The increase has been general throughout the Commonwealth.

While the percentage of farms raising winter wheat dropped from 49.8 to 48.3 during the five-year period, the decrease was particularly noticeable in the northwestern and southwestern counties. It appears that the trend, which started more than a generation ago, toward concentration of wheat production in the southeastern "bread basket" area of Pennsylvania is still under way.

A sharp decrease in the percentage of farms raising oats is reported in the northwestern, north central and northeastern counties. The increase is proportionately greater in these areas than in the limestone belt of the southeastern counties.

Alfalfa is now being produced on 7.6 per cent of the farms compared with less than six per cent in 1924. The increase is noted especially in the north central, west central, central, east central and southwestern areas. The increase is proportionately greater in these areas than in the limestone belt of the southeastern counties.

The club members have adopted definite sanitary practices. They started with disease-free chicks, in clean brooder houses, used clean litter, fed clean feed, and kept the chicks on clean ground where no poultry had run for at least two years.

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk?



Question

Does buttermilk have any dietary value?

Answer

Yes. Especially is it more easily digested by older people. It has a tendency to keep the intestinal tract free from putrefactive bacteria.

Orange juice and buttermilk in equal parts is a most excellent tonic.

Question

What is the effect of pasteurization of milk upon its food value?

Answer

The process of pasteurization probably has little or no effect on the food value of milk, except a possible one on the vitamin C content and authorities differ on this point.

Dr. Mayo of Minnesota says of pasteurization—"No one scientific invention meant more to American children."

Pasteurized milk has wiped out tuberculosis of the bone. This is not a matter of food value, however, but one of infection through disease.

Even though the vitamin C content of milk is reduced by pasteurization, this vitamin is supplied through fresh fruits and vegetables.

(These questions were asked in a Dairy Council meeting for milk salesmen. Every producer of milk should be interested in the answers.)

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
219 North Broad Street

"Reach For a Checker Instead of a Tit"

That's the new slogan that is going the rounds in the calf lots of the country where baby blondes and brunettes of the bovine family gather to discuss the latest research work in calf feeding.

As the result of this latest development in calf feeding—a small compressed checker which may be fed in dry form in the trough—the messy, unsanitary methods of feeding a calf gruel have been entirely eliminated.

These little checkers, which contain all of the ingredients contained in calf meal for growth and development, are the result of many experiments on the Purina Experimental Farm at Gray Summit, Missouri.

How this kind of feed came to be worked out is told interestingly by E. B. Powell, manager of the Purina Experimental Farm, who says that it has long been known that the calf is allowed to run with its mother from the day it is born develops into the best cow or bull.

This is due to the fact that it has access to milk at will and keeps a steady flow of food passing through its digestive system the entire day. With hand feeding, the calf is fed a certain quantity at certain set times which tends to cause the calf to become "pot-bellied" and slows its development.

With the development of Calf Checkers, the calf has access to them in the trough at any hour of the day. That's all it gets—just Calf Checkers and water. The calf under this new method of feeding is back to the old method of feeding like nature intended. And what is very important, so far as the feeder goes, it eliminates much work in preparing a gruel. No more water to heat. No more containers to wash. No more worry about disease being carried through unsanitary methods, for calves have gone modern. They are reaching for a checker instead of a tit.

Public Warned Against Civil Service "Coaching" Schools

The following statement is made by the United States Civil Service Commission:

The Commission warns the public against paying money for "coaching" courses in preparation for Federal civil service examinations.

Schools which sell such courses under present conditions accept money under false pretenses. A purveyor of civil service courses is now under indictment in Iowa for false representation. It is expected that other such cases of prosecution will follow.

Comparatively few appointments are being made in the Federal civil service. Vacancies which must be filled are filled by the transfer of those in the service or the reinstatement of those who have been in the service, wherever practicable.

It is seldom necessary to announce an examination. In most cases large registers of eligibles exist as a result of examinations held during the past year. When an examination is announced, the applicants are usually hundreds of times in excess of the need.

Money paid for civil service coaching courses at this time might almost as well be thrown to the four winds.

The mash for the poultry flock should contain from 10 to 20 per cent of feeds rich in protein. Laying hens need more protein than chicks. Animal protein is superior to that contained in vegetable feeds. Meat scraps, fish meal, and milk are the principal source of animal protein.

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Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year
 at _____
 Occupation _____
 Name _____
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We write insurance
 in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____

Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____

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Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____

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Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

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Hundreds Are Using Kem-Trates ARE YOU?

KEM-TRATES eliminate the high cost of cheap base material used in ready mixed fly sprays.

KEM-TRATES when added to kerosene and cheap machine oil will give you an effective cattle spray.

For 40c a Gallon

USE IT AND SAVE

1 Qt. KEM-TRATES, \$2.50, makes 10 gallons FLY SPRAY
 1 Six Qt. Can " \$12.00, makes 50 gallons FLY SPRAY

Prices include Delivery Charges to You

Full directions for mixing and using on each can.

KEM-TRATES are guaranteed to give you satisfaction or your money refunded. Send checks either to your Association Office, direct to us or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. prepaid.

RICHARD W. LEONARD, INC.
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SODIUM CHLORATE KILL

CANADA THISTLES — QUACK GRASS — WILD MORNING GLORY
 Direct Shipments From Factory at Niagara Falls, N. Y. For Booklets and Prices Write to
 JOSPH TURNER & CO., 10 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.



—“regret that I did not install ESCO Milk Cooler years ago

says EARL B. KENT of Connecticut

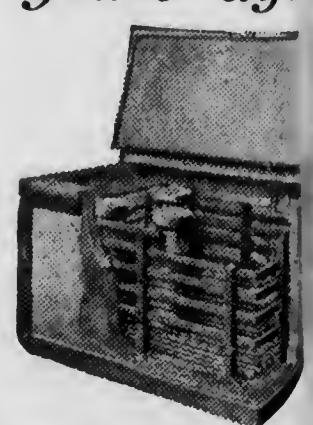
“I cannot help comparing its small cost with the labor of unpacking ice from the old ice-house, washing and moving it to the milk house after a hot day in the hayfield”, he says.

You can now install an ESCO at lower cost than ever before. Cools milk to below 50 degrees and keeps it cold until shipped... offering you the greatest assurance of continued profits and dependable market.

Write for complete information. Also ask about ESCO Dairy Water Heaters and ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers.



The Patented Milk Cooler



ESCO CABINET CO.
 WEST CHESTER, PA.
 I make _____ cans of milk daily. Send full
 bars on:
 ESCO Milk Coolers
 ESCO Water Heaters
 ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers
 Name _____
 Address _____
 P. O. _____ State _____

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
 PHILADELPHIA PRICE LIST in effect August 1st, 1932.
 Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
 These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential
 of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or
 down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to pro-
 ducers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge after terminal
 markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in
 addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.
 (1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed
 hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price
 listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for im-
 proving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the
 Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for
 an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

TEST per cent.	Basic per 100#	Basic price August 1st, 1932.			July Cream and surplus prices.		
		Price Per qt. (¢)	Cream Per 100#	Per qt. (¢)	Price Per 100#	Surplus Per qt. (¢)	
2.00	4.3 : \$1.18	2.55			\$0.92	2.	
2.02	4.35 : 1.20	2.6			0.94	2.	
2.04	4.4 : 1.22	2.6			0.96	2.05	
2.06	4.4 : 1.24	2.65			0.98	2.1	
2.08	4.45 : 1.26	2.7			1.00	2.15	
2.10	4.5 : 1.28	2.75			1.02	2.2	
2.12	4.55 : 1.30	2.8			1.04	2.25	
2.14	4.6 : 1.32	2.85			1.06	2.3	
2.16	4.65 : 1.34	2.9			1.08	2.35	
2.18	4.7 : 1.36	2.95			1.10	2.4	
2.20	4.75 : 1.38	3.0			1.12	2.45	
2.22	4.75 : 1.40	3.05			1.14	2.5	
2.24	4.8 : 1.42	3.1			1.16	2.55	
2.26	4.85 : 1.44	3.15			1.20	2.6	
2.28	4.9 : 1.46	3.2			1.22	2.65	
2.30	4.95 : 1.48	3.2			1.24	2.7	
2.32	5.0 : 1.50	3.25			1.26	2.75	
2.34	5.05 : 1.52	3.3			1.28	2.8	
2.36	5.05 : 1.54	3.35			1.30	2.85	
2.38	5.1 : 1.56	3.4			1.32	2.9	
2.40	5.15 : 1.58	3.45			1.34	2.95	
2.42	5.2 : 1.60	3.5			1.36	3.0	
2.44	5.25 : 1.62	3.5			1.38	3.05	
2.46	5.3 : 1.64	3.55			1.40	3.	
2.48	5.35 : 1.66	3.6			1.42	3.05	
2.50	5.4 : 1.68	3.65			1.44	3.1	
2.52	5.4 : 1.70	3.7			1.46	3.15	
2.54	5.45 : 1.72	3.75			1.48	3.2	
2.56	5.5 : 1.74	3.8			1.50	3.25	
2.58	5.55 : 1.76	3.8			1.52	3.3	
2.60	5.6 : 1.78	3.85			1.54	3.35	
2.62	5.65 : 1.80	3.9			1.56	3.4	
2.64	5.7 : 1.82	3.95			1.58	3.45	
2.66	5.7 : 1.84	4.0			1.60	3.5	
2.68	5.75 : 1.86	4.05			1.62	3.55	
2.70	5.8 : 1.88	4.1			1.64	3.6	
2.72	5.85 : 1.90	4.15			1.66	3.65	
2.74	5.9 : 1.92	4.2			1.68	3.7	
2.76	5.95 : 1.94	4.25			1.70	3.75	
2.78	6.0 : 1.96	4.25			1.72	3.8	
2.80	6.0 : 1.98	4.25					

By order of the Board of Directors

H. L. Oberbach, President
 Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Issued July 28th, 1932.

I. F. Zeller, Secretary

10 to 40% Decreases in Crop Values Experienced By Counties in Slump

While the value of principal farm crops in Pennsylvania, produced in 1931, dropped 26 per cent under the corresponding values for 1930, some counties suffered as little as 10 per cent decrease with others totaling more than 40, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The total value of these crops was estimated at \$116,283,000 in 1931 compared to \$156,121,000 for 1930. By counties, the 1931 totals vary from \$60,720 for Cameron to \$10,867,190 for Lancaster. Only two counties produced more than \$5,000,000 worth of crops, while 21 fell below the million mark.

The 1931 rank of the counties in value of principal crops together with the 1931 and 1930 values, are as follows:

Rank	County	Value of Principal Crops 1931	Value of Principal Crops 1930
1	Lancaster	\$10,867,190	\$12,787,140
2	York	5,553,030	7,427,100
3	Bucks	4,671,250	5,297,590
4	Chester	3,540,550	4,829,570
5	Fayette	3,150,100	3,851,160
6	Westmoreland	2,761,620	4,106,470
7	Allegheny	2,713,310	3,520,600
8	Adams	2,700,900	3,472,010
9	Bucks	2,614,040	3,789,540
10	Schuylkill	2,554,450	3,586,250
11	Lancaster	2,393,310	2,727,100
12	Lehigh	2,388,100	2,336,270
13	Washington	2,261,160	3,281,870
14	Crawford	2,267,130	3,781,300
15	Franklin	2,260,000	2,690,000
16	Erie	2,150,250	2,480,000
17	Lebanon	2,161,230	2,756,190
18	Montgomery	2,150,020	2,885,940
19	Schuylkill	2,087,880	3,000,110
20	Susquehanna	2,002,350	2,667,730
21	Montgomery	1,990,070	2,196,600
22	Montgomery	1,965,050	3,457,660
23	Washington	1,899,010	2,480,020
24	Bedford	1,884,820	2,545,980
25	Mercer	1,838,010	2,492,510
26	Columbia	1,808,400	2,365,660
27	Luzerne	1,737,840	2,315,010
28	Centre	1,710,110	2,327,630
29	Northumberland	1,643,380	2,282,850
30	Wayne	1,636,210	2,375,790
31	Armstrong	1,628,910	1,743,800
32	Clarion	1,464,260	1,488,800
33	Allegheny	1,440,500	1,531,540
34	Fayette	1,442,030	1,659,800
35	Washington	1,408,060	1,661,900
36	Jefferson	1,324,670	1,661,900
37	Cambria	1,298,340	1,744,510
38	Clefield	1,292,550	1,428,390
39	Washington	1,266,530	1,600,000
40	Perry	1,181,810	1,320,890
41	Beaver	1,166,880	1,479,760
42	Snyder	1,136,690	1,531,080
43	Washington	1,126,180	1,429,230
44	Blair	917,340	1,429,900
45	Union	913,340	1,482,150
46	Potter	893,680	1,121,250
47	Clinton	865,720	1,116,660
48	Warren	830,570	1,061,500
49	Lackawanna	819,500	1,016,870
50	Venango	799,090	1,171,820
51	Montgomery	797,690	1,117,450
52	Washington	703,440	981,190
53	Clinton	665,760	744,690
54	Monroe	610,770	832,690
55	Fulton	518,600	858,000
56	Carbon	510,770	829,000
57	Washington	500,670	527,000
58	McKean	399,670	538,170
59	Delaware	373,980	427,890
60	Erie	331,630	565,650
61	Jefferson	132,670	179,000
62	Forest	122,400	204,040
63	Pike	110,050	172,750
64	Philadelphia	60,730	81,390
Total.		\$116,283,000	\$156,121,000

Weed Seed

Here's weed news for the farmer—but it's bad.

Seeds of wild morning glory, buried for 30 years, sprouted and almost at once after being unearthed and planted, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

The seeds were buried as part of an experiment to discover how long seeds may lie in the soil and still grow, and to discover how long seeds must be buried to be killed.

The morning glory will be given further opportunity to prove its "staying power", as some seeds buried 30 years ago are still in the ground and will not be removed for 10 more years.

Herds in testing associations for six years show three times as much increase in butterfat content of the milk as those that tested for only three years.

New Jersey Legislators Enact New Agricultural Label Law

Other Acts Concern Area Plan to Tuberulin-Testing and Borer Control

Authority to restrict the use of the map of New Jersey as a label on New Jersey farm products to those which meet high-quality standards is accorded to the Department of Agriculture by Chapter 197, Laws of 1932, which was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Moore. This law, two others and the annual appropriations bill constitute the enactments of the recent legislative session which affect the Department of Agriculture.

The total value of these crops was estimated at \$116,283,000 in 1931 compared to \$156,121,000 for 1930. By counties, the 1931 totals vary from \$60,720 for Cameron to \$10,867,190 for Lancaster. Only two counties produced more than \$5,000,000 worth of crops, while 21 fell below the million mark.

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9	Bucks	2,614,040	3,789,540
10	Schuylkill	2,554,450	3,586,250
11	Lancaster	2,393,310	2,727,100
12	Lehigh	2,388,100	2,336,270
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21	Montgomery	1,990,070	2,196,600
22	Montgomery	1,965,050	3,457,660
23	Washington	1,899,010	2,480,020
24	Bedford	1,884,820	2,545,980
25	Mercer	1,838,010	2,492,510
26	Columbia	1,808,400	2,365,660
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43	Blair	917,340	1,429,900
44	Union	913,340	1,482,150
45	Potter	893,680	1,121,250
46	Clinton	865,720	1,116,660
47	Warren	830,570	1,061,500
48	Lackawanna	819,500	1,016,870
49	Venango	799,090	1,171,820
50	Montgomery	797,690	1,117,450
51	Washington	703,440	981,190
52	Clinton	665,760	744,690
53	Monroe	610,770	832,690
54	Fulton	518,600	858,000
55	Carbon	510,770	829,000
56	Washington	410,670	527,000
57	McKean	399,670	538,170
58	Delaware	373,980	427,890
59	Erie	331,630	565,650
60	Jefferson	132,670	179,000
61	Forest	122,400	204,040
62	Pike	122,400	172,750
63	Philadelphia	110,050	172,750
64	Cameron	60,730	81,390
Total.		\$116,283,000	\$156,12

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
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Editorial

Consumption of dairy products, says the report of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board, in a recent bulletin, showed a decrease, expressed in terms of milk, during April, of more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, whereas the drop in production of various dairy products, amounted to only 330,000,000.

Consumption, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dropped 5.8 per cent while production dropped 2.3 per cent.

Apparently here is one of the factors which the producer has lost sight of—production on this basis has no other factor than that of over supply and consequently lower prices.

For some time and even today the dairy market has been in the hands of the buyers—as far as prices were concerned.

Competition for business is keen and minor price concessions are apparent.

While these price changes may be small—no seller is going to let his established trade get away from him, if possible, and such conditions have a generally unfavorable influence on the market.

The July drought has been broken. Up until late in the month the area of the Philadelphia Milk Shed was suffering badly from effects of the drought. In mid-month conditions were reported unfavorable except in a few instances, where there had been local showers.

Late in the month, however, the territory was favored with a plentiful rainfall, but this, in some instances, was not without its toll. Heavy winds, lightning and minor flood conditions adding to the farmers losses.

The late rains, however, have benefited pasture and crop conditions generally, and for the time, the outlook has materially improved.

According to government estimates announced July 11th, corn, the farmer's biggest crop, was expected to yield a harvest of 2,995,850,000 bushels, as compared to 2,557,000,000 bushels last year. The forecasters figured winter wheat as 431,762,000 as against 787,000,000 bushels last year; durum wheat as 54,745,000 bushels as compared to 18,000,000 bushels last year, and other spring wheat as 250,464,000 bushels, as against 86,000,000.

The proportionate production of all wheat was placed at 737,000,000 as compared to a harvest of 894,000,000 in 1931.

Month by month, for some time back we have carried in the columns of the Milk Producers Review, brief items of market conditions in other milk marketing areas.

If our readers would follow these articles, it would be evident to them that marketing problems are not confined to any one district, but are general almost throughout the United States.

True, there may be exceptions, particularly where markets have been able to operate in close cooperation with municipal agencies, but this is the exception rather than the rule, and they are very few in number.

Such broad cooperation may be difficult to obtain, particularly when the area embraces any wide limits as to territorial area.

Farmers, businessmen and a good share of the general public itself are today in that uncomfortable position of not knowing just which way to turn. Just what to do and how to do it. It tends toward unrest and unrest never was the prelude to prosperity.

The sooner we can bring ourselves to an atmosphere of tranquility, so that we can see and think clearly and forget the other fellows trouble while solving our own, the better off we will be.

One thing we must not fail to remember and that is, that we cannot measure today's conditions by any other former standard. We have new problems on our hands and we must learn how to solve them—even if the shoe does pinch a bit, here and there. Some of our pet programs and ideas may have to be discarded, so that the best results may benefit the greatest number.

It is going to be a hard task but by perseverance and an effort to cooperate, all along the line, success will no doubt be attained.

Here and there one hears and reads of better business conditions, not only in our own territory but throughout the various states. Much of this emanates from the public press and from statistical conditions published by national and state organizations, such as the National Department of Agriculture, State Departments of Agriculture and from various industrial organizations.

Here and there reports are to the effect that industrial plants have, after varying periods of illness, again resumed operations, and are putting employees back to work.

Lower general price levels have, no doubt, induced some buying, by consumers, and it is believed that some of the stocks on hand are beginning to show signs of depletion. On the whole, the public press reports somewhat better general business conditions and it is hoped that the movement is along the lines of a permanent upturn.

It may be true, however, that all the factors entering into a generally improved economic situation are still lacking, but it is also true that any improvement at all will be a forward move and will lead the way toward the more general program of recovery.

The value of the production from the 26 concentrated milk plants in Canada in 1931 totalled \$8,754,002. The principal products of these plants are: condensed milk; condensed skim-milk; condensed buttermilk; evaporated milk; evaporated skim-milk; whole milk powder; skim-milk powder; cream powder; sugar of milk; buttermilk powder; casein; condensed milk; butter; cheese and whey butter.

Save Forest Trees

Thunder Does

Not Sour M

Protect forest trees planted this year

from heavy growth of grass or weeds.

from souring of milk, says the United

Department of Agriculture. Just be

a thunderstorm the atmosphere is

usually warm or even uncomfort

able. This warm condition is ideal

for bacteria to work, and the sour mill

result. The heat and bacteria do the

not the thunder. More attention

cooling milk is suggested to pre

souring at these times.

Feed Good Cows

Do not neglect feeding because prices

are low. A far better plan is to weed out

the poorer cows and give extra feed to

the good producers. More milk from the

same amount of feed will result.

"No institution will be better than

institutor."—EMERSON.

The month of July has brought a little improvement in the milk market in Philadelphia Milk Shed. Production has fallen off considerably and the butter price has increased a little over that of June, although the change has not been great enough, as yet, to materially effect our selling plans for the month of July. We are hoping that the market will improve to such an extent that we can get back to 100 cent basic and possibly take off the ten per cent for cream. Even with the little advance in the price of butter and the falling off of production, we have heard no report that the sales have increased over previous months.

The weighted average price paid our producers is lower than it has been for some time, yet, if you will read the prices paid in markets in other territories, under heading of "Milk Market Conditions in Other Large Cities", you will realize that price is above that in some other territories, yet our retail price is not higher than that in those territories, comparing it with the price paid the producer in those territories. Yet we realize that the producer is up against it and our producers are hoping that the milk market will continue to hold considerably higher in relative price than that of other farm products. This however, is almost impossible for any great length of time. Either the price of other farm commodities must come back or milk will have to go down somewhere near them or we will have every ones producing milk and getting other farm commodities. For a long time period there can not be too much difference in the relative price of farm commodities generally.

The real issue regarding the milk situation at present is that of the Board of Health rulings, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and its effect on production methods. There has been a committee appointed to try to work these out, in connection with our own regulations, and as soon as they have agreed on a ruling that will cover both States, it will be published in the "Review" and you will be able to see what changes you will have to make on your farms to meet these new regulations.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, it was decided that the field is of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association should be increased by at least 10 per cent and that they should try to help the farmers who were getting returned, due to various causes, and also those who have been laid off on account of high bacteria count. If possible, they are also to help the farmers keep the bacteria count of their milk low enough to make the bonuses at "A" milk plants.

Taking over this additional work is a real task, and, no doubt, during the sum

time it will keep our men going both day and night. However, since the work has started, which has been only the last two weeks, they have done a lot of good.

With reference to the selling plan for 1933, nothing has yet been decided but no doubt it will be concluded during August. Since the last issue of the "Review" I have received quite a few letters from our members, objecting to the plan which is mentioned in that paper, with reference to equalizing the established basic quantity of milk.

I don't know just what the new 1933 plan will be, but I doubt whether it will be much different from that of this year. Any change we make, different from what we had this year, would only increase production and that is the last thing we want to do.

I am wondering whether it would not be well for you to again read my report on market conditions in the July issue, of the Milk Producers' Review with reference to the quality of your milk, because, during the month of August, it will no doubt, be a very hard month in which to produce a good, sweet milk.

Butter Prices

The butter market has been gradually working toward slightly higher prices, advance while not great, has been influenced largely by the day to day demand particularly in the 92 score butter grade.

Butter early in the month was quoted at 17 cents per pound for 92 score butter in New York City. There was a slight decline during the first week, followed by a gradual recovery, with the market closing at 20 cents at the end of the month.

Offerings have not been heavy and the movement has been along conservative lines. The market on the whole has been cleaned up with buying largely for immediate needs. The average price of 92 score butter for the month of July, upon a date needs, the surplus price is computed was .1772 cents per pound, as compared to .1715 in

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HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

A Fable

*The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter "Little
Prig";
Bun replied,
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together,
To make up a year
And a sphere,
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut!"*

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Preventing and Curing Ivy Poisoning

To prevent ivy poisoning, use the following solution—which is inexpensive and may be mixed and obtained from any drug store—before going into the woods or where poison ivy grows:

5 grams ferric chloride dissolved in 95 parts of a solution made up of:
47 1/2 parts glycerine
47 1/2 parts water

Use a 5% solution of potassium permanganate to cure ivy poisoning. This solution leaves a stain on the hands but sodium bi-sulphite will dissolve this stain.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Stuffed Tomatoes

Peel nine large tomatoes and put on ice until ready to use. Cut out inside of tomato to form a cup. Fill with chopped chicken mixed with mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves. The stuffing may be varied with chopped veal or other cold left-over meat mixed with celery.

Mrs. HARRY P. COTTMAN,
Hurlock, Maryland.

Sweet Pickled Cantaloupe

1 bushel cantaloupes 12 lb. sugar
4 pints vinegar 2 tsp. whole cloves
2 pints water (if vine- 2 tsp. whole all-
gar is very sour; if 1 tsp. whole mus-
tard seed

Fill a kitchen cabinet jar a little over half full of cinnamon bark. Pare cantaloupe, cut and let stand overnight in water salted to taste. Drain. Boil sugar, vinegar and spices until sugar is dissolved. Add cantaloupe and spices, and heat until soft. Put in stone jar, and let stand for two days. Each morning drain cantaloupe and boil down juice. Replace cantaloupe in juice. After repeating for two mornings, seal in jars.

Mrs. J. RAYMOND ARNOLD,
Hollam, York County, Penna.

Packing the Picnic Basket

The only good picnics are those which provide wholesome food for everybody and a chance to get the fresh air, sunshine, and fun, and for the homemaker a real rest and relaxation.

Milk for the children is as necessary in the woods as it is at home. It can be cooled by setting in running water while the rest of the meal is in preparation; or it may be made into cocoa. Cottage cheese is an especially good picnic food because it can be made attractive by placing in waxed paper cups and putting bright colored jelly on top. The fruit may consist of berries, washed but unpeeled and dipped into powdered sugar as they are eaten; or of fresh peaches, sliced,

peeled, sprinkled with sugar, and eaten informally by hand; or of grapes, in grape season; or of canned tomato juice.

The following menus are suggested: Cheese and bacon buns, made by wrapping squares of cheese in bacon, broiling them together, and popping them into rolls; quartered tomatoes and lettuce; coffee or cocoa; cantaloupe. Frizzled ham or bacon; apple rings fried in the bacon fat; rolls; coffee or cocoa; sliced pineapple. Hamburg steak; potatoes in rolls; coffee or cocoa; "some-mores", made by placing milk chocolate on graham crackers and sandwiching between them a toasted marshmallow.

Note.—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded to the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.



Exchange is Held in Front of An Automobile Salsoroom.



Food is Attractively Displayed on Tables Readily Viewed By Customers.

expenses at high school and through normal school. Another has bought a piano. Several have earned their church offerings in this way. And all have been enabled to help with the operating expenses of their homes in many different ways, and to provide some sort of occasional little family outing.

"And then, too, we've had such good times together", said one of the charter members. "We'd miss being together if we didn't have the Exchange."

—I have you ever hesitated serving on the cob because you were afraid the children would get butter on the hands and clean suits? Perhaps that's the trouble to the grown-folks as well, for eating gracefully—without the aid of corn holders is an art which few have mastered. These holders are inserted into the end of the cob and hold it firmly until the last grain of corn has been eaten. Do you think it would be a good idea to be a pair for each member of the family since they are only 10¢ a pair?

—I haven't you discovered that a beautifully decorated cake is always more tempting than a plainly iced one? "Dress a cake up and notice the reaction when you serve it. Clever aluminum sets to do the decorating can now be purchased for 20¢. With each set come four different gadgets through which the icing is forced by means of a handle. Each gadget is for some different purpose—as making flowers, leave stems or even to write with the icing. You'll be surprised how many clever things you can do with this little set.

The best time to cut flowers is in the morning while they are still wet with dew or at sundown. Use a sharp knife and put the ends in cold water.

Order your fall bulbs (tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, etc.), early to get the pick of the best and to avoid being disappointed because certain varieties have been sold.

When cutting gladioli it is a good thing to remember to leave four or five leaves on the spike to mature the bloom. Sheep manure worked into the ground around the bulb is an excellent way to force the bloom and will not take away from the strength.

Farm Women Market Products at Own Exchange in Easton, Maryland

Almost twelve years ago a little group of women outside of Easton, Maryland, banded themselves together, taking a name of the Farmers' Wife's Exchange for the purpose of adding to the family income by selling such products as they could raise or make at home.

In the early days their efforts were sponsored and encouraged by the Farm Bureau Federation. For a very small rental, a centrally located automobile agency in Easton gave them space to put up tables and spread their wares every Saturday morning.

There were various talents among the group. Some were most proficient in baking. Others made cottage cheese or candy. Several brought cut flowers. Soon they found that their buying public began to look forward to being able to always secure certain favorites.

Has the Exchange paid? The answer is revealed in what the different members have been able to do with their share of the proceeds during the lifetime of the Exchange. One has paid her daughter's

A farm woman in North Dakota worked out a system for handling a stream of door-to-door salesmen who do not know just what to do. So having decided the thing you can do best, get all the information about it possible. Here the producer, and, looking squarely at the woman, she tells him she will consider buying some of his produce if he will be some of hers. It works like a charm. She either gets rid of them or makes a sale—FARMER'S WIFE.

The reason we fail to reach out for something different is often because we do not know just what to do. So having decided the thing you can do best, get all the information about it possible. Here the producer, and, looking squarely at the woman, she tells him she will consider buying some of his produce if he will be some of hers. It works like a charm. She either gets rid of them or makes a sale—FARMER'S WIFE.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotleff

—The day when women waited for scissors grinder to make his rounds is thing of the past. Today the modern housewife does her own sharpening job. She has one of the grinders we saw recently. The blades of the scissors are inserted in two slots and closed as cutting. Before you can say "Jack Robinson" your scissors are as sharp as the day you bought them. Twenty-five cents the price of this sharpener.

—I have you ever hesitated serving on the cob because you were afraid the children would get butter on the hands and clean suits? Perhaps that's the trouble to the grown-folks as well, for eating gracefully—without the aid of corn holders is an art which few have mastered.

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CAMP DAYS ARE GOOD DAYS!
4-H Club Girls of Sussex County, Del.,
were Busy Housekeepers.

After School Days—What?

DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS

Last month we talked of the need of more "vitalized programs" in the schools, such as will send a child out on graduation with a feeling that there is at least one thing they want to do, and we still believe

that "the best service the rural schools can render the nation will be to aid in the selection and give an inspiration to some of the most capable young men and women for leadership for the new day on the farm."

In thinking what to do when out of school we are prone to be willing to let things go as they are; this is one of the things rural folks are accused of, just "getting along" as we have been used to doing, so we think of teaching school, or being a telephone operator; both good, respectable jobs but full to overflowing. Better sit down and think of the thing you can do best; the thing that you like to do, no odds if it is different from what the others are doing; then see if it cannot be made profitable, be made a money getter just where you are.

The reason we fail to reach out for something different is often because we do not know just what to do. So having decided the thing you can do best, get all the information about it possible. Here the producer, and, looking squarely at the woman, she tells him she will consider buying some of his produce if he will be some of hers. It works like a charm. She either gets rid of them or makes a sale—FARMER'S WIFE.

Again, was it not the ability to measure the amount of butterfat in milk? To Dr. S. M. Babcock the world owes a debt of gratitude. Back of this invention was a story of patient endeavor using the knowledge and ability at hand and finally one day the invention was announced.

Every field of endeavor has its life story take a look into Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and learn of Mr. Abraham Fultz, who by careful selection gave the wheat that bears his name, a beardless variety. Learn of the development of the type of corn known as the Yellow Dent, by Mr. James Reid.

Never was there such a wide range of opportunities and helps from which to choose as today. Among the twenty thousand different occupations, there is one that needs just your training and ability. Find it, and make sure it is what you want. Then "write it down on paper." When once you have carefully and prayerfully made your choice of an occupation, says Mr. William Rosengarten, write your

name on the application card and mail it to the vocational school of your choice. If you are at hand, you may get more inspiration by seeing and talking with the persons who are doing things right now, so I suggest that you drive to Plainsboro, New Jersey, and see the accomplishments of Mr. H. W. Jeffers the rototactor.

Dr. Steenbock, University of Wisconsin, by the discovery of "irradiation"

can put vitamin D into milk. What a blessing to little children, for it may mean no more rickets.

What of Dr. E. L. Nixon, Pennsylvania State College, who with knowledge and care has developed the 400 to 600 Potato Clubs.

You will now drive into Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, and hear Mr. I. V. Otto tell of the building of fine dairy herds.

Into Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, west of Lancaster, and stop at The Posey Patch, where Miss Godschalk has made a home out of an old barn; you will find her busy in the field or packing room but she always has time to give you the inspiration she feels and tell of her efforts in making flowers a paying business.

Near Buckingham in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, you will want to talk with Mr. Ralph T. Crowell and learn of reclaiming an old farm; of what happened to his cows; of the peach and apple orchards and of solving the market problem at home.

Before leaving Bucks County, you will want to meet and talk with Mr. Lewis P. Satterthwaite of Newtown, who has built a cooperative purchasing business "without one dollar for starting."

Big things and too far away? Never! It was just doing the thing needed in your own little corner. More to do, yes, and some big things, but again it is making it succeed in one's own neighborhood.

Freezing Our Surplus Milk Into Ice Cream

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Dried Apricot Sherbet

1 cup dried apricots	2 cups water
1 cup sugar	Few grains salt
5 tbsp. lemon juice	2 cups rich milk
Wash apricots to remove all grit. Soak in the 2 cups water several hours. Cook five minutes in the water in which they have been soaked. Add sugar and salt and cook 5 minutes longer. Cool and rub through a sieve. There should be 2 cups of pulp and syrup. If not, add water. Cool. Add lemon juice and combine with milk. Freeze with 1 to 8 salt-ice mixture. Yield: 1 1/2 quarts.	

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Philadelphia Vanilla Ice Cream

1 quart thin cream	3/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 tablespoons vanilla	1/4 cup water
Mix ingredients, and freeze. A few grain salt is an improvement to any ice cream mixture.	

Banana Ice Cream

1/2 cup sugar	Salt to taste
2 tbsp. lemon juice	1/2 cup banana pulp
1 1/2 cups light cream	Ice and salt for freezing

Add sugar, salt, and lemon juice to banana pulp. Stir in cream. Freeze with a mixture of 8 parts ice to 1 part salt. Four to six portions.

Chocolate Sauce

3 sq. bitter chocolate	1/4 cup water
1 cup sugar	1/2 cup white corn
1 cup milk	syrup
1 tsp. vanilla	

Melt chocolate over hot water. Add water slowly, stirring until smooth. Add sugar and syrup. Boil to soft ball stage (235 F.). Remove from fire, add milk and vanilla. Yield: 10 servings.

My Neighbor Says:

After frosting cakes, dip a knife in hot water and smooth over the frosting. This will give a glassy effect.

If fly screens are rusted, rub a little kerosene over them with soft cloth.

** * *

One or two flowers in small, suitable vases are better than large massed bouquets all over the house.

Garden Tour Conducted by Women of Dorchester County, Maryland

Those participating in "Extension" gardens have gotten effective results during the past two years. In one home, a red chicken house had always been an eye sore. Suddenly the owner realized that



Tour Visits Lily Pool at Home of Mrs. Floyd Harper, Hurlock, Md.

there was no necessity for its always being painted red, and decided to change it to green which now fits in as a background for her garden planting!

The tour ended with a garden party in one of the gardens where a demonstration was given on flower arrangement, and refreshments were served.

It is likely that some of these hundred and fifty enthusiastic gardeners would agree with Bacon who said, "Gardening is one of the purest of pleasures."

Agronomists Choose Gardner President

Meeting at Ithaca and Geneva, New York, the Northeastern Section of the American Society of Agronomy unanimously elected Professor Frank D. Gardner, head of the agronomy department at the Pennsylvania State College, president for the ensuing year. Dr. M. H. Cubbon, formerly a member of the department there and now at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was chosen vice-president.

Professor Gardner has been an active member of the national organization in its beginning and is one of the few living charter members. He also was one of the first members of the Bureau of Soils at Washington, D. C. He organized and directed the Porto Rico agricultural experiment station prior to coming to Penn State in 1908. Last year Professor Gardner was elected a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy in recognition of his service.

His wide knowledge of agricultural affairs and his experience in directing the soils and farm crops experiments at Penn State are reflected in several standard books on agriculture and many bulletins reporting the results of research of which he is author.

Members of the Northeastern Section of the Society are from the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Eight members of the Penn State department of agronomy attended the New York meeting. They were Professors Gardner, J. W. White, A. L. Patrick, F. G. Merkle, C. O. Cromer, J. S. Cobb, C. D. Jefferies, and F. J. Holben.

Board of Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

the necessary efforts that must be put to care for the milk producers' troubles.

In many cases the producer was having trouble in properly caring for his milk and it was decided that these matters must be given immediate attention. In many cases the troubles were minor ones, but they lack the necessary information, as to what to do. These problems were referred to the Field and Test Department and the force of the fieldmen in that department were assigned to look after these troubles.

Following the first day's session the Board held an executive session, at which routine business was transacted.

71 Associations Test 26,244 Cows

Seventy-one associations tested 26,244 cows in May. C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of cow testing for the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports.

There were 5610 cows which produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat each for the month, and 6327 cows which gave more than 1000 pounds of milk each. Of the 40-pound group 2202 produced more than 50 pounds of fat each, and 3823 of the heavy milkers exceeded 1200 pounds of milk apiece.

Coventry association of Chester county led in cows tested with 785. West Chester, another Chester county group, tested 682 cows, the second largest number for the month.

Coventry also led in number of 40-pound cows with 188, and Cumberland No. 1 was second with 177. The Dauphin association led in 1000-pound cows with 236, and Cumberland No. 1 was second with 215.

During the month 304 unprofitable cows were sold and 25 bulls purchased by members.

Radio Programs Reach Third of Rural Homes

Almost one out of every three farm homes in Pennsylvania is now equipped with a radio, according to the latest estimates made by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The estimates show that 55,330 farms out of approximately 172,500 in the Commonwealth have radios. An increase has taken place each year since the first information on the subject was collected in 1924. The estimates by years are: 1924, 10,378; 1925, 18,225; 1926, 21,630; 1927, 27,860; 1928, 35,460; 1929, 42,050; 1930, 48,560; 1931, 52,900; 1932, 55,330.

While the increase during the past year has been relatively less than for any other similar period since 1924, the trend is distinctly toward more rural radios in all sections despite the depression.

The preliminary estimates as of January 1, 1932 on number of farms having radios are: Allegheny, 1,080; Armstrong, 990; Beaver, 940; Butler, 570; Berks, 2,050; Blair, 350; Bradford, 1,450; Bucks, 2,130; Cambria, 1,250; Carbon, 240; Cambria, 720; Cambria, 49; Clinton, 840; Clearfield, 530; Clinton, 124; Clinton, 720; Crawford, 1,460; Cumberland, 720; Dauphin, 670; Delaware, 410; Elk, 170; Erie, 1,600; Fayette, 600; Forest, 90; Franklin, 660; Greene, 880; Huntingdon, 310; Indiana, 920; Jefferson, 490; Juniata, 290; Lackawanna, 450; Lancaster, 1,310; Lawrence, 1,000; Lebanon, 730; Lehigh, 1,310; Ligonier, 860; Lycoming, 780; McKean, 340; Mercer, 1,800; Mifflin, 230; Monroe, 500; Mercer, 860; Perry, 1,510; Montour, 250; Northampton, 1,210; Northumberland, 990; Perry, 470; Philadelphia, 1,990; Pike, 230; Potter, 480; Schuylkill, 640; Snyder, 250; Somerset, 1,220; Sullivan, 230; Susquehanna, 1,180; Tioga, 990; Union, 1,750; Venango, 750; Warren, 660; Washington, 1,750; Wayne, 1,310; Westmoreland, 1,790; Wyoming, 460; York, 1,880.

421,939 Dogs Licensed; 1,149 Owners Prosecuted

A total of 421,939 dog licenses have been issued, 10,839 uncontrolled dogs killed, 1,149 dog owners prosecuted and 604 damage claims amounting to \$13,534.11 received this year to date, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 14,876 fewer dogs have been licensed, 1,167 more dogs have been killed, 1,463 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and \$4,167 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1932 dog licenses issued by counties follow: Adams, 2,994; Allegheny, 2,626; Armstrong, 6,938; Beaver, 6,421; Bedford, 5,218; Blair, 15,635; Blair, 9,804; Bradford, 5,217; Bucks, 2,724; Butler, 7,295;

Cambria, 12,783; Cameron, 412; Carbon, 3,851; Cambria, 15,300; Clinton, 11,124; Clinton, 3,959; Clearfield, 5,028; Clinton, 2,522; Columbia, 4,644; Crawford, 6,934; Cumberland, 4,773;

Dauphin, 9,549; Delaware, 8,109; Elk, 2,195;

Erie, 9,185; Fayette, 1,161; Forest, 666; Franklin, 4,224; Fulton, 16,333; Greene, 4,161; Huntingdon, 1,649;

Juniata, 7,944; Lancaster, 13,530; Lawrence, 5,299; Lebanon, 5,340; Lehigh, 8,175;

Luzerne, 12,683; Mifflin, 1,180; Northampton, 7,774; Northumberland, 5,704; Perry, 3,514; Pike, 1,083; Potter, 1,688; Schuylkill, 11,500;

Snyder, 1,663; Somerset, 4,031; Tioga, 3,214;

Sullivan, 877; Susquehanna, 4,031; Tioga, 3,214;

Union, 1,461; Venango, 5,855; Warren, 3,224;

Washington, 14,621; Wayne, 3,739; Westmoreland, 18,483; Wyoming, 2,009; and York, 9,787.

New Jersey Annual Dairy Field Day Will Be Held August 27

New Jersey dairymen and their families have been invited by the State Dairy Committee to attend the second annual State Dairy Field Day, at Washington Crossing State Park, Saturday, August 27. Tours of dairymen in several counties are expected to precede the Field Day.

Governor Moore and Dr. J. Lynn Maffay, director of the State Department of Health, have been invited to speak with especial reference to the recent milk legislation and its benefits to New Jersey's dairy interests.

Uncle Ab says that the man who is satisfied is not much help to the world.

Chemical Warfare on Weeds with Pure Sodium Chlorate

by W. D. Merrill

Gone are the ancient methods of weed eradication employed by our forefathers. No longer is it necessary to spend many long and weary hours of back-breaking labor to prevent noxious weeds from encroaching upon our valuable farm lands. With the development of Pure Sodium Chlorate as a weed killer, a new era has dawned for our agriculturist.

In the Middle West the farms in many sections were being gradually choked into unproductiveness by the rapid spread of such perennial weeds as Canada Thistle, Quack Grass, Wild Morning Glory, Poison Ivy, etc. The experimental stations of almost every large University gave lavishly of their time to the solution of this pressing problem, and after thousands of experiments, Pure Sodium Chlorate was tested and found to be extremely effective on practically all forms of vegetation. As a result of this discovery, many millions of pounds of Pure Sodium Chlorate have been used during the past few years, with the greatest benefit to our farming industry. It is quite fortunate that this chemical is produced in quantity here in America, and is sold cheaply. Even the small farmer can afford it.

Penn State Two-Year "Ags" Finish Course

Thirty-two students of the 2-year course in agriculture and forestry at the Pennsylvania State College have been awarded certificates of graduation. Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, announces.

Those completing the agricultural course include Samuel Atmore, Germantown; Robert M. Brown, McDonald; Forrest E. Craver, Carlisle; Kenneth M. Crawford, Tyrone; Robert E. Gilfillan, New Castle; Robert R. Gammo, Mill Hall; Walter L. Haldeman, New Britain; George L. Hann, Jr., St. George, N. Y.; Russell K. Hiltz, Easton; Russell D. Jones, Westtown; John W. Kling, West Milton.

Also Robert C. Lott, Gettysburg; Joseph A. Miller, Waverly; William H. Moon, Morrisville; Alvin W. Morrow, Andersonburg; J. Omar Nisley, Lancaster; Robert E. Palmer, Biglerville; Joseph B. Phillips, Meyersdale; Wayne W. Pile, Friedens; Jacob H. Silvis, Jr., Greensburg; Chester W. Supplee, West Chester, and Howard W. Troutman, Valley View.

Graduates of the 2-year ranger course in forestry are: Henry Bedinger II, Philadelphia; Alfred F. Bocchicchio, Philadelphia; Earle A. Herl, Tremont; Ralph L. Himmelberger, Tremont; Harry A. Hall, McConnellsburg; John C. McCloskey, Millheim; John A. McKey, Newfoundland, N. J.; August H. Schmidt, Dickson; Herbert G. Singer, Nyack, N. Y., and Horace A. Somes, Montclair, N. J.

Favors Pasture Division to Conserve Grass Supply

The division of large pastures into smaller plots for more intensive grazing over short periods is an effective method of conserving forage on dairy farms, reports Prof. C. B. Bender, assistant dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Poultrymen of Berks, Chester, Montgomery counties in the Tri-County Producers' Association will open a auction at Center Point, Monday evening, July 11. The Lehigh Valley Producers Cooperative Association, composed of poultrymen of Lehigh and Northampton counties will start a auction Tuesday afternoon, July 12.

Uncle Ab says that the man who is satisfied is not much help to the world.

Reduce Dairy Costs Specialists Study

(Continued from page 1)

Reduction of milk production to the lowest possible level is recommended by dairy extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

Dairying is handicapped by grass, they say, and by carelessness and waste in feeding and management. Dairymen who take vigorous action in weeding poor cows out of their herds will be in better position to meet the situation those who do not, the Penn State report.

Eight definite steps are included in a cost reduction program. These are: continuous testing to detect low producing cows which do not pay their way; feed grain mixtures suited to stage of lactation; give each cow a rest after freshening and feed well during the period; use only bulls from families of high production; increase acreage of grain crops; improve pastures to summer feeding.

Corn-Borer Parasite

Natural enemies of the European borer are being introduced in increasing numbers into the United States. In approximately 371,000 imported European borer parasitoids were liberated in areas by entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In last 10 years 4,600,000 of these have been liberated, representing different species originating in Europe in the Orient. Twelve of these species have been recovered in the field, indicating that they have become established. So far control by parasites has not been effected to any appreciable extent, as they have been going on for too short a period.

Of course the use of a dairy thermometer will not prevent your milk from going bad, if you have not observed the other proper production methods such as clean cows, milked in a cleanly manner and under sanitary stable conditions. A thermometer cannot prevent odors that result from the unproper feeding and care of your cows—but it can and will, with proper use—obviate losses occurring from sour milk—and as such, is an economy measure.

The best dairymen, take every precaution with their milk supply and find that in the long run it pays in dollars and cents.

Where Cooperative Selling Comes

In a savings bank out in the State of Nebraska there hangs a sign which reads: "The man who has one dollar in his pocket takes the first job offered. The man who has \$1,000 can take choice of a few. The man who has \$10,000 can dictate who should get his services."

"This concise statement has its place in the fruit and vegetable business comments the Sunkist Courier. "The man who has one car to drive must take whatever the market offers for an unknown brand, or an unbranded package."

"The man who has fifty cars to make may make his choice of a brand to establish it with assurance of a large following.

"The man who has five hundred by careful grading and packing, will have a consistent supply, will have buyers following his brand, and he will build that up to a premium."

Poultrymen to Open Two New Egg Salads

Two cooperative egg auctions will be held this month, C. O. D. poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Poultrymen of Berks, Chester, Montgomery counties in the Tri-County Producers' Association will open a auction at Center Point, Monday evening, July 11. The Lehigh Valley Producers Cooperative Association, composed of poultrymen of Lehigh and Northampton counties will start a auction Tuesday afternoon, July 12.

Curb Fly Menace

Flies are a serious pest around a stable or a milk house. Screened and window darkened interiors, will help to keep them outside. Destroy all breeding places by hauling manure away daily and preventing accumulation of filth.

230,000 TB Cattle Found

and \$15,000,000 Paid Owners In

State-Wide Clean Up

More than 230,000 cattle infected with tuberculosis have been removed from Pennsylvania herds and over \$15,000,000 in indemnities has been paid to the owners since the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis began here thirty-six years ago.

In his biennial report, Dr. T. E. Munce, director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reveals the interesting fact that the first tuberculin test for the control of bovine tuberculosis to be made in America was performed in Pennsylvania at the request of a cattle owner in Delaware County in March, 1892. This was the beginning of the important health movement which has spread to every county in Pennsylvania and every state in the Union.

On July first this year, total of 1,234,000 cattle, or almost nine-tenths of all the cattle in the Commonwealth, were under supervision, having passed at least one negative test. All of the herds in 47 counties have been tested and 45 of these counties have been accredited as being free of the disease. Thirty-four townships in 13 of the remaining counties are now awaiting the test.

We have also heard of water being held all day in tanks or cisterns with the outdoor temperature well up in the nineties. Water at such temperature can not cool the milk properly.

Now we are not selling thermometers but we can readily see where the use of such an instrument, along with a little investigation might save the milk producer a lot of money.

Of course the use of a dairy thermometer will not prevent your milk from going bad, if you have not observed the other proper production methods such as clean cows, milked in a cleanly manner and under sanitary stable conditions.

Indemnity payments from State and Federal funds have averaged almost \$130,000 monthly during the past year. During June, \$114,700 from the State appropriation and \$57,100 from the Federal allotment were paid to approximately 700 cattle owners who had animals react to the test.

Production, Consumption and Buying Power

While the production of milk for human

consumption may not be excessive in this market, in fact in some instances may at this season be even smaller than in some of the years past, there is one big problem that must be reckoned with, and that is its rate of consumption.

In many of our cities and towns employment is at a low ebb. In many there is dire distress. In many cases labor is employed on part time, wage reductions have curtailed expenditures and in many cases existence is largely and frequently wholly dependent on activities of welfare organizations.

Under all these conditions the buying power of the public is retarded and the amount of money, even though food products and many other commodities are lower in price, there is an absence of funds on the part of the consumer to buy in its regular fashion.

The lack of such buying has a strong tendency to depress prices, and particularly so when products are forced upon a market, with the net result that after paying transportation and selling charges, there is little left for the producer.

And what is the remedy for all these ills?

FLEXO
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PRODUCTS
 Now Making and Distributing
Flexo Dilators, Flexo Salve,
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WITTE LOG & SAW

Cuts down trees and saws them into blocks of any length. One man outfit. Make big money turning them into small logs. 1000 to 40 cords a day. Mats, Ties, Fence Posts, Firewood—Ready market. Powerful Gasoline-Kerosene Engine with Sure Fire Waterproof Troubleshoot Magnetos. Every outfit will take thousand in use. New Reduced Prices. SHIPPED FROM KANSAS CITY or PITTSBURGH.

NEARLY A YEAR TO PAY
 Only a few dollars down puts this outfit in your hands. You can take nearly a year to pay balance.

FREE Write today for my Log Saw Book and Easy Payment Plan—12% interest.

209 J Carson St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 679 C, Oakland Av., Kansas City, Mo.

Association Cows

Make Good Records

Twenty-four annual summaries of cow testing association records reported by I. O. Sidelmann, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, show that 264 cows averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat for the year.

Association records revealed average milk production per cow ranging from 6023 to 10,115 pounds, and butterfat marks of 266.7 to 349.6 pounds a cow.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

(Continued from page 2)

55 cents, and will pay an average price of \$1.37. The Golden Guernsey Co. operative reports fluid sales of 56.7% at \$1.75, manufactured or surplus sales of 33.59% at 55 cents, outside relief sales of 9.63% at \$1.52, and will pay an average price of \$1.32.

St. Paul, Minn.

Quoting from the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minnesota, which states that "we are paying 97 cents for 3.5 milk, delivered Twin Cities for June. This is the lowest price we have ever paid and still it is considerably above what is being paid throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin for milk.

"Sixty-three and four tenths per cent of our milk was manufactured into dairy products and sold in competition with factories located throughout the United States.

"The amount of milk sold was 34,226,781 pounds, of which 36.6% was sold to distributors, 59.3% was made into sweet cream and butter, 2.4% was made into butter, and 1.7% was made into condensed milk and ice cream.

St. Louis, Mo.

The "Sanitary Milk Bulletin", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers', Inc., St. Louis, Mo., announces the following prices for July: "The net price for basic milk is \$1.35 per cwt. for 3.5% milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms. Buyers pay Sanitary Milk Producers' 5¢ per hundred pounds.

The net price for the June first surplus is 63 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. The net price for June second surplus is 52 cents for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. Buyers pay Sanitary Milk Producers' 5 cents on all surplus."

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the average price received for June for Grade B milk testing 3.5 fat, in the 201-210 mile zone, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants of the Association, will amount to approximately .945 cents per cwt. The net pool price for the month of June is quoted as 89 cents per hundred.

Penn State Offers 2-Year Farm Course

"There never has been a time when agriculture needed trained workers so much as now", says Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College.

Dean Watts calls special attention to the 2-year courses in agriculture at Penn State which are designed to meet the needs of those who plan to return to the farm. While the work of the first year is largely fundamental and that of the second year relates to applied subjects, opportunity is given each student to elect a group option which is followed during the two years at college.

Group options include agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy farming, dairy manufacturing, floriculture, nursery industry, fruit growing, poultry husbandry, vegetable gardening, and forestry.

An illustrated booklet describing these courses in detail has been published for free distribution to all who are interested in training for practical farming and rural life, Dean Watts states.

STUDY THIS PROBLEM

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

What causes milk to sour?

Answer

A natural change within the milk changing the milk sugar (lactose) to lactic acid. This is not a harmful acid—in fact it is beneficial and many people have learned to drink sour milk and like it.

Question

What is acidophilus milk? What are its uses?

Answer

Acidophilus milk is known as a cultured milk. Acidophilus bacilli are beneficial to the intestinal tract and with plenty of milk sugar they multiply rapidly thereby forcing out the putrefactive bacteria which is harmful. Doctors sometimes prescribe it for chronic constipation.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
 219 North Broad Street

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association
 Incorporated
 Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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Are YOU Feeding TOO MANY Cows?



The BOARDER COW Keeps Production Costs UP and Milk Prices DOWN!

THE consumption of milk is less today than a year ago—yet many farmers are producing more milk. Milk prices can't go up—they can't even hold their own—with that relationship existing between supply and demand.

Where does the surplus of milk come from? Some say—from the boarder cow. And while she increases the milk supply, she fails to pay the cost of her keep.

Don't waste feed on boarder cows. It is far more profitable to weed them out—feed fewer cows—and put your money-makers on an efficient feeding program. That means—not hay and grain alone, but a balanced ration. Combine your home-grown materials with Amco Dairy Feed to keep your cows in condition and produce milk profitably. Give them the proteins—and the minerals—that you get in Amco feeds of quality and you will be generously repaid for every dollar you spend.

Ask your Amco agent which is the right feed for your needs. Tell him your feeding problems and he will gladly give you the help of our Service Staff of nationally known feeding authorities.



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Seven Quality Feeds

All open formula feeds—low priced—and the finest feeds that money can buy.

Amco 12% Fitting Ration
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 Amco 20% Dairy
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 Amco 24% Dairy
 Amco 24% Universal Dairy
 Amco 32% Supplemental

Improve Dairy Herd

Low-producing cows, poor feeding practices, and disease are the relentless profit destroyers in dairy herds. A program of elimination of handicaps and improvements in practices often changes a herd from profit eaters to profit makers.

DRINK MORE MILK

Save Young Pines

Insect pests attack trees as well as farm crops. Watch the tops of small white pines. If the needles begin to wilt on last year's growth, doubtless the white pine weevil is present. Control measures should be practiced. Your county agent will gladly furnish this information.

Change Pastures

Rotating stock on pastures increases production, eliminates waste, and makes better sods. If given the run of a large area, stock pasture some parts too closely and allow others to grow up and die untouched.

USE MORE MILK

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at
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We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

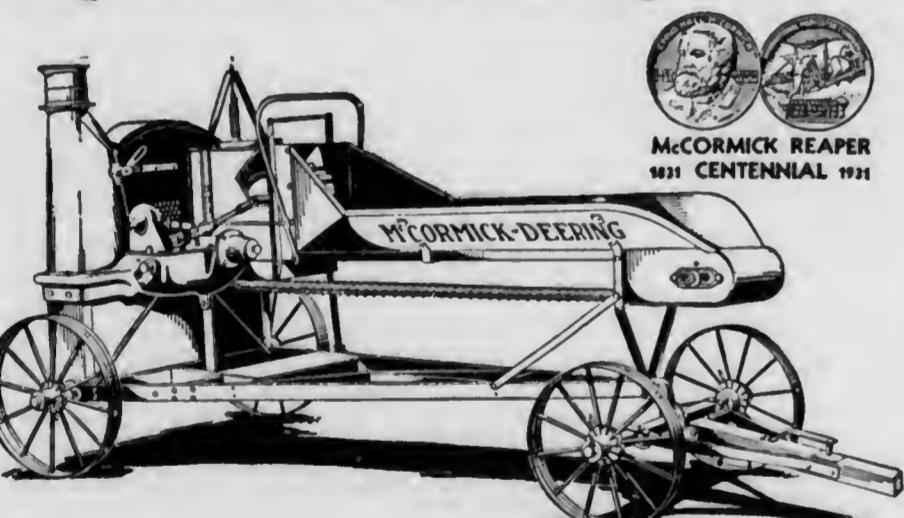
We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

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Insurance Begins.....	19.....	Expires.....	
Business.....	Mfg. Name.....		
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Serial No.....	Motor No.....	Truck.....	
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McCormick-Deering Improved No. 12 Ensilage Cutter



THE improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter is the enclosed-gear machine that is making friends by its economical performance. The one-piece, bridge-type main frame encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated.

To vary the length of cut on the No. 12, merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds.

See us about this improved model that cuts from 10 to 16 tons per hour.

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Fancy high grade Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, fresh cows, sp. ears, 1st and 2nd calf heifers, all blood tested, from 200 to 250 head to one party. Quality the best. Just apply to

Will also ship cows direct on carlots and allows inspection before paying. Apply to

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INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect September 1, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price Per. Qt. (#)	August cream and surplus prices.	
			Per 100#	Per qt. (#)
3.	\$2.00	4.3 : \$1.28	2.75 : \$1.05	2.25 : 2.3
3.05	2.02	4.35 : 1.30	2.8 : 1.07	2.35 : 2.35
3.1	2.04	4.4 : 1.32	2.85 : 1.09	2.4 : 2.4
3.15	2.06	4.4 : 1.34	2.9 : 1.11	2.4 : 2.4
3.2	2.08	4.45 : 1.36	2.9 : 1.13	2.45 : 2.45
3.25	2.10	4.5 : 1.38	2.95 : 1.15	2.5 : 2.5
3.3	2.12	4.55 : 1.40	3. : 1.17	2.55 : 2.55
3.35	2.14	4.6 : 1.42	3.05 : 1.19	2.6 : 2.6
3.4	2.16	4.65 : 1.44	3.1 : 1.21	2.65 : 2.65
3.45	2.18	4.7 : 1.46	3.2 : 1.23	2.7 : 2.7
3.5	2.20	4.75 : 1.48	3.2 : 1.25	2.75 : 2.75
3.55	2.22	4.75 : 1.50	3.25 : 1.29	2.75 : 2.75
3.6	2.24	4.8 : 1.54	3.3 : 1.31	2.8 : 2.85
3.65	2.26	4.9 : 1.56	3.35 : 1.33	2.9 : 2.95
3.7	2.28	4.95 : 1.58	3.4 : 1.35	3. : 2.95
3.75	2.30	5. : 1.60	3.45 : 1.37	3. : 3.
3.8	2.32	5.05 : 1.62	3.5 : 1.39	3. : 3.05
3.85	2.34	5.05 : 1.64	3.55 : 1.43	3.05 : 3.05
3.9	2.36	5.1 : 1.66	3.6 : 1.45	3.1 : 3.1
3.95	2.38	5.15 : 1.68	3.65 : 1.47	3.15 : 3.2
4.	2.40	5.15 : 1.70	3.7 : 1.49	3.2 : 3.2
4.05	2.42	5.25 : 1.72	3.75 : 1.51	3.25 : 3.25
4.1	2.44	5.3 : 1.74	3.8 : 1.53	3.3 : 3.3
4.15	2.46	5.35 : 1.76	3.8 : 1.55	3.35 : 3.35
4.2	2.48	5.4 : 1.78	3.85 : 1.57	3.4 : 3.4
4.25	2.50	5.4 : 1.80	3.9 : 1.59	3.4 : 3.4
4.3	2.52	5.45 : 1.82	3.95 : 1.61	3.45 : 3.45
4.35	2.54	5.5 : 1.84	4. : 1.63	3.5 : 3.5
4.4	2.56	5.55 : 1.86	4.05 : 1.65	3.55 : 3.55
4.45	2.58	5.6 : 1.88	4.1 : 1.67	3.6 : 3.6
4.5	2.60	5.65 : 1.90	4.1 : 1.69	3.65 : 3.65
4.55	2.62	5.7 : 1.92	4.15 : 1.71	3.7 : 3.7
4.6	2.64	5.7 : 1.94	4.2 : 1.73	3.7 : 3.7
4.65	2.66	5.75 : 1.96	4.25 : 1.75	3.75 : 3.75
4.7	2.68	5.8 : 1.98	4.3 : 1.77	3.8 : 3.8
4.75	2.70	5.85 : 2.00	4.35 : 1.79	3.85 : 3.85
4.8	2.72	5.9 : 2.02	4.4 : 1.81	3.9 : 3.9
4.85	2.74	5.95 : 2.04	4.4 : 1.83	3.95 : 3.95
4.9	2.76	6. : 2.06	4.4 : 1.85	4. : 4.
4.95	2.78	6. : 2.08	4.45 : 1.85	
5.	2.80	6. : 2.08	4.45 : 1.85	

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued August 29th, 1932.

H. D. Ellbach S. Graph Zellers
President Secretary.

INTER-STATE Milk Produce.

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., September, 1932

Inter-State
Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

W

No. 5

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect September 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down.

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price September 1st, 1932. August cream and surplus prices.

MILES	Basic Quantity	Freight rate	Price	August		Surplus per 100#
				3% milk	Test	
1 to 10 inc.	.268	\$1.57	1.56	3.05	0.80	0.54
11 to 20 "	.283	1.54	3.1	0.82	0.58	0.58
21 to 30 "	.303	1.53	3.15	0.84	0.60	0.60
31 to 40 "	.313	1.51	3.2	0.86	0.62	0.62
41 to 50 "	.333	1.50	3.25	0.88	0.64	0.64
51 to 60 "	.343	1.48	3.3	0.90	0.66	0.68
61 to 70 "	.364	1.47	3.35	0.92	0.70	0.70
71 to 80 "	.374	1.45	3.4	0.94	0.72	0.72
81 to 90 "	.389	1.44	3.45	0.96	0.74	0.74
91 to 100 "	.399	1.43	3.5	0.98	0.76	0.76
101 to 110 "	.414	1.42	3.55	1.00	0.78	0.78
111 to 120 "	.424	1.41	3.6	1.02	0.80	0.80
121 to 130 "	.434	1.39	3.65	1.04	0.82	0.82
131 to 140 "	.450	1.28	3.7	1.06	0.84	0.84
141 to 150 "	.4	1.37	3.75	1.08	0.86	0.86
151 to 160 "	.475	1.36	3.8	1.10	0.88	0.88
161 to 170 "	.480	1.35	3.85	1.12	0.90	0.90
171 to 180 "	.490	1.34	3.9	1.14	0.92	0.92
181 to 190 "	.505	1.33	3.95	1.16	0.94	0.94
191 to 200 "	.510	1.32	4	1.18	0.96	0.96
201 to 210 "	.520	1.31	4.05	1.20	0.98	0.98
211 to 220 "	.535	1.30	4.1	1.22	1.00	1.00
221 to 230 "	.540	1.29	4.15	1.24	1.02	1.02
231 to 240 "	.550	1.28	4.2	1.26	1.04	1.04
241 to 250 "	.556	1.27	4.25	1.28	1.06	1.06
251 to 260 "	.566	1.26	4.3	1.30	1.08	1.08
261 to 270 "	.576	1.26	4.35	1.32	1.10	1.10
271 to 280 "	.581	1.24	4.4	1.34	1.12	1.12
281 to 290 "	.596	1.24	4.45	1.36	1.14	1.14
291 to 300 "	.600	1.24	4.5	1.38	1.16	1.16
			4.6	1.40	1.18	1.18
			4.65	1.44	1.20	1.20
			4.7	1.46	1.22	1.22
			4.75	1.48	1.24	1.24
			4.8	1.50	1.26	1.26
			4.85	1.52	1.28	1.28
			4.9	1.54	1.30	1.32
			4.95	1.56	1.32	1.34
			5.	1.58		

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued August 29th, 1932.

F. D. Allebach *277*
President. *6/16/32*

Secretary. *9/1/32*

(Continued on page 6)

Institute of Cooperation Holds Session in New Hampshire

The Eighth Annual Session of the Institute of Cooperation, was held August 15, 1932, at the University of Vermont, Durham, New Hampshire, during which thorough examination of the present market trends and of the policies of the Federal Farm Board came in for a major part of the discussions.

The Institute's attendance was a challenge to the depression with its forces of discouragement and pessimism, for 661 persons from 29 states were registered. In addition, it was estimated that at least several hundred attended special sessions where registration was not recorded.

Papers and discussions at the meetings far outstripped in genuinity, those of any previous session of the Institute.

Considering the questions asked and the answers given during the discussion period, experienced cooperative leaders said, "there can be no doubt that interest in the cooperative movement has steadily spread and deepened. It is no longer an experiment to be merely watched for results." Agricultural leaders now understand to be a force which they must understand completely and they are leaving no stone unturned in reaching the bottom of all problems.

Numerous organizations held meetings and conferences during the sessions of the Institute. Among these were the directors of the National Cooperative Council, directors of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation, New England Council, New England Dairies, Inc., New England Milk Producers' Association, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, the American Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture and others.

C. E. Hugh, of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association acted as chairman and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers' Association, served as secretary.

Round table discussions, held during the various days of the session proved of exceptional interest and many phases of cooperative management and operation were discussed at length. Some of these discussions included the following topics: production control; legal problems; the law and body of contents of courses relating to cooperative marketing and buying associations; vocational agricultural high schools; cooperative purchasing; potato marketing; marketing of local perishable products; fruit marketing and membership relations.

The first days general session of the Institute was given almost entirely to the subject of recent trends and changes in the markets in which cooperatives sell their products, while on the second day problems of cooperative marketing of fluid milk in relation to recent economic developments were presented and discussed, as was also a number of phases of the milk trucking problems. A fruit marketing conference was included in the program of the second day session. At the third day session the evolution of cooperative purchasing of farm supplies in the United States was discussed, as

service to the great industry of agriculture in the commonwealth.

Professor Andrew A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department, accepted the responsibility the new dairy building imposes on the members of the department. He reviewed the history of dairy husbandry activities at Penn State since 1890, recalled the growth in number of students graduated to places of leadership in the industry, summarized the contributions of original research in production and manufacturing, and presented the program of the extension service which carries information from the college to the practical dairymen and plant operators of the state.

Robert W. Balderston, Chicago, director

of the Salem County Herd Improvement Association, spoke on the subject of the new dairy building. He said, "The new building is a great contribution to the dairy industry. It is a fine example of modern architecture and engineering. It is a credit to the State of New Hampshire and to the University of Vermont. It is a fine addition to the University of Vermont and will be a great benefit to the State of New Hampshire. The new dairy building is a great contribution to the dairy industry. It is a fine example of modern architecture and engineering. It is a credit to the State of New Hampshire and to the University of Vermont. It is a fine addition to the University of Vermont and will be a great benefit to the State of New Hampshire. The new dairy building is a great contribution to the dairy industry. It is a fine example of modern architecture and engineering. It is a credit to the State of New Hampshire and to the University of Vermont. 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MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on applicationEntered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.Our preparations for a detailed Basic
and Surplus Plan for 1933 have come to
naught.The officers and sales committee of
your association had, what was believed
to be a satisfactory program for the
coming year, but failed to have their
plans approved by cooperating dealers.Plans suggested by the buyers could not
be agreed to, being so far out of line with
general conditions that it was impossible
to accept them, as far as the representa-
tives of the producers were concerned.Evidently there was but one thing to
do and that was to agree to an arbitration
of our differences.The first session under the direction of
the arbitrator, Dr. Clyde L. King will be
held on September 16th. After decision
is rendered by the arbitrator, due notice
of his decision will be announced.The situation on the whole is extremely
chaotic, and at this time no information
as to the marketing program can be
announced.September and October are the months
in which "Locals" will be holding meetings
to elect delegates to the Annual Meeting
of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Associa-
tion, to be held in Philadelphia on
November 29th and 30th. In fact, some
elections have already been held. This
year, when so many problems face coop-
erative organizations, it is doubly
important that not only delegates attend,
but that Inter-State members, with their
wives, be present whenever possible. In
addition to the business of the Association,
a program of outstanding speakers has
been arranged. For further information,
attend the next meeting of your own
local.Members of 71 dairy herd improvement
associations sold 304 cows found unprof-
itable in tests during May, according to
C. R. Gehrhardt, of the Pennsylvania State
College dairy extension service.Cows tested during the month totalled
26,244. Of this number, 5610 produced
more than 40 pounds of butterfat each
and 6327 gave more than 1000 pounds of
milk apiece. In the 40-pound group 2202
cows exceeded 50 pounds of fat, and of
the heavy milkers 3823 passed the 1200-
pound mark.Coventry association of Chester county
led in cows tested with 785 and in 40-
pound butterfat producers with 188.
Cumberland No. 1 was first in 1000-
pound milkers with 236.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

September, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

September Milk Prices

Under agreement between the
Sales Committee of the Inter-State
Milk Producers' Association and
cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia
Milk Shed, the prices to be
paid producers for basic milk during
September, 1932, are noted below:The price of basic milk, 3 per
cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia
for September, 1932, and until further advised will be
\$2.00 per hundred pounds, or 4.3
cents per quart.Ninety per cent of your established
basic quantity will be used as
heretofore. Ten per cent of
your production, up to and equal
to your established basic quantity,
will be paid for by cooperating
buyers at a cream price. (If you
produce above your established
basic quantity, ten per cent of
your established basic quantity
will be sold at a cream price.) The
price of basic milk delivered at
receiving stations in the 51-60
mile zone, three per cent fat, will
be \$1.50 per hundred pounds, with
the usual differentials and varia-
tions at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM

The cream price for the month of
September is based on the average
of ninety-two score New York but-
ter, plus 10 cents per pound and
this amount multiplied by four, and
this will be the price of four per cent
milk for cream purposes at all re-
ceiving station points. The F. O. B. Philadelphia
cream price will be fifty cents per hundred pounds
higher than the receiving station
cream price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during
September, 1932, will be paid for by
cooperating buyers on the average
price of 92 score New York butter
multiplied by four, plus 20%.Report of the Quality
Control Department
Philadelphia Inter-
State Dairy CouncilThe following is a report of the work
done by the Quality Control Depart-
ment of the Dairy Council for the
month of July, 1932:No. Inspections Made..... 2218
Sediment Tests..... 2981
Meetings..... 0Attendance..... 0
Bacteria Tests Made..... 59 pl.

No. Miles Traveled..... 29,284

During the month 69 dairies were
discontinued from selling for failure to
comply with the regulations—70 dairies
were re-instated before the month was
up.To date 236,112 farm inspections
have been made.Effect of Cooperation
In Egg-SellingFancy eggs sold on the Doylestown
egg auction last week for 28 1/2 cents per
dozen. Extras sold for 28 1/4 cents and
standards for 27 1/2 cents per dozen. All
of these prices were above the prices re-
ceived for the best eggs in these grades
in New York City and Philadelphia.
This, however, is not unusual. In fact,
it is the case most weeks.The only explanation for this fine
demand for Bucks county eggs offered
on the auction is that they are thoroughly
graded as to size, freshness and quality,
and buyers know exactly what they are
getting from week to week. One large
buyer told me recently that the only
thing wrong with the auction is that
there are not enough of the eggs in the
better grades. —From "PENNSYLVANIA
FARMER."Cool Milk Promptly and
EfficientlyMany farmers are having milk rejected because of bad
flavor and high temperature.High temperature means rapid growth of bacteria, and
resultant souring.Cool promptly, all of your milk, immediately after milk-
ing; cool it promptly to the lowest temperature of water on
the farm and if this is not low enough, ice or mechanical
refrigeration methods must be used.To have milk of a quality satisfactory for human con-
sumption, definite effort toward cooling and cleanliness is
absolutely necessary.The hot days are already taking their toll in milk losses,
due largely, to the above named causes.Save Money by Properly Cooling
Your Milk Supply

OUR LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices quoted below are for August, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers,

for basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be

paid at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream

price.) Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for
at the average 92 score butter price, New York City plus twenty per cent.Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for
at the average 92 score butter price, New York City plus twenty per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers

using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions

to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (40 1/2 quarts) of all milk

purchased from members of said Association.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (40 1/2 quarts) of all milk

purchased from members of said Association at prices listed herein.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (40 1/2 quarts) of all milk

purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived will be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production

and distribution of milk by the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market

BASIC PRICE

August, 1932

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Per 100 Lbs.

Test

Per Cent.

Basic

Price

Per Qt.

Miles

1 to 10 inc.

10 to 20

20 to 30

30 to 40

40 to 50

50 to 60

60 to 70

70 to 80

80 to 90

90 to 100

100 to 110

110 to 120

120 to 130

130 to 140

140 to 150

150 to 160

160 to 170

170 to 180

180 to 190

190 to 200

200 to 210

210 to 220

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720 to 730

730 to 740

740 to 750

750 to 760

760 to 770

770 to 780

780 to 790

790 to 800

800 to 810

810 to 820

820 to 830



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall;
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

—HENRY VAN DYKE

The Blind to Have Cook Book

The first cookbook for the blind has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is printed in Braille, the raised lettering which the blind can read with their fingertips, and contains recipes tested in the department's bureau of home economics.

The new cookbook, prepared by Miss Ruth Van Deman and Mrs. Fanny Yeatman, will enable blind cooks to prepare dishes without relying on memory or outside help for the recipes.

Blind cooks depend on their senses of touch and smell, which are highly developed, and are very exact in regulating the time that the roast stays in the oven and the amount of heat applied to the biscuits. As a result, their cooking is often more uniform than that of cooks who see. Specially shaped containers for salt, sugar, pepper and such staples are used by blind cooks, and they also use Braille labels to guide them to the right ingredients.

School Days Should Be Eager Happy Days



Favorite Recipes From Our Readers'

Chili Sauce

1 pk. ripe tomatoes	1 qt. vinegar
1 qt. pepper ground	2 lbs. sugar
1 qt. celery chopped	2 tbsp. salt
1 qt. onions ground	2 tsp. cloves

Cook two hours, stirring frequently.

MRS. CARRIE M. GROSS,
R. D. No. 1, Manchester, Pa.

Cheese & Tomato Ring

I can thick tomato soup 1 c. chopped chicken or other meat
(or same amount of tomatoes thickened slightly with flour/paste) 1/2 c. cold water
1/2 lb. cream cheese 3/4 c. mayonnaise
2 tbsp. gelatine 1/2 c. chopped celery

Soak gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes. Bring tomatoes to a boil. Remove from heat and add cream cheese. Stir until cheese is melted. Add gelatine and cool, then add mayonnaise, chopped celery and chicken. Season to taste. Pour into ring molds and chill. Turn onto a bed of lettuce leaves. The center may be filled with potato salad. Garnish with hard boiled eggs if so desired.

MRS. I. R. ZOLLERS,
Pottstown, Pa.

From the School-Lunch Cook Book

Peanut Butter Soup

3 tbsp. peanut butter	3 c. whole milk
Salt to taste	Dash of pepper for adults

To the peanut butter add 1/2 cup of milk in the dish in which it is to be cooked. Heat slowly and cream thoroughly. When smooth add remainder of milk and bring to a point just below boiling, stirring constantly to keep smooth. Serve with whole wheat crackers, croutons or toast fingers.

Milk Fruit Gelatin

3 tbsp. granulated gelatin	1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. cold milk	1/4 tsp. salt
2 1/2 c. scalded milk	1 tsp. vanilla

Soak gelatin in cold milk 5 minutes. To scalded milk add sugar; when dissolved

Cabbage and Peanut Salad

3 c. finely shredded cabbage

Cover the finely shredded cabbage with cold water and set in the refrigerator for one hour. Drain and dry thoroughly between towels. Mix with the boiled dressing or mayonnaise, if preferred. Add the salted peanuts chopped, and serve very cold.

Note—This article will be sent to you at the above price, and a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the store where may it be purchased.

How Parents Can Help With School Work

(Extracts from an article by Leonore C. Rothschild in "Parents")

The parent who wants to help his child with school work does well to realize that teaching and learning are necessarily divided into three important kinds of work: the actual giving of information, the frequent attentive repetition of details to be remembered, such as names, dates or what-not, and a broad re-studying of subject matter from many points of approach in order to relate it to what the child already knows.

The parent must be careful not to expect too much of his child. Children are not capable of too long sustained concentration. Make your study periods short, and relate the information you wish to give as closely to the child's interests and experience as is possible. And above all, make doing lessons a pleasurable experience and never one of nagging and scolding. The spirit should be one of learning together something in which interest has been aroused.

In helping your child to review a topic be careful that he does not merely repeat words which he has memorized. In drill

In studying he must look for the major points and learn them first, later subdividing them and adding to his store of knowledge the little things between. Relative values and a sense of what is most important are among the most difficult things to teach.

Another way in which you can help your child to review is to make him talk.

Some people will feel that this is quite superfluous because many children talk too much anyway, but it is necessary to make him talk sensibly and be able to express what is in his mind. Nobody knows anything if he cannot tell someone else about it. Facility in expression is to be gained first by that clear understanding of facts and their relative values, and then by an adequate vocabulary. This must include not only a good general vocabulary, but a special technical vocabulary with the ability to simplify terms in the subject under consideration. Much can be done to help the child express what he knows if the parent is genuinely interested in what the child is studying. Talk to him about it and, most of all, make him talk to you. For the boy who gets nervous when he is called on, the greatest help is plenty of encouragement and reassurance from his parents. Always tell him you believe in him and soon he will acquire self-confidence which in turn will reveal ability.

Too Young For School But Old Enough to Like to Help With Little Kitchens

What's the Matter With My Garden

Six faults keep home gardens and gardeners from doing their best. They are listed below in the approximate order of their importance, yet any one may cause complete failure of the garden. These are: 1. Failure to keep the vines down; 2. poor soil and no fertilizer; 3. dry weather; 4. insects; 5. diseases; 6. the lack of careful planning so that the sowings of the early crops are not along by the time the first ones are.

Naturally, there are certain remedies.

1. Hoe or cultivate shallow to cutting off roots of the crops, and do not hoe often enough so that the vines never get a good start. Never allow weeds to get big enough to be pulled.

2. Save all leaves, weeds, straw, waste vegetable matter to compost when they are thoroughly decayed or spade them into the garden.

3. Increase the organic matter in the soil so that it will hold more water. Plow your garden in the fall or spring, and keep all weeds down to serve moisture.

Rose Bushes Raised from Slips

The very best time to plant rose slips is from September 1st to the end of October. Dig a hole about 15 inches deep and fill half way with compost material, grass clippings or anything that will rot and supply food for growing slips.

Cut slip on a slant with 5 or 6 eyes. Be sure the wood is new and has at least one bud on it. Now plant the slip with at least 3 eyes in the ground. When filling in the earth make sure it is lower than the surrounding soil. No leaves—but all the buds—should be removed so that the strength will go into the plant instead of the bud. The planted slips should be covered with a one or two quart jar and the soil packed about one inch high around the jar. It is necessary that the plant be well watered. After the cold weather sets in the earth can be packed half way up the jar.

Under no conditions should the jars be removed until May, or when you are sure there will be no more frost. When the jar is removed we often find buds have developed on the slips, but they should be cut off so that the full strength is conserved in the plant. Before the end of June your bush will have buds and roses, but it would be best to continue cutting off the buds. If you have planted slips from ever-blooming varieties, you should have roses blooming until frost.

*

Plant and transplant evergreens immediately. Be sure that they receive an abundant supply of water uninterrupted until freezing weather. Under no circumstances should the roots be exposed to sun and wind even for a few minutes.

*

Cut blackberry stems to the ground as soon as they have finished bearing, and burn to destroy diseases and insects.

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**American Institute
of Cooperation**

(Continued from page 1)

was also further sessions of the dairy marketing and fruit marketing conferences.

The general evening session on Wednesday, August 3rd was devoted to a Richard Pattee Memorial.

The session on Thursday, August 4th was devoted to addresses and discussions pertaining to the structure of cooperation with reference to nation-wide organizations of cooperative marketing and with reference to federal farm board policies.

Dairy marketing conferences relating to the limitations of territory supplying fluid milk and cream marketing and to a poultry and egg marketing conference on the subject of adjusting problems of poultry and egg marketing in depression periods.

Further sessions were held on Friday, August 5th, on the structure of cooperatives with reference to nation-wide organizations of cooperative marketing and with reference to federal farm board policies, while a further session of the poultry and egg conference was held during the afternoon session.

Many of those who attended this session of the Institute are most pronounced in their expressions as to the value of these yearly conferences and have expressed themselves that the field and scope of the various addresses and discussions were most helpful in arriving at a program for the continuation of their cooperative endeavors in these trials of almost general economic stress.

**\$36,250 In Prizes
Offered At Next
State Farm Show**

Cash awards to be offered at the Pennsylvania Farm Show here next January 16-20, will total \$36,250, according to John H. Light, director. This prize money is divided among the twenty departments as follows: Horses, \$1,890; sheep, \$3,042; swine, \$2,073; beef cattle, \$5,038; dairy cattle, \$9,630; dairy products, \$238; corn, \$780.50; small grains, \$171; potatoes, \$797; cigar leaf tobacco, \$229.50; apples, \$1,727.75; vegetables, \$386.50; maple products, \$104; apriary products, \$430.50; wool, \$190; eggs, \$464; poultry, \$6,925.50; baby chicks, \$96; home economics, \$1,672.50; cultural arts, \$690; and sports, \$85.

The \$36,250 sum is divided into almost 7,000 cash prizes. These are classified by departments as follows: Horses, 140; sheep, 428; swine, 180; beef cattle, 415; dairy cattle, 457; dairy products, 55; corn, 268; small grains, 63; potatoes, 236; tobacco, 67; apples, 408; vegetables, 152; maple products, 38; apriary products, 122; wool, 52; eggs, 138; poultry, 2,923; baby chicks, 72; home economics, 712; cultural arts, 24; and sports, 6. In addition to the cash prizes, hundreds of special awards will be offered by various breed associations, Mr. Light explains.

The baby chick department is a new feature.

Protect Livestock

The grounding of wire fences at intervals of about 150 feet will save livestock in the field from possible death by lightning, according to specialists of the United States Weather Bureau. Both galvanized iron pipe and steel angle are good for this purpose. Galvanized iron pipe should be cut in pieces about 5 feet longer than the wooden fence posts, driven into the ground close to and level with the posts, and fastened to them with plumbers' clips. If steel angle is used, substitute a metal post for a wooden post about every 150 feet.

**Research at Penn State Has Resulted
in Important Aids to Dairy Industry**

Further research has shown that a normal ice cream mix of low acidity obtains overrun more quickly and has a better body and flavor than a mix of high acidity or mixes in which the acidity has been neutralized.

An ice cream mix may be concentrated in vacuum to double the normal solid content, without gelatin, and kept six months or more at 0 F.

The greenish discoloration that sometimes occurs in chocolate ice cream may be prevented by rinsing the ice cream cans from alkali or by using paper liners.

Fresh sweet cream of good quality may be frozen and kept four months or more for ice cream making.



New Dairy Building Recently Dedicated at Penn State is One of Best Equipped in Country

The electropasteurization of ice cream mixes was more effective than the ordinary holding method of pasteurization.

Skim milk powder of the spray or vacuum roller types may satisfactorily be used in the manufacture of ice cream to the extent of 10 per cent of the serum solids.

The tallowy off-flavor sometimes appearing in ice cream, particularly strawberry, is due to contact of the mix or of some of its constituents with copper equipment.

The storage temperature of bottle milk should be as close as possible to the freezing point in order to get the deepest cream layer.

The deepest cream layer appears at the end of 2 hours at 35 F.

Clarification and pumping cold milk reduces the cream layer slightly.

Pumping hot pasteurized milk does not reduce the cream layer.

Holding milk in bulk after cooling or after pasteurizing and cooling greatly reduces the cream layer formed on milk after subsequent bottling.

The dairy production division has found that the so-called cottonseed meal poisoning of cattle is not due to poison at all but that cottonseed meal in common with linseed meal and certain other feeds is deficient in vitamin A. The trouble may readily be prevented or cured by feeding one ounce of cod liver oil daily or the use of hay of good quality as a part of the ration.

Mechanically cured roughage contains less vitamin D but more vitamin A than ordinary field cured roughage. The mechanically cured roughage resulted in slightly faster growth of young cattle than the field cured roughage.

A ration lacking in vitamin D results in rickets in calves. The work emphasizes the importance of allowing calves to exercise in sunlight, the use of a liberal supply of good hay in the ration, or the addition of cod liver oil.

Farm Population Gains

The increase in farm population in 1931 was the largest and most significant in the 10 years in which the United States Department of Agriculture has been estimating changes in population. For seven years of this period annual decreases were reported and only during 1930 and 1931 were appreciable gains indicated. On January 1, 1932, the farm population was 31,260,000 persons as compared with 30,612,000 on January 1, 1931, a gain of 648,000, according to department estimates.

**Can't Raise Cow's
Fat Test With
Feed Alone**

The widely held belief that a butterfat test can be increased at the feeding of oil meal, cottonseed, gluten feed, corn meal or one of numerous other feeds has been proved erroneous. Tests of several agricultural experiment stations, reports E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The percentage of butterfat in cow's milk," he explains, "is primarily a matter of inheritance, although the condition of a cow at calving time, and amount of feed she consumes during lactation period, do influence the fat content."

"The dairyman, therefore, should low testing cows rather than waste time and grain in an attempt to raise the fat content by feeding a ration that will not give results."

The maximum of Federal index for grade or non-registered TB test has been reduced from twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to twenty dollars (\$20.00), according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The new rate applies to all reactors slaughtered after July 1932. The maximum for purebred registered reactors remains at fifty dollars.

"The greatness of a nation depends on the last analysis not so much upon leaders as upon the character of its people. If its people are selfish, avaricious, critical and materialistic, even though they be industrious and progressive, leaders will reflect the national traits that nation will in time go the way of flesh. If, on the other hand, its people, besides being industrious and progressive, show enlightened self-interest instead of selfishness; temper their legitimate righteous ambitions with such self-control as is required by ordinary standards of fair dealing; if they are mentally as well as morally honest, and if they substitute practical idealism for an uninspired materialism, the leaders will likewise reflect the national character and that country will go on to its rightful destiny."

Milk drinks as sold at soda fountains must be prepared with whole milk, not skimmed milk or skimmed milk powder. This is the edict of State food officials. Chemists have been assigned to the task of checking up on the drinks which the public buys, along with the expectation that they are getting whole milk.

The dairy manufacturing division at Penn State has found that contrary to the former practice of aging ice cream mixes at least 24 hours, it is unnecessary to age the mix over 4 hours. The saving in time and equipment through this research has greatly benefited the ice cream industry.

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Mechanically cured roughage contains less vitamin D but more vitamin A than ordinary field cured roughage. The mechanically cured roughage resulted in slightly faster growth of young cattle than the field cured roughage.

A ration lacking in vitamin D results in rickets in calves. The work emphasizes the importance of allowing calves to exercise in sunlight, the use of a liberal supply of good hay in the ration, or the addition of cod liver oil.

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**Milk Marketing Conditions and
Prices in Other Leading Territories**

Hartford, Conn.

The price of milk for August according to the "Connecticut Milk Producers' Association Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Connecticut continues at 6 cents per quart delivered at market centers. This price is to cover Grade "B" milk sold on the one price contract and is based on 4% butterfat content.

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk quoted from the "Pure Milk", official organ of Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., is as follows: the price of milk for August will be \$1.82 net per hundred pounds less adjustment fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold. The balance of milk delivered will be sold for 3.5% times 92 score Chicago butter flat. All prices apply to 3.5% milk F. O. B. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on submarkets.

Boston, Mass.

The price quoted from the New England Dairymen's League, the official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association effective July 15th until further notice will be \$2.79 per cwt., delivered in Boston.

Peoria, Ill.

July milk price net producers according to the "Milk Producers", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, was \$1.60 per hundred pound for base milk and 71 cents per hundred pounds for surplus milk, 3.5% butterfat content, F. O. B. Peoria. These prices are subject to butterfat differential of 3 1/2 cents for each 1-10 of 1% butterfat.

Detroit, Mich.

The price of milk for July in the Detroit, Mich. market quoted by the Detroit Milk Producers' Association is \$1.07 1/2 per hundred pounds.

New York City

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, we note that the average price received for July for Grade "B" milk, testing 3.5% butterfat in the 201-210 mile zone for the net pool price for the month of July is quoted at 98 cents per hundred lbs.

**FOR SALE
COWS**

Holstein-Friesian pure bred and grade.

Accredited herd. No breeding trouble. Everything offered in good condition and an excellent producer. Also offer several good pure bred bulls and a large amount of young stock.

Bauke Jousla or Eugene B. Bennett

GREAT MEADOWS ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY, R.F.D. NEW JERSEY

Printed Envelopes

6¢ White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb. Bond 8 1/2 x 11 Letterheads or Bill Heads
\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!

DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY KINGSTON, GEORGIA

TO OUR READERS

Of course you read the Milk Producers' Review—maybe not every one of you—but nevertheless you should.

In addition to quoting official Inter-State Milk Prices, it keeps you informed on what is being done in dairying, in agriculture generally and, if you just gather it a few minutes of your spare time, we feel that you will be interested.

And another thing—you know we carry a quite complete line advertising—dairy advertising so to speak. Maybe these advertisers can solve some of your farm problems. It's worth the try. Write them, telling them that you saw their "ad" in the Milk Producers' Review—and then shoot your inquiry to them.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

TRADE MARK

REG. U.S.A.

NICE

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"

EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

DAIRY COUNCIL PLAYS

Suitable for Adult Groups

Such as

Grange Meetings Parent-Teacher Ass'n Extension Clubs, Etc.

(1) "The Marriage Shop"—A twenty minute sketch; nine characters, 5 girls, 4 boys. In this shop, male and female models are priced according to their healthvalue. Highly amusing. Cost—15 cents per copy.

(2) "A Burglar in the Home"—A mystery play in two acts. Two women and three men. About twenty minutes. Fifteen cents per copy.

(3) "Listening In"—An amusing skit of crossed telephone wires. Two women and one man. About twelve minutes. Twelve cents a copy.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____ Occupation _____ Name _____ Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____
 Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____
 Business _____ Mfg. Name _____
 Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinder _____
 Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
 Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

McCormick-Deering Improved No. 12 Ensilage Cutter



THE Improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter is the enclosed-gear machine that is making friends by its economical performance. The one-piece, bridge-type main frame encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated.

To vary the length of cut on the No. 12, merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds.

See us about this improved model that cuts from 10 to 16 tons per hour.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated
PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

Consignment Sale of Registered Holstein TROY, PA.

Thursday, Oct. 13 Livestock Sale Pavilion
45 COWS 15 HEIFERS 10 BULLS

From leading herds of Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan and Susquehanna Counties, Pennsylvania. All negative to the Blood Test for Bang Disease, tested within 30 days of sale date, eligible shipment to any state.

All eligible to enter Tuberculin Accredited Herds. With outstanding C T A or official records or from dams with high production records.

For catalog apply to
R. H. FLEMING, 315 Main Street, TOWANDA, PA.

WARNER
LIME
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Now Making and Distributing
Flexo Dilators, Flexo Salve
O. C. Antiseptic
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Make your Fly and Insect Spray from

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And Save \$1.00 a Gallon

DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
BRISTOL, PA.

Mention "The Review" in answering advertisements

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

FLINT BUILDING, 219 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

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TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

September 26, 1932

Dear Member:

After being in conference with the distributors of milk for a long period on the selling plan and also on the basic price for the present time, we finally came to the point where we realized that we could not agree with the dealers on either selling plan or price, so both parties, the producers' association and distributors agreed to turn our differences over to Dr. Clyde L. King, who would arbitrate them.

After meeting him on September 11th, he agreed to arbitrate and after he stayed with us for one whole week we finally agreed on Saturday, September 24th to the following, which is his release to the papers:

Statement by the Arbitrator.

"Market conditions must control prices in the milk market as in any other market.

It is important to consumers that an adequate supply of the best milk be always available to meet market demands. To assure this supply the basic-surplus plan has long proved of great service in this market. Under this plan, farmers selling milk for city consumption and producing that milk under standards required for the high grade milk now being sold in Philadelphia receive a stated price for that milk as compared with the price received for milk used for manufacturing purposes. Without such a plan a stable supply for city consumption could not be assured.

But the plan long in use here has developed certain weaknesses which by common consent require correction.

To make sure that the plan meets present market conditions it has been modified as follows:

1. The present Inter-State Selling Plan shall be continued through October, 1932.
2. All producers shall be allowed to establish a new Basic Quantity to be used starting November 1st, 1932, and until further notice.
3. One hundred per cent of the present Established Basic Quantity of each producer plus his October 1932 production, the sum of which is to be divided by two, will establish his new Basic Quantity.
4. The percentage of this Established Basic Quantity each producer will receive will be adjusted as of November 1st, by taking into consideration actual production and actual sales.

All dealers purchasing milk for sale in Philadelphia will be expected to buy on that plan and on those prices.

The arbitrator is given another month to study market conditions before a final decision is given as to farm prices. For at least the month of October, therefore, present prices will prevail to farmers and hence to consumers.

Farmers in the country are hard put to it now without a further decline in prices, save only as that decline in price is forced by market conditions.

Under this modification of the price buying plan, producers have a chance to adapt their production to the market in the month of October. The output of that month and the market conditions resulting therefrom must determine November prices.

Philadelphia dealers for October will pay the present basic-surplus price on the present buying plan for their supply as at present. Effective November 1st the dealers will pay basic price for all bottled milk sold, as determined by actual sales."

Clyde L. King.

We are now giving our producers a chance to make a new basic amount. In other words we are taking one hundred per cent of your established basic quantity of 1932, added to your total production of October, 1932, the sum of these being divided by two will be your established basic quantity starting November first.

Beginning with November the basic average will be on a percentage basis, based on production and sales, as reported to Dr. King by the distributors. You can readily see, therefore, that if you proceed to increase your production at this time beyond what you have been producing in the past you will get only a percentage of the amount that goes beyond the needs of the consuming public. Also if you intend to increase your production during October way beyond what you have been producing in the past or just a trifle beyond, it is possible that you will flood the market, then it will be impossible for your organization to hold this present price. We are putting it up to you producers as to whether you wish to hold the present market conditions and present price as it is, or whether you wish to over-produce and take a lower price. It is in your hands. I hope you will use the best judgment you have and that you will not increase your production of October beyond your past production.

The dealers at the conferences insist that the price should be reduced, stating that your price in this territory is higher than the price paid in the surrounding territories. The organization has put up a real battle in order to hold your "war" price. We have won up to the present time and will continue to fight to hold this price, but we must have your assistance in the controlling of production. We hope we will have your support and that you will govern your production accordingly.

Very truly yours,

INTER-STATE MILK PROCESSORS' ASSOCIATION

FPM-C

H. D. Allerbach
H. D. Allerbach,
President.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect October 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price October 1st, 1932.			September cream and surplus prices.		
Miles	Basic Quantity	Price	Cream		Surplus
			Per 100#	3% milk	
1 to 10 inc.	.268	\$1.57	: 3.	: 90.30	: \$0.57
11 to 20 "	.283	1.56	: 3.05	0.82	: 0.59
21 to 30 "	.303	1.54	: 3.1	0.84	: 0.61
31 to 40 "	.313	1.53	: 3.15	0.86	: 0.63
41 to 50 "	.333	1.51	: 3.2	0.88	: 0.65
51 to 60 "	.343	1.50	: 3.25	0.90	: 0.67
61 to 70 "	.364	1.48	: 3.3	0.92	: 0.69
71 to 80 "	.374	1.47	: 3.35	0.94	: 0.71
81 to 90 "	.389	1.45	: 3.4	0.96	: 0.73
91 to 100 "	.399	1.44	: 3.45	0.98	: 0.75
101 to 110 "	.414	1.43	: 3.5	1.00	: 0.77
111 to 120 "	.424	1.42	: 3.55	1.02	: 0.79
121 to 130 "	.434	1.41	: 3.6	1.04	: 0.81
131 to 140 "	.450	1.39	: 3.65	1.06	: 0.83
141 to 150 "	.460	1.38	: 3.7	1.08	: 0.85
151 to 160 "	.475	1.37	: 3.75	1.10	: 0.87
161 to 170 "	.480	1.36	: 3.8	1.12	: 0.89
171 to 180 "	.490	1.35	: 3.85	1.14	: 0.91
181 to 190 "	.505	1.34	: 3.9	1.16	: 0.93
191 to 200 "	.510	1.33	: 3.95	1.18	: 0.95
201 to 210 "	.520	1.32	: 4.	1.20	: 0.97
211 to 220 "	.535	1.31	: 4.05	1.22	: 0.99
221 to 230 "	.540	1.30	: 4.1	1.24	: 1.01
231 to 240 "	.550	1.29	: 4.15	1.26	: 1.03
241 to 250 "	.556	1.28	: 4.2	1.28	: 1.05
251 to 260 "	.566	1.27	: 4.25	1.30	: 1.07
261 to 270 "	.576	1.26	: 4.3	1.32	: 1.09
271 to 280 "	.581	1.26	: 4.35	1.34	: 1.11
281 to 290 "	.596	1.24	: 4.4	1.36	: 1.13
291 to 300 "	.600	1.24	: 4.45	1.38	: 1.15
			: 4.5	1.40	: 1.17
			: 4.55	1.42	: 1.19
			: 4.6	1.44	: 1.21
			: 4.65	1.46	: 1.23
			: 4.7	1.48	: 1.25
			: 4.75	1.50	: 1.27
			: 4.8	1.52	: 1.29
			: 4.85	1.54	: 1.31
			: 4.9	1.56	: 1.33
			: 4.95	1.58	: 1.35
			: 5.	1.60	: 1.37

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued September 28th, 1932

H. A. Allcock *W. H. Miller*
President Secretary

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect October 1st, 1932
Subject to change wherever warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 7% butterfat and a differential
of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or
down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to
producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at ter-
minal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall
in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
dred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed
hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hun-
dred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
dred pounds (46 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price
listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for im-
proving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the
Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for
an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Test per cent.	Basic per cent.	September cream and surplus price					
		Basic per cent.	Price per 100# Qt. (1)	Cream per 100# Qt. (1)	Surplus per 100# Qt. (1)	Per 100# Qt. (1)	Per 100# Qt. (1)
3.	3.00	\$2.00	4.3	1.30	2.6	\$1.07	2.3
3.05	2.02	4.35	1.32	2.65	1.09	2.35	
3.1	2.04	4.4	1.34	2.9	1.11	2.4	
3.15	2.06	4.41	1.36	2.9	1.13	2.4	
3.2	2.08	4.45	1.38	2.95	1.15	2.45	
3.25	2.10	4.5	1.40	3.	1.17	2.5	
3.3	2.12	4.55	1.42	3.05	1.19	2.55	
3.35	2.14	4.6	1.44	3.1	1.21	2.6	
3.4	2.16	4.65	1.46	3.15	1.23	2.65	
3.45	2.18	4.7	1.48	3.2	1.25	2.7	
3.5	2.20	4.75	1.50	3.2	1.27	2.75	
3.55	2.22	4.75	1.52	3.25	1.29	2.75	
3.6	2.24	4.8	1.54	3.3	1.31	2.8	
3.65	2.26	4.85	1.56	3.35	1.33	2.85	
3.7	2.28	4.9	1.58	3.4	1.35	2.9	
3.75	2.30	4.95	1.60	3.45	1.37	2.95	
3.8	2.32	5.	1.62	3.5	1.39	3.	
3.85	2.34	5.05	1.64	3.5	1.41	3.05	
3.9	2.36	5.05	1.66	3.55	1.43	3.05	
3.95	2.38	5.1	1.68	3.6	1.45	3.1	
4.	2.40	5.15	1.70	3.65	1.47	3.15	
4.05	2.42	5.2	1.72	3.7	1.49	3.2	
4.1	2.44	5.25	1.74	3.75	1.51	3.25	
4.15	2.46	5.3	1.76	3.8	1.53	3.3	
4.2	2.48	5.35	1.78	3.8	1.55	3.35	
4.25	2.50	5.4	1.80	3.85	1.57	3.4	
4.3	2.52	5.4	1.82	3.9	1.59	3.4	
4.35	2.54	5.45	1.84	3.95	1.61	3.45	
4.4	2.56	5.5	1.86	4.	1.63	3.5	
4.45	2.58	5.55	1.88	4.05	1.65	3.55	
4.5	2.60	5.6	1.90	4.1	1.67	3.6	
4.55	2.62	5.65	1.92	4.1	1.69	3.65	
4.6	2.64	5.7	1.94	4.15	1.71	3.7	
4.65	2.66	5.7	1.96	4.2	1.73	3.7	
4.7	2.68	5.75	1.98	4.25	1.75	3.75	
4.75	2.70	5.8	2.00	4.3	1.77	3.8	
4.8	2.72	5.85	2.02	4.35	1.79	3.85	
4.85	2.74	5.9	2.04	4.4	1.81	3.9	
4.9	2.76	5.95	2.06	4.4	1.83	3.95	
4.95	2.78	6.	2.08	4.45	1.85	4.	
5.	2.80	6.	2.10	4.5	1.87	4.	

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued September 28th, 1932.

H. W. Wach *J. K. Miller*
President. Secretary.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., Octo

1932
Farm Management Bldg.
New York, N.Y.
Farm Management Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.
ASSOCIATION, Inc.

No. 6

How Sales Tax Affects Cooperative Associations

By H. A. Hanemann

The emergency sales tax for state purposes upon sales of tangible personal property by vendors in Pennsylvania, which became law on August 19, 1932 will be levied for a six month period beginning September 1, 1932 and ending on February 28, 1933. This tax which will be assessed upon sales of tangible personal property to a consumer at the rate of one per centum upon each dollar of gross income must be paid by the vendor. Farmers who sell their own farm products are exempt from the payment of this tax, and are specifically excluded from the term "vendor" but every other natural person, association or corporation who or which sells tangible personal property to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for resale is included in the word "vendor."

In order to establish the liability of agricultural cooperative associations for payment of this tax, the Department of Agriculture requested opinion thereon from the Department of Revenue. It is the opinion of the Department of Revenue that all cooperative purchasing associations, irrespective of whether they do all their business at card or not, must pay the tax of 1 per cent on their gross sales during the period from September 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933. As the farm supplies which are purchased by the buying association are being purchased by it, and subsequently sold to the consumer (the farmer), the association is a vendor in the sense of the sales tax law.

It is the further opinion of the Department of Revenue that a cooperative marketing association, which sells the farm products of its members direct to consumer, such as a cooperative milk distributing plant or cattle selling association, is liable for payment of the tax if it buys these farm products from its members, but it is not liable for the payment of the tax if it acts only as agent for its members. All cooperative marketing associations which sell their farm products to distributors, jobbers or retailers for resale are exempt from the tax.

Every vendor, as defined in the sales tax law, must file with the Department of Revenue on or before April 1, 1933, a return under oath or affirmation of the gross income arising from sale of tangible personal property during the period from September 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933. The amount of the tax is to be computed by taxpayer and paid when return is filed.

Crop Prospects Fall Below 1931 Harvests

Dry, hot weather during the past summer in many localities has cut the yield of field crops so that the total production for Pennsylvania will be far below the 1931 harvest, says the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The September forecast compared to the estimated 1931 production, follows:

Crop	Unit	Sept. 1932		Estim'd	
		1931	1932	1931	1932
Corn	bus.	46,916,000	62,766,000		
Winter Wheat	bus.	13,315,000	19,756,000		
Barley	bus.	23,600,000	28,143,000		
Rye	bus.	1,633,000	1,590,000		
Buckwheat	bus.	1,588,000	2,023,000		
Potatoes	bus.	2,100,000	2,000,000		
Tobacco	lbs.	19,897,000	26,549,000		
Tam. Hay	tons	42,100,000	57,669,000		
Apples (total)	bus.	2,619,000	3,154,000		
Peaches	bus.	9,350,000	14,000,000		
Pears	bus.	1,729,000	2,660,000		
Grapes	tons	413,000	470,000		
		23,310	30,600		

Statement by the Arbitrator

Market conditions must control prices in the milk market as in any other market.

It is important to consumers that an adequate supply of the best milk be always available to meet market demands. To assure this supply the basic-surplus plan has long proved of great service in this market. Under this plan, farmers selling milk for city consumption and producing that milk under standards required for the high grade milk now being sold in Philadelphia, receive a stated price for that milk as compared with the price received for milk used for manufacturing purposes. Without such a plan a stable supply for city consumption could not be assured.

But the plan long in use here has developed certain weaknesses which by common consent require correction.

To make sure that the plan meets present market conditions it has been modified as follows:

1. The present Inter-State Selling Plan shall be continued through October, 1932.
2. All producers shall be allowed to establish a new Basic Quantity to be used, starting November 1st, 1932, and until further notice.
3. One hundred per cent of the present Established Basic Quantity of each producer, plus his October 1932 production, the sum of which is to be divided by two, will establish his new Basic Quantity.
4. The percentage of this Established Basic Quantity each producer will receive will be adjusted as of November 1st, by taking into consideration actual production and actual sales.

All dealers purchasing milk for sale in Philadelphia will be expected to buy on that plan and on those prices.

The arbitrator is given another month to study market conditions before a final decision is given as to farm prices. For at least the month of October, therefore, present prices will prevail to farmers and hence to consumers.

Farmers in the country are hard put to it now without a further decline in prices, save only as that decline in price is forced by market conditions.

Under this modification of the price buying plan, producers have a chance to adapt their production to the market in the month of October. The output of that month and the market conditions resulting therefrom, must determine November prices.

Philadelphia dealers for October will pay the present basic-surplus price on the present buying plan for their supply as at present. Effective November 1st, the dealers will pay basic price for all bottled milk sold, as determined by actual sales.

CLYDE L. KING

Factors Effecting Our Milk Market

Conditions of stress, which have been effecting many milk marketing situations throughout the whole country, have developed somewhat similar conditions in our own market.

Our market for a long period has been one of the best, both from the standpoint of the producer, the distributor and the consuming public. Certain developments have threatened to demoralize this situation.

The market has been confronted with conditions which have heretofore been controlled. Unorganized groups have entered the field, both small and large and have gradually forced themselves upon us as active competitors.

In some instances this competition has rapidly developed into an all important marketing factor. It has grown by leaps and bounds and in one instance has taken business aggregating thousands of quarts of milk from its usual marketing channels.

The continued unfavorable economic situation has undoubtedly had its effect on consumption and this situation can

Detailed announcement of milk marketing situation, Basic and Surplus Plan and Prices to be paid for milk, copies of which have been sent to every member of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

After being in conference with the distributors of milk for a long period on the selling plan and also on the basic price for the present time, we finally came to the point where we realized that we could not agree with the dealers on either selling plan or price, so both parties, the producers' association and distributors, agreed to turn our differences over to Dr. Clyde L. King, who would arbitrate them.

After meeting him on September 11th, he agreed to arbitrate and after he stayed with us, when necessary during the greater part of the week we finally agreed on Saturday, September 24th to the following program. (Statement by Dr. King is presented in full on Page 1 of this issue.)

We are now giving our producers a chance to make a new basic amount. In other words we are taking one hundred per cent of your established basic quantity of 1932, added to your total production of October, 1932; the sum of these being divided by two will be your established basic quantity starting November first.

Beginning with November the basic average will be on a percentage basis, based on production and sales, as reported to Dr. King by the distributors. You can readily see, therefore, that if you proceed to increase your production at this time beyond what you have been producing in the past you will get only a percentage of the amount that goes beyond the needs of the consuming public. Also if you intend to increase your production during October way beyond what you have been producing in the past or just a trifle beyond, it is possible that you will flood the market, then it will be impossible for your organization to hold this present price. We are putting it up to you producers as to whether you wish to hold the present market conditions and present price as it is, or whether you wish to over-produce and take a lower price. It is in your hands. I hope you will use the best judgment you have and that you will not increase your production of October beyond your past production.

The dealers at the conferences insisted that the price should be reduced, stating that your price in this territory is higher than the price paid in the surrounding territories. The organization has put up a real battle in order to hold your present price. We have won up to the present time and will continue to fight to hold this price, but we must have your assistance in the controlling of production. We hope we will have your support and that you will govern your production accordingly.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
H. D. ALLEBACH, President.

Stealing Farm Produce Is Costly Offense

Stealing farm property is a most serious offense in Pennsylvania, carrying a maximum fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of three years, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Reports have reached the Department that in certain sections, "raids" on farmers' potato patches, fruit orchards, etc., are becoming more frequent and destructive.

"The laws are clear and specific in dealing with this type of lawlessness and all farmers should report cases of marauding to the proper local or State police officials immediately", the Department advises.

The General Assembly passed in 1925, the Farm Stealing Act which provides:

"That if any person not being the present owner thereof, or his agent, shall steal, take, or carry away or be engaged in stealing, taking, or carrying away any kind of property while growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."

Wheat Acreage May Set New Low Record

Pennsylvania farmers, according to August intentions, will plant this fall the smallest acreage of winter wheat on record, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service indicates.

The plans are to sow 862,000 acres, which with the average abandonment of the past 10 years, will mean a harvested acreage of only 835,000 acres next summer. This would be 54,000 acres less than harvested this year.

While cutting down wheat acreage, farmers plan to increase their rye seeding. The intentions are to sow for all purposes, 165,000 acres of rye which will be one of the largest plantings in the last 10 years.

Save Old Meadow

Where the new seeding does not have sufficient stand to furnish a good hay crop next year, it is advisable to leave the old meadow for this purpose. Whenever possible, it is a good practice to top-dress this old meadow with a high nitrogen fertilizer. Then the available manure can be applied to ground intended for corn.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

In referring to the Detroit, Michigan milk market, the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., states that the August base price is the delivered amount of each producer's 80% base.

The price paid to producers for 80% base is \$1.51 for 3.5 milk delivered Detroit. The price paid for surplus is 68 cents for 3.5 test, delivered at receiving stations. The differential for test is 3 cents per point.

The retail price on quarts delivered to homes in the city is 9 cents per quart.

In Flint, Mich., milk going into fluid sales in August brought \$1.40 delivered, for 3.5 test. Each dealer paid a base price according to the percentage of base sold as fluid. Milk in excess of the fluid sales is quoted at 68 cents per cwt.

In Muskegon, Mich., the August price was \$1.40 per cwt. for 3.5 milk, delivered Muskegon. Approximately 60% of the base was sold. All milk in excess of sales is being paid for at the condensary price of 83 cents per cwt., for 3.5 milk.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., the price of base milk is \$1.43 per cwt. for 3.8 test, surplus is 74 cents for 3.8 test.

Base production during August showed an increase of approximately 8,000 pounds over July. Total production jumped about 25,000 pounds while fluid sales decreased 37,000 pounds.

Chicago, Ill.

September prices as quoted by "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., are as follows:

The price of milk for September will be \$1.82 net, per hundred pounds less adjustment fund assessments and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold. The adjustment fund for the month of August is \$0.04, making August net prices \$1.78 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of August was \$0.03 per hundred pounds.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago, flat.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone plus any additional differentials effective on sub-markets. The August manufacturing price paid for the balance of the milk delivered is 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago flat or 68 cents per hundred pounds net.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The September issue of the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., announces that an increase of one cent a quart will become effective September 15th and that the producer will receive the major portion of the increase in the sale of retail Class I milk.

The prices effective in August in District No. 1 for first basic milk f. o. b. Pittsburgh and suburban markets was \$1.665 per cwt.; second basic brought \$1.305 per cwt. and surplus 73 cents per cwt.

First basic milk in the country plants is quoted at \$1.075; second basic 92½ cents per cwt. and surplus 73 cents per cwt.

In the second district the price was \$1.525 per cwt. for basic milk and 59 cents per surplus. In District No. 4, the price is \$1.25 per cwt. for all milk sold. District No. 5 the price at manufacturing plants is 93 cents per cwt. District No. 6, carries the same prices quoted for District No. 1. In District No. 8, the price is \$1.39 per cwt. for all milk sold.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of milk in the Twin Cities Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Continued on page 11)

OFFICIAL NOTICE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS —OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1932

At the Elks Hotel
Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will meet at the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 29th, 1932, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10.00 A. M.—Election of Directors.

Reports of Officers and Auditor.

Report of Field and Test Department.

Address by Charles W. Holman, Secretary, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

2.00 P. M.—President's Annual Address.

Discussion of Market Conditions.

Annual Report of the Dairy Council.

Address by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, University of Maryland.

WOMEN'S OWN PROGRAM AND LUNCHEON

Tuesday, November 29th

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 6)

ANNUAL BANQUET

ELKS HOTEL

NOVEMBER 29th, 1932, at 6:00 P. M.

16th Anniversary Program

Special Entertainment

BANQUET TICKETS, \$1.50

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1932

8.00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants
Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

10.30 A. M.—General Public Session.
Address by Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey State Board of Health.
Address by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director of Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania.

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1917
IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PROXY STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of

shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby

constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1932, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

day of

, 1932

Witness:.....(Seal).....(Seal)

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.August A. Miller, Editor and
Business ManagerElizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health DepartmentFrederick Shengle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.Business Office
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at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Every member of the association should be deeply interested in the series of meetings which have been recently held between representatives of your association, the cooperating buyers and Dr. Clyde L. King, who was selected as arbitrator to settle the differences of opinions which had arisen, both as to the Basic and Surplus Plan and as to the price of milk.

We believe, under the existing conditions that the decisions arrived at were fair and that they will lead to a clearer understanding of our marketing program in the future.

Any immediate reduction in the price of milk paid the producer and charged the consumer has been obviated. Much however will depend on the future rate of production and rate of consumption.

This arrangement we believe, will now be arrived at upon an equitable basis—one that will be fair to the producer and fair to the distributor.

Over production will play an important part as far as supply is concerned and every producer should be careful not to flood the market with milk. If this be done prices will decline and our efforts to hold a reasonable productive rate at a fair price to both producer and consumer will be to no avail.

When we say control production to meet the demand—we believe this program should be applicable to every last producer of milk, without favor to any one.

Under such a program we believe our market can be saved to all of our members and it is in their interest that we are working and concentrating our efforts.

The lack of sufficient rainfall has been strongly in evidence throughout the territory on the whole. During the past month some sections were favored with scattered showers but there has been little general rainfall.

Toward the close of the month light showers aided the situation some what but there has hardly been enough rainfall to warrant any great improvement in wells that have been either very low or entirely dry.

We are still in need of a more general rainfall almost throughout the territory.

The question of arriving at a price at which milk was to be sold to buyers and the plan under which these sales were to be made has been the subject of several conferences between your sales committee and cooperating buyers during the past month.

Efforts to reach a satisfactory agreement were impossible. Buyers made demands which the representatives of the producers, could not accede to and the whole problem finally became one which must be left up to an arbitrator to decide.

Buyers and sellers agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrator and Dr. Clyde L. King was agreed upon to decide not only the question as to what would be an equitable price, but also to decide upon the details of the plan under which milk was to be sold.

The date set for the beginning of the period of arbitration, while originally set for September 16th, was finally begun September 17th. Following this, conferences between buyers and sellers were held during each day of the following week, with a view of determining, if possible, some common ground, on which presentations of the case, could be put before the arbitrator. The arbitrator made his final decision in the case on September 24th.

The problems considered at the request of Dr. King, included: 1. The basic and surplus plan; 2. Area of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association territory; 3. Chain store competition; 4. Terminal market charges; 5. Area of Philadelphia market charges; 6. The price to be paid producers.

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
3	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
4	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
5	21 1/2	21	20 1/2
6	21	21	20 1/2
7	21	21	20 1/2
8	22	21	20 1/2
9	22	21	20 1/2
10	22 1/2	21	20 1/2
11	22	21	20 1/2
12	22	21	20 1/2
13	22	21	20 1/2
14	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
15	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
16	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
17	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
18	21	21	19 1/2
19	21	21	19 1/2
20	22	21	19 1/2
21	22	21	19 1/2
22	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
23	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
24	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
25	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
26	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
27	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
28	21 1/2	20 1/2	19
29	21 1/2	20 1/2	19
30	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2

Show Desirable Types

Vegetable exhibits attract the most attention when they include only the desirable types for home use or for market, say Penn State vegetable gardening specialists.

Now we can go to it with some degree of understanding. Sun time is again in force and we can quit guessing as to whether it's eight o'clock or nine o'clock. This will help a lot.

To date 238,919 farm inspections have been made.

Uncle Ab says he finds some truth in every creed, and not all truth in any of them.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

October, 1932

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October, 1932

Market conditions during the month of September have not improved as we hoped they would. The consumption of milk has not increased. This is due largely to the fact that the schools have not opened as yet and a number of people have actually stayed out of town on account of infantile paralysis which has prevailed in the Philadelphia area; therefore our consumption is just about as low as it was in August. We are hoping this disease will soon disappear and schools will open and that our consumption will increase accordingly.

We have been meeting with the distributors many times during the past month to consider the selling plan for the future as well as prices. We were unable to reach an agreement, therefore had to call in an arbitrator to help us solve our problems and settle our differences. Dr. Clyde L. King was called upon and came to Philadelphia on Saturday, September 17th. After meeting with him for one whole week he released the public statement, which you will find printed on the first page of this issue of the Review, which tells you just what we have agreed to. However, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I want to repeat that we will use one hundred per cent of your 1932 established basic quantity added to your October 1932 production and this sum, divided by two, will be your established basic quantity, starting November first and until further notice.

The cooperating buyers of milk have agreed to go on a reporting basis, based upon actual purchases and actual sales and this will govern your established basic quantity in the future. Because of competition in the market, covering both buying and selling, dealers are insisting on a selling plan that would be satisfactory to them and also on a price reduction. Your organization has put up a real fight. It is the first time in its history that the association kept its sales committee in session for one whole week and we have been meeting with the distributors every day during that time, with Dr. King sitting in, when necessary, as arbitrator. So far we have won. We have held you to a price for at least another month.

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HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



October Fun!

"A Lot of Neighboring"

"There will be a lot of neighboring done this winter," said a county agent of his own particular community.

What is true of his county seems to be true of farm life in general. Never before was there such wide interest in community enterprises of all kinds as now—enterprises for playing together and for working together. Rural life is going to be richer and more satisfactory because of it all. Through its co-operation for business purposes is gaining a strength it never had before.

It is too bad that it takes lean years to make folks realize that "neighboring" is the foundation for building a good rural life. Maybe they will carry its values into the fat years ahead.—"The Farmer's Wife."

One good way to improve the situation for dairy farmers is for the housewives to be sure that their families use the correct amount of milk for health—a quart a day for every growing child, and a pint a day for each adult.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Bride's Chicken Pie

One fat hen, cooked tender. Cut from bones and place in baking pan. Make a sauce of 3 tbsp. butter, 3 tbsp. flour, 5 c. broth, 1 c. milk. Cook until thick as gravy. Season and pour over chicken.

Make a batter of 2 c. flour, 2 level tbsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt and 2 tbsp. shortening. Mix as for biscuit. Add 1 beaten egg and 1 c. milk. Drop batter on chicken and bake for about 30 minutes.

Mrs. CHARLES KIEDEL,
Hockessin, Delaware.

Stuffed Onions

6 medium onions	1/2 c. milk
1/2 c. chopped meat	1/2 tsp. salt
and pepper	1/2 tsp. pepper
1/2 c. bread crumbs	1 tbsp. fat

Remove a slice from the top of each onion and parboil the onion until almost tender. Drain and remove centers. Chop the onion that was removed and mix with pepper, meat and crumbs. Add seasonings and refill the onion cup. Place in baking dish and add milk and bake in a moderate oven 10 to 15 minutes.

Mrs. R. J. TUSSEY,
Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

The Women's Own Program

16th ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

ELKS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 1932

MORNING SESSION

(Meeting opens promptly at 10 o'clock)

Community Singing

"How I Raise My Flowers"

MRS. LEE HOLLOWAY,
Hurlock, Maryland

"A Lantern Slide Visit Among Our Neighbors"

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM,
"Home and Health Department" Editor

Xylophone Solo and Accompaniment

MISS HARSHBERGER AND MISS ST. CLAIRE,
Huntington County, Pennsylvania

"Woman's Place in the Co-operative Movement"

HON. JOHN A. McSPARRAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

LUNCHEON

at 12:45 o'clock

To which all those attending the morning session are invited

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Joint meeting of Inter-State membership at two o'clock)

Annual Address by Our President

H. D. ALLEBACH,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(See page 3 for details of Afternoon "Inter-State" Session)

If you have just anxious concern the battle of "Inter-State" has been waging a liveable price for milk, and a victory so far gained because we are in our stand. You may read Allebach's account of the situation in page 2 of "The Review." Now there has been a more urgent need this very moment for us to band together, both as to the channels which we sell our milk, and which we become purchasers. None of us, but *All* of us. Individuals are helpless. Cooperating, our strength is unlimited.

"The people cannot come to an end by sending to Congress a single, acute, and fluent speaker, if he is one, who, before he was appointed to represent them, pointed by Almighty God to that fact,—invincibly persuaded of it in himself,—so that the most acute and the most violent persons here are resistance on which boldness and terror are wasted, faith in a fact." EMERSON.

"The secret of culture is to keep a few great points steadily resolute, and that these few are alone regarded,—the escape from all fear, courage to be what we are; and what is simple and beautiful; innocence, and cheerful relation. To the essentials, these, and the serve,—to add somewhat to the being of men."—EMERSON.

Your Shopping Session

Louise E. Drotleff

1 Every housekeeper knows that there is a limit to the number of dishes that can be placed in the refrigerator. She knows how difficult it is to keep them from taking on the taste of sharp Cellophane bags. Cellophane bags will eliminate this. If you put left over butter in one bag and fish in another, you can rest assured both will keep fresh indefinitely. This is just the thing for packing lunches. They will keep moist for days, and let the retain its crispness for at least two hours. These bags are sold for two cents a dozen, and may be washed and used over and over.

2 And speaking of efficiency of a modern type refrigerator, a strong basket for holding eggs is a boon to convenience. Being made of wire, it permits the air to circulate, and slides out of the refrigerator with very little trouble. The twenty-nine cent basket will hold at least three dozen eggs.

3 Have you ever tried to shorten a curtain skirt all by yourself? You will be pleased to hear of a "self-hemmer" which has recently made its appearance in the market. You simply fasten the "gadget" to a door, chair leg or post, with the aid of some powder and a bulb, which are included in the fine line of powder will mark the length. It will be fifty cents well invested in this hemmer.

Note—These articles will be sent to the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded to the Home and Health Department to where they may be purchased.

OFFICERS
H. D. ALLEBACH
PRESIDENT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

FREDERICK SHANGLE
VICE PRESIDENT
MERCER COUNTY, N. J.

I. RALPH ZOLLERS
SECRETARY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

ROBERT F. BRINTON
TREASURER
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

FLINT BUILDING, 219 NORTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
H. D. ALLEBACH
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.
FREDERICK SHANGLE
MERCER COUNTY, N. J.
ROBERT F. BRINTON
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
FRANK P. WILLITS
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
A. J. WADDINGTON
SALISBURY, N. J.
E. NELSON JAMES
CECIL COUNTY, MD.
E. H. DONOVAN
KENT COUNTY, DEL.
R. I. TUSSEY
BLAIR COUNTY, PA.
A. R. MARVEL
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

To Our Members

DEAR MEMBER:

Finding that the production of milk was increasing to such an extent over that of September, that it became a burden on the market, it was felt that a conference be held to-day with the distributors and Dr. Clyde L. King as Milk Arbitrator, to go over the situation and give it due consideration.

After being in conference all afternoon the Arbitrator finally made the following statement, which you will find below.

We do hope that our members will heed the warning and hold their production in line to meet market demands as outlined in his statement.

H. D. Allebach.
PRESIDENT.

Statement by the Arbitrator

A marked increase in production has followed the announcement made on October 1st, giving the producers an opportunity to count October production as half of their basic for next year, reduced by whatever percent is necessary in order to make basic production equal basic sales, so that the dealers will pay basic price for all the milk they put into their bottles, no more and no less.

For the first two weeks in October, production increased about fourteen percent over that of September 30th.

To meet this market situation the conference to-day agreed that for the last two weeks in October the dealers would pay basic price for eighty percent of the present established basic, in lieu of the ninety percent to be paid for during the first two weeks in October, in which is included ten percent for cream.

In the hope that the market will not be unduly flooded, notice is given now that the conference will give consideration at its next meeting to be held during the last week in October to two additional changes in the Basic-Surplus Plan.

The first of these is to the extent that October production must be cut back for those producers who produce in October an increase in excess of the average production in the market. This ruling may be found to be necessary to keep for the steady producers their fair share in the market.

The second change that may be considered is a ruling that a producer must keep his production up to something like a reasonable percent of his basic in order to hold it.

Much of the present excess production of milk has come from those producers who for many months have produced far below their basic allowance.

Price conferences will continue and results must be determined by the trend in production and in sales.

Dr. Clyde L. King

October 14, 1932.

Stones in the Way of Progress

DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS



Recently on the top of Mount Washington in New Hampshire I watched the sunrise; come up in all its glory of color and strength, with the fresh wind from below sweeping my cheek. The

ess of the wind, the majesty and the mystery, of some ideals; and with breath I seem to have breathed that means a new life, a new

ination.

Below you the mist and clouds hid little towns, and here men were spending their days in vain trying and striving for the light, while they miss the great of the mountain top above.

ore another issue of The Review you, the great test of election will passed. No doubt, as in other times, will hear from the politicians, "Well, women did that." For we are told the professional politicians cannot tell the women will do. I well recall a

ears ago a woman very keenly interested in the outcome of an election said

political leaders. "This year I think's

election will go our way." With a

his reply was, "and I know it not."

And true to his knowing it did

he predicted. Not so today, for it

well known women will not vote for a

of immoral life or for a dishonest man.

it is not infrequent to hear as election

approaches, "The women don't like

, or "He'll be sure of a heavy wo-

men's vote."

ould that we might all stand on the

ts this year until our vision could be

of the fret and worries of the

grind and we could think clearly and

ly.

ere is a type of woman who demands

of the candidates and votes

ding to the information learned.

may be credited with having "preju-

and carrying them to the ballot

Yet the accusation is made merely

use she "conforms to few or none of

political rules, because she is not a

friends who promised to share any

ng-blooming bulbs with you are to

reminded of this fact now.



Our Garden in October

plants transplant better during this than if moved in the spring.

* * *

This is the time to make geranium cuttings, which should be made before a slight frost.

* * *

perennial clumps may be divided and planted now.

* * *

evergreens are best planted now, but be moved until November.

* * *

friends who promised to share any

ng-blooming bulbs with you are to

reminded of this fact now.

Milk may be substituted for water in poaching eggs. This makes the eggs more delicious and gives them added food value.

Place a dry tumbler over the salt shaker to keep the salt dry between meals.

Save the egg beater from rust by washing only the blades.

Cut chicken in sections. Roll in flour and place in pan with good grade lard and butter (I use my own home-rendered lard and butter; three-fourths lard to one-fourth butter). Fry until a golden brown. Add sufficient water to permit cooking for an hour and a half. Cover and place on back part of stove to simmer slowly. Allow two full hours for entire process. This method gives deliciously tender fried chicken.

Free Home Courses

A number of correspondence courses in Home Economics subjects are offered to residents of the state by Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pennsylvania.

The course on "Garment Making" takes up the making of simple undergarments. Each lesson after the first involves the making of a complete full-size piece of wearing apparel.

"House Furnishing" consists of seven lessons and considers plans for the home, equipment and arrangement of the efficient kitchen, with some consideration of every part of the home for comfort and attractiveness.

A six lesson course is offered in "Table Service." It gives exact directions for table service for the family and for guests, with some of the finer points in menu planning and for organization in serving a large number of people as in grange and community suppers.

"Home Floriculture" consists of nine lessons, and treats of the common annual and perennial plants and some of the shrubs most easily grown. There is a lesson on roses and one on home plants.

Under the Strain

"Men in authority everywhere have been laboring under a tremendous strain in these heart-breaking times, and are still."

"The leaders of our Co-ops have not escaped this condition, this situation. The farmer's return for his products has been ruinously small, below the cost of producing them. . . . Enemies of the cooperative union of farmers have been making use of this opportunity. Are doing it in our midst right now. Let us be careful. Let's do our own thinking.

"Above all, let us continue, wherever possible, to support the organizations that handle the marketing of our products. Without them, in a country filled with surpluses, we would be utterly at the mercy of companies and markets where we could have no slightest word to say."

"And those of you who can forget your own troubles to do it, drop a word of confidence and cheer, now and then, to the men you have placed in the hard positions of authority in your associations.

"Help those men to do their best for you." Farm Bureau News, British Columbia.

Chicken and Waffle Dinners Bring City Business Into Farm Home



The old saying that the world will make a path to your door if you have something it wants, has been proven to be true in the case of Mrs. S. U. Troutman, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, wife of one of our "Inter-State" Directors.

Mrs. Troutman lives in Bedford County out in the real country, but this fact has been no drawback to the business she and her daughter-in-law have built up, of serving delicious old-fashioned chicken dinners to groups and individuals from nearby towns and the larger city of Altoona. For her guests must feel that the kind of dinner which is served is ample repayment for their trip. For they began finding their way to her home in the days of four horse sleigh riding, long before automobiles came along, making long distances seem short.

"Dinners are served by reservation only," says Mrs. Troutman, who feels that this is the only possible way to either be prepared for the large numbers she is sometimes called upon to serve, or to avoid the wastefulness of extra food.

"We do not attempt to serve a fancy meal, with several courses. I do not even have soup. But the chickens are our own, cooked in the old-fashioned slow way which makes them meltingly tender. And we have plenty of vegetables, fresh from our farm during the summer, and our own canning during the winter. And as many waffles as our guests can eat."

The Troutman home is of average size, yet it has been adapted to hold an amazing number of people. Two front living rooms and the family dining room are all used, with small tables for serving meals. Overflow in the summer is occasionally placed in an immaculate attractive gray winter kitchen. In this way, several dozen people are readily accommodated at one time, and on one occasion a group of seventy-five, was served.

The waffles are made in the basement on oil stoves and hurried piping hot straight onto the tables. One of the men in the family has a skillful hand with the waffle iron. The ice cream which is the grand climax to the dinner is also made in the basement.

Mrs. Troutman has wisely reduced the price of her dinners to a dollar, as she realized that those who readily paid more for them a few years ago, cannot now afford to do so. She has thus been able to keep her customers, and made it possible for them to continue to have her dinners. Organizations and clubs frequently come back to her year after year for some special social meeting, and follow the dinner by playing bridge.

Mrs. Troutman is sharing her recipe for fried chicken, which has proved so unfailingly popular, with the readers of



The Troutman Home and Farm Buildings

the "Home and Health Department." This recipe is one good reason for a good business!

Old-Fashioned Fried Chicken

Cut chicken in sections. Roll in flour and place in pan with good grade lard and butter (I use my own home-rendered lard and butter; three-fourths lard to one-fourth butter). Fry until a golden brown. Add sufficient water to permit cooking for an hour and a half. Cover and place on back part of stove to simmer slowly. Allow two full hours for entire process. This method gives deliciously tender fried chicken.

**Fewer But Better Cows
Needed in Dairy Herds**

Pennsylvania is a leading dairy State and the dairyman who produces his own stock and is constantly looking for better strain and better types is largely responsible for this leadership, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran said recently.

"We still have all too many farmers among us", the Secretary said, "whose cattle are the hit-and-miss variety controlled very largely by the price that particular type of animal brings at a public sale. We need more dairymen today who will take up a particular type of dairy animal and perfect that type as far as possible. There are very many communities throughout the land in which a particular type of animal has been developed by a single person and then the young animals have been sold over that community, and even although that may have been fifty years ago, the stamp of that outstanding piece of development is still bearing fruit in that community."

"We are face to face these days with low prices for products, and the call was never more insistent than at the present time in the dairy business to cut down numbers and increase the production of a given animal. Experience has indicated that it is almost impossible to do that by going out and buying indiscriminate animals, the breeding of which is mongrel and at best unknown. Such herds do not continually increase in production and fitness but are practically static in their output, while on the other hand every cow testing association in the land, and I examine the results of a great many of them in Pennsylvania, indicates beyond preadventure of a doubt that it is the dairyman who is producing his own stock and constantly on the outlook for better strains and better types, who is gradually building up the herds of the State and giving to them the increase that has been made in the last quarter of a century."

World Dairy Prospects

United States Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Agricultural Economics

The recent advance in prices of butter and cheese from the record low levels reached in June, although mostly seasonal, has been greater in domestic than in European markets. The margin of New York butter prices over Copenhagen on August 4 amounted to 7 cents, a rather wide spread for this time of year, particularly when its ratio to prevailing low prices is considered. Recent imports of butter have been quite unimportant and somewhat exceeded, in fact, by exports. Butter prices, however, afford something of an index of the basic relationship between domestic and foreign prices of dairy products, generally, and as such might indicate prospective departure from the recent trend in cheese imports or in exports of concentrated milk as well as in butter trade. Since the beginning of this year, domestic and foreign supplies of butter have tended to parallel each other rather closely, running heavier than in 1931 during the winter months and lighter during the spring. Indications of some important shift from spring to fall freshening of cows in the United States may tend to prolong the paralleling tendency into the new Southern Hemisphere season of flush production. Butter stocks do not now appear excessive in either domestic or foreign markets.

Although record low levels of prices of butter prevailed during June in both the United States and Europe, the recent seasonal rise has been much more marked in this country to date.

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

How can a sufficient quantity of milk in the diet aid in resisting disease?

Answer

A quart of milk daily supplies sufficient Vitamin A and calcium to keep the blood in the proper calcium balance to resist disease.

Question

How do you justify the use of milk in both a malnutrition and a reducing diet?

Answer

Milk is indispensable in a diet for correcting malnutrition because it contains the valuable minerals, calcium and phosphorus in excellent ratio and also so many of the vitamins important for growing tissues.

The important factor in a reducing diet is to cut down the actual number of calories or fuel units of the diet, without effecting its quality. Milk is a very high quality food because of its special mineral vitamin content, but it is low in caloric or fuel value, which makes it a very valuable part of a reducing diet.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed Envelopes

634 White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb. Bond 8½ x 11 Letterheads
or Bill Heads
\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!
DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

Milk Marketing Condition and Prices in other Leading Territories

(Continued from page 2)
quoted by the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association for the month of August was \$1.22 per hundred pounds for 3.5 test milk, delivered Twin Cities. The price of butterfat is 22 cents per pound which brings us back to the basic of three cents per point, up or down, from 3.5% milk.

The price was made possible because the producers dropped over 3,000,000 pounds and the amount of milk used by dealers increased 150,000 pounds.

The months production totalled 22,362,986 of which 58.8% was sold to distributors, 40.1% was separated for sweet cream and butter and 1.1% was made into condensed milk and ice cream.

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the September issue of the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis., that no agreement on a price for September had been reached on August 26. On August 29 no higher price than \$1.70 was offered by dealers, which price was rejected by the Association Board. It was finally agreed that each company pay the same average price for September that it paid for July.

The different companies paid prices ranging from \$1.08 to \$1.44 for August.

The August manufacturing price was 71 cents per hundred.

All buyers, it is stated, finally agreed to pay the same price for September as was paid by them in July except that if butter averaged 22 cents per pound or higher five cents per hundred pounds of milk shall be added.

St. Louis, Mo.

The "Sanitary Milk Producer", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers' St. Louis Dairy District states, in its September issue "that the net price for basic milk in September is undetermined.

The net price for August first surplus is 71 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country. This was settled by arbitration.

The net price for August second surplus is 58 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. This price was also settled by arbitration.

"Meetings were scheduled for September 26th when another attempt will be made to arrive at a price for September milk. Production is higher than usual for the month and sales have declined as compared to the same month last year.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, we note that the average price received for Grade B milk for August 1932, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5% of fat, including both that sold to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the association, will amount to approximately \$1.125 per hundred pounds.

The net pool price received by its members for 3.5 milk is quoted at \$1.07 per hundred pounds.

Stop the Leaks

Water leaking from a faucet in a stream the size of a common pin wastes about 150 gallons a day, engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture found. Even a leak of only one drop a second makes about 4 gallons a day. This means a lot of water is often wasted in hot weather when the well or spring on the farm may be low.

One of your BEST Farm Crops!



MORE EGG PROFITS Are Sure—with AMCO EGG MASH

Super Egg Mash containing 100 lbs. of dried buttermilk per ton. It keeps the hens in good condition for heavy, sustained egg production. Both mashes can be had with or without Cod Liver Oil. Both are open formula feeds so you can see exactly what your money pays for.

Feed low-cost Amco mashes this fall and winter. You will get more eggs and have a healthier flock. Free booklet by nationally known poultry authority tells you how to feed and care for poultry. Send for a copy today.



Dept. H-10
Muncy, Pa.

**PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW
HARRISBURG — JANUARY 16-20, 1933**

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

Quoting from the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., which announces that "the price for September 80% base with 3.5 test, quoted as delivered at Detroit, is \$1.51 per cwt. The balance of the milk, above the 80% base brings for September, 85 cents per cwt. with 3.5 test delivered at country receiving stations.

"In addition to the above base price Detroit dealers pay 9 cents into the adjustment fund on each 100 pounds of base milk bought by them."

The retail price in Detroit delivered to homes is 9 cents per quart.

Sub-markets in the Detroit area, referred to include \$1.52 for August and \$1.43 for September milk, 3.5 fat, in Ypsilanti, with surplus at 84 cents; in Grand Rapids the price has been increased from \$1.10 per cwt. to \$1.25 per cwt. for plant delivery; in the Jackson area, the August price was 80% of the base, at \$1.25 per cwt. for 3.5 milk. All milk over the 80% base brought 70 cents per hundred. In Muskegon the September price was \$1.40 per cwt. for 3.5 milk delivered Muskegon. Milk in excess of sales was paid for on the condensary price of 82 cents per hundred pounds. In Ann Arbor, the price for 80% base for 3.8 milk, delivered during September was \$1.34 per cwt. Of this base, 60.55% was sold by dealers in the fluid milk sales. The fluid milk price of \$1.72 applied to this fluid portion of base and the surplus price of 76 cents to the balance.

Milk above the 80% base brought 76 cents.

September is the weak month for milk sales in Ann Harbor. Production has increased. Fluid sales were 44 per cent of all the milk delivered. As the percentage of surplus increases, the composite price for base becomes less as does also the average price for all milk.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of milk for September, St. Paul, Minnesota, as quoted by the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association was \$1.24 per hundred for 3.5 milk, delivered Twin City. The cream price for September was 22 cents for butterfat delivered at any of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association plants.

The month's production aggregated 21,905,783 pounds, of which 12,771,082 or 58.8% was sold to distributors; 8,890,776 or 41% was separated for sweet cream and butter and 153,928 pounds or .7% was made into condensed milk and ice cream.

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk in the Chicago, Ill. market for October, as quoted from the October issue of "Pure Milk", will be \$1.82 net, per hundred pounds, less adjustment fund assessments and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The adjustment fund assessment for the month of September is \$0.05, making the September net price \$1.77 per cwt. on base milk. The operating check off is 3 cents per hundred.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago, flat, or \$0.70 net. The official

government report for 92 score butter for September was \$0.20064.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the October issue of the Dairymen's Price Reporter, official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., we note the following announcement of prices applying in that area.

In District No. 1, which includes Pittsburgh and its suburban markets, the price of first basic milk, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, is \$1.785 or \$1.535 per gallon; second basic \$1.30 per cwt. or \$1.118 per gallon; surplus milk \$0.90 per cwt. First basic milk at the country plants \$1.22 and second basic milk \$0.92 per cwt. and surplus milk \$0.68 per cwt.

At \$1.52 for basic and 64 cents for surplus.

In District No. 3, the price is \$1.18 for all milk sold. In District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants for milk from dairies which have passed either Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council Inspection, is \$1.01 per cwt. for all milk production conditions.

District No. 6 pays the same prices as quoted for District No. 1.

In District No. 8 the price is \$1.49 for all milk sold. In District No. 10 the first basic price is \$1.545, second basic \$1.31 and surplus \$0.72 per cwt. In District No. 12, the price of basic milk is \$1.62 per cwt., surplus \$0.755 per cwt.

In the Volant and Indiana markets the price for first basic milk is \$1.32 per cwt., second basic 92 cents per cwt., surplus 68 cents per cwt. The first basic price in Charleroi is \$1.785 per cwt., second basic \$1.30 and surplus 69 cents per hundred weight.

St. Louis, Mo.

From the October issue of "Sanitary Milk Bulletin", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers' Inc., St. Louis, Mo., we note that the October base price had yet been determined. The September price was the same as that paid for August.

The net price for September first surplus was 71 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk.

The net price for September second surplus, was 58 cents per hundred.

The basic price for September will be \$1.35 net. First surplus will be 71 cents net and second surplus 58 cents per hundred. These prices are for 3.5% milk f. o. b. country stations.

Peoria, Ill.

Quoting from "The Milk Producer", official publication of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Peoria, Ill., we note that the price to its members for 3.5 milk in September was \$1.60 for base milk and 72 cents for surplus milk, delivered f. o. b. Peoria.

Receipts in September dropped 8% below those of August and were 1% below those of September a year ago.

Class I milk sales to dealers were off 1% in September as compared to August and 25% below those of September a year ago. Class II sales to dealers were 36% below those of August and 10% below those of September a year ago. Class 3 sales to dealers were 14% below those of August and 47% above those of September a year ago.

Baltimore, Md.

Prices of milk quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", in its official page of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, quotes September prices for 3.5 milk as being 19½ cents per gallon for Class 1; 12½ cents per gallon for Class 2; 10½ cents per gallon for Class 3.

(Continued on page 6)

Inter-State Local Units Hold Elections

S. Walter Stouffer, of Sharpsburg, was

elected delegate at a recent meeting of the Sharpsburg, Md. local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, to attend the annual meeting of that association, to be held in Philadelphia, November 29th and 30th.

Charles B. Taylor was re-elected president of the Local unit and Cecil S. Haines was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

At a meeting of the Clear Springs Local, C. B. Price was named as delegate to represent the Clear Springs Local at the annual meeting. Bernard Siebert was re-elected president and Richard Seibert was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Another meeting held during this series of meetings was one of the Hagerstown Local, held at Hagerstown, Md., on October 7th. The speakers at this meeting included B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; E. C. Dunning, Field Representative of the same association, who spoke on the care and handling of milk on the farm, and by County Agent M. D. Moore, who spoke on local milk production conditions.

Lime—What Not To Do

Lime, as most people know, is usually needed to sweeten acid soils. Only one general statement can be made about the use of lime in the home garden, to the effect that usually lime is not needed. The best way to make sure is to take a sample of soil to your county farm bureau agent to be tested.

Soils that have had large applications of manure for several years seldom need lime, even in a region where soils are naturally acid. Gardens are likely to get large applications of wood ashes. Ashes sometimes contain as much as 50 per cent lime. Nitrate of soda may make the soil less acid if applied in any considerable quantity. This means that, ordinarily, common practices tend to keep garden soils from getting too sour; however, if there is any doubt, test a sample of soil and make sure of its lime needs.

Make your reservations at once so as to avoid confusion.

BANQUET SEAT RESERVATIONS

In order to avoid confusion regarding the seating of our members and guests at the Banquet to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Elks' Hotel (Broad and Wood Sts.), Philadelphia, November 29th, 1932, at 6:00 o'clock sharp, the same system of seating as applied last year will be used.

Each banquet ticket carries a detachable stub, covering a request for seat reservation.

This stub must be returned to the home office of the association, together with the name and address of the user of the ticket, so as to be in the hands of the committee at the earliest possible moment and not later than November 26th, so that proper seats may be assigned.

On the day of the banquet, lists showing the arrangement of seats will be posted and distributed. No seats will be reserved however, after the banquet service has started.

Representatives of the association having banquet tickets for sale must return all unsold tickets on Saturday, November 26th. After that date banquet tickets will be sold only at the offices of the Association or the Headquarters desk of the association, at the Elks' Hotel, and table assignments will be made in the order of sale.

The Banquet Committee

DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE

with the coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, to be held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 29th, 1932:

H. D. ALLEBACH, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.

S. K. ANDREWS, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Md.

I. A. J. BOOK, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.

R. F. BRIGHTON, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

E. H. DONOVAN, Smyrna R. D., Kent Co., Del.

A. S. SARIG, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.

F. P. WILLITS, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.

B. H. WELTY, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Note—Three additional directors, to serve for one, two and three years respectively, will also be elected at this meeting.

Lappans Local Holds Annual Meeting

John A. Wilson was elected president of the Lappans Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at a meeting held at Washington Co., Md., by that body. N. V. Shervin was elected secretary-treasurer and Harry Printz was named delegate and N. V. Shervin alternate, to attend the annual meeting of the association in Philadelphia in November.

Formal addresses were made at this meeting by R. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., a director of the association, C. E. Dunning, field representative of the association and County Agent M. D. Moore.

Improve Dairy Income

Culling out the low-producing cows from a dairy herd often changes the color of ink in the ledger from red to black. Where the range of production is wide, culling out the lowest producers will reduce the income only a few dollars but there will be a decided decrease in feed costs.

November, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

November, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

OFFICIAL NOTICE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1932

At the Elks Hotel
Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will meet at the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 29th, 1932, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10.00 A. M.—Election of Directors.

Reports of Officers and Auditor.

Report of Field and Test Department.

Address by Charles W. Holman, Secretary

National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

2.00 P. M.—President's Annual Address.

Discussion of Market Conditions.

Annual Report of the Dairy Council.

Address by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, University of Maryland.

WOMEN'S OWN PROGRAM AND LUNCHEON

Tuesday, November 29th

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 8)

ANNUAL BANQUET

ELKS HOTEL

NOVEMBER 29th, 1932, at 6.00 P. M.

16th Anniversary Program

Special Entertainment

BANQUET TICKETS, \$1.50

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1932

8.00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants

Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk

Producers' Association and Philadelphia

Inter-State Dairy Council.

10.30 A. M.—General Public Session.

Address by Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey State Board of Health.

Address by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director of Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania.

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED 1917
IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PROXY STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of

constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Elks' Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1932, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting

the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or

otherwise, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

day of

, 1932

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

Witness:.....(SEAL)

.....(SEAL)

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEWOfficial Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.August A. Miller, Editor and
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Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising ManagerPublished Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
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at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. will be held in the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., on November 29th and 30th, 1932.

This meeting represents a gathering of the membership on the whole and will be represented by individual members and delegates from the various local units from practically all sections in the Inter-State Milk Shed.

The meeting will be one where not only the reports of the year's business will be presented by the officers of the association, but it will also be one in which future problems and policies, from an association standpoint, will be discussed and acted upon.

The dairy industry is an important factor in our agriculture and its future guidance, under the existing conditions needs careful study and consideration.

The annual meeting will present, besides its business features many other problems of pertinent interest to the dairy farmer. Complete details of the program are announced in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review (page 3).

The program for the women, on Tuesday, will include addresses on subjects of interest, entertainment, and a luncheon as guests of the association. All who are interested are invited to attend the Women's Own Program, full details regarding which are printed on page 8 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

The annual banquet, this year priced at \$1.50 per person, will be held in the Elks Hotel. Here producers, consumers, distributors, and the associations' guests will gather and with a spirit of good fellowship sit down at a common table, enjoy a good meal, hear a few timely addresses, together with some entertainment features.

In addition to its business sessions the meetings will present some educational programs, not from the standpoint of the association work and that of the Dairy Council alone, but from the broader aspect of marketing conditions not only in our own territory but in the country on the whole.

Have our dairymen any idea of the cash value of their milk market? Do they all realize that the value of their farm products, measured in terms of milk, bears an important relationship in dollars and cents?

Without a doubt dairying on the farm is an important cash asset, a certain

"good will" that entrances not only the value of the farm itself, but also the general business value of the farmer himself.

Into this same good will program we can measure the value of your milk marketing organization. It has been the major factor in obtaining for you generally satisfactory marketing programs as well as prices.

While it may be true, that the prices paid producers for their milk may not be as high as you might desire, comparisons show that the prices paid producers rank high in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, higher than other markets except those who are working under methods of special regulations and control.

Every dairyman, be he shipping 50 or 500 quarts of milk a day, through his cooperative association, or through cooperating buyers, has a daily potential customer for as many quarts of milk that he produces.

Every one of these individual customers must be satisfied, day after day. This requires a definite character of salesmanship, and means real money value to the producer.

Each cooperative program, educational program, advertising campaign, in fact, every phase of the cooperative movement performed, is in the interest of its membership and plays an important part in furthering the value of your product, a value that will ultimately bring to you a value, measured in terms of dollars and cents, which can scarcely be brought to you in any other way or by any other means. It has been the result of careful planning and earnest endeavor.

Collectively, the value of your milk has, in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, been worth many millions of dollars to the dairy farmer. This market must be closely guarded, if it is to prove of value to you so that every producer be maintained on a fair and equal basis.

This may clarify conditions better than anything else we could do and as I run the prices in other markets, I find that they had to do practically the same thing we are now doing, only they did it six or seven months ago. By our holding this price all summer we have given our farmers a lot more money than they would have had if we had gone down in May as most territories did.

Your officers are hoping that the price of other farm commodities will advance and that we can then raise the price of milk. I am sure that most of our members realize that as long as the price of other commodities remain as low as they are, much below any price known for many years, it will be impossible to raise the price of milk.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Market conditions during October have not improved. The fault is not with producer. The consumption of milk, which we felt would certainly increase with schools opened, has not done so far as any records show. With these conditions facing us, therefore, and with the price of other farm commodities lower than at any time, for many years, it was impossible to hold milk at our present price any longer. I do not believe we can put the blame on any one thing, it is a combination of many things that caused this market to become flooded with milk and cream, and it was therefore necessary to meet the existing conditions.

Distributors have been able to buy milk, in the open market, at a price lower than the Association price and farmers who never produced milk before because of the low price of other farm commodities decided to go into the production of milk, not being able to find a market with a cooperating dealer or any dealer who is trying to hold the retail price in Philadelphia, they were obliged to sell to other dealers at a price considerably below the basic price paid by the cooperating buyers.

Prior to the reduction the price to the consuming public was being shaded along the line, so after meeting with the distributors for a number of days, trying to agree to some satisfactory price to both parties, Dr. Clyde L. King was again called in as arbitrator and finally agreed on Friday night, October 28th, 1932, that the price to the consuming public, starting November first, should be nine cents per quart less five cents per pint and the reduction to producers should be \$0.22 per hundred pounds less than the October price. It was also agreed that the ten per cent which is to be sold for cream would be twenty-two cents New York butter, plus \$.05 per pound, the four, and the surplus price will carry the former twenty per cent addition, November first.

These price reductions all along the line seem very severe and they are, but consumption increases, as we hope it will, and our production holds where it now or possibly decreases a little, we will not need to go on a percentage basis of our established basic quantity, with the exception of that ten per cent cream and under the plan outlined by the Arbitrator every dealer is expected to report his purchases and sales.

In case any dealer does not report, he then shall pay ninety per cent of his established basic quantity at basic price and ten per cent at cream price. If he does report as to amounts to the same thing, then our reduction in price from that of the latter is amounts of October will not be very great. If he does report and we have overproduced and production runs way above sales, then, of course, we will be governed by the price of October.

This will still leave our average weighted price as high as any markets around and possibly a little higher than some, but we believe it will put our price at a level where it will not be inviting for an outsider to try to ship milk into our market, neither will it be an advantage to our cooperating distributors to go outside our area to buy their milk supply.

This may clarify conditions better than anything else we could do and as I run the prices in other markets, I find that they had to do practically the same thing we are now doing, only they did it six or seven months ago. By our holding this price all summer we have given our farmers a lot more money than they would have had if we had gone down in May as most territories did.

Such a program, however, can only be successful in so far as every producer cooperates to the fullest extent.

It is not only for today alone that the dairy farmer should lend his best efforts, but rather for the preparation and consumption of a program that will build best for the future.

Close and earnest cooperation, with fairness to all parties concerned is the road which must be followed if success is to be obtained for all.

The observance of proper sanitary methods in milk production, both on the farm and at distribution plants, is of the highest importance.

In these days of economic stress it is absolutely necessary that the dairy farmer leave no stone unturned in furnishing the consuming public, milk of the highest possible quality.

Some additional expenditure may be necessary, due to the requirements of Local and State Boards of Health, which are now being enforced. Such expenditures appear to be necessary, not only in the various milk marketing programs, but in other areas as well.

We have our market, it is a good one and efforts are being made to supply it with milk from both nearby and distant points.

We should guard against this competition and supply our consuming public with milk of a quality that cannot be excelled by milk produced in areas outside our natural milk shed.

It isn't just one, but rather the many little things that count, in our movement toward overcoming "old man Depression."

We hear of a slight gain here, another

there, but collectively these small things may be taken to mean a movement toward better times.

It is the duty of every last one of us to practice economy, no matter whether it be in the little or the big things before us.

Keep our feet on the ground, is a timely saying in these days.

Through the public press we learn of these things which make us hopeful as to

the future. We may, from time to time, have some unfavorable breaks, this will be but natural, but as these unfavorable situations become less pronounced, from time to time, we can at least see some indications of betterment.

In previous depressions, our advancements did not come spontaneously, but were rather the growth of small forward movements. Gradually increasing confidence became restored.

November, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices quoted below are for October, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers. For that month, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from members.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from members.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

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BASIC PRICE

October, 1932

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Grade A, Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs. Per Quart.	Price Per Qt.	Freight Rates Miles	Price Per 100 Lbs.	3% Milk Price Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	2.02	4.35	1 to 10 inc.	.268	\$1.57
3.1	2.04	4.4	11 to 20 "	.281	1.56
3.15	2.06	4.4	21 to 30 "	.303	1.54
3.2	2.08	4.45	31 to 40 "	.313	1.53
3.25	2.10	4.5	41 to 50 "	.333	1.51
3.3	2.14	4.55	51 to 60 "	.343	1.50
3.35	2.16	4.65	61 to 70 "	.364	1.49
3.4	2.18	4.7	71 to 80 "	.374	1.47
3.5	2.20	4.75	81 to 90 "	.389	1.45
3.6	2.22	4.8	91 to 100 "	.399	1.44
3.7	2.26	4.85	101 to 110 "	.414	1.43
3.75	2.30	4.95	111 to 120 "	.424	1.42
3.8	2.34	5.05	121 to 130 "	.434	1.41
3.85	2.34	5.05	131 to 140 "	.450	1.39
3.9	2.36	5.05	141 to 150 "	.460	1.38
3.95	2.38	5.1	151 to 160 "	.475	1.37
4	2.40	5.15	161 to 170 "	.480	1.36
4.05	2.42	5.2	171 to 180 "	.505	1.34
4.1	2.44	5.25	181 to 190 "	.510	1.33
4.15	2.46	5.3	191 to 200 "	.520	1.32
4.2	2.48	5.35	211 to 220 "	.525	1.31
4.25	2.50	5.4	221 to 230 "	.540	1.30
4.3	2.52	5.4	231 to 240 "	.550	1.29
4.35	2.54	5.45	241 to 250 "	.556	1.28
4.4	2.56	5.5	251 to 260 "	.566	1.27
4.45	2.58	5.55	261 to 270 "	.576	1.26
4.5	2.60	5.6	271 to 280 "	.581	1.26
4.55	2.62	5.65	281 to 290 "	.596	1.24
4.6	2.64	5.7	291 to 300 "	.600	1.24

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE

October, 1932

At All Receiving Stations

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs. Per Quart.	Per 100 Lbs. Per Quart.	Surplus Per 100 Lbs.	Test Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Surplus Per 100 Lbs.

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Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices In Other Territories

(Continued from page 2)
cents per gallon for Class II and 7½ cents per gallon for Class III milk.

Hartford, Conn.

The "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn., in its October issue, says that the price of milk has again been set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers. This price covers Grade B milk, sold on a one price contract.

Prices are all based on 4% butterfat content milk for fluid consumption or Class I milk.

Class 2 represents all milk that is made into cream, that is sold in fluid form; the butterfat in this milk shall be paid for at 18 cents per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market. Milk to go with the fat. Class 3, all milk made into manufacturing purposes, except butter, the fat in this milk shall be paid for at 5 cents per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market, milk to go with the fat. Class 4, all milk used in making butter. The fat in this milk shall be paid for at the price per pound of the month's average Boston butter market. Outside 92 score butter quotations shall be used in all classes.

The price of butter on which the surplus milk was figured for September is 21.25 cents per pound.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers, Milwaukee, Wis., which states that "as in August a deadlock developed when the Board met with the distributors on September 26th to decide the price for fluid milk for October. The Board wanted \$1.75 per cwt., most of the dealers talked \$1.65. No agreement was reached. A proposal was then made whereby each dealer would pay the same average price for October as he had paid for September with 5 cents per hundred pounds added, if 92 score butter, Chicago, averaged 22 cents per pound or higher, for the month, or, at the dealers option, he might pay \$1.75 per hundred for fluid milk and the manufactured value for surplus. This proposal was not what the Board wanted but looked better than \$1.70 per hundred for fluid milk and was accepted."

Des Moines, Iowa

Quoting from the "Iowa Dairy Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa, we note that, during the month of August, they received at the association plant 2,092,759 pounds of milk or 53.4% of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid 95 cents per hundred pounds. The average price of butterfat for the month was 20.3 cents, and the average test for the association was 3.6%.

New York

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, we note that the average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5% of fat, including both that sold direct to dealers, and that handled in the plants operated by the association, will in September amount to approximately \$1.165.

The net pool price received by its members for September was \$1.11 per hundred pounds.

13,500,000 Beetles

During a seven-week period this past summer, 13,500,000 Japanese beetles were caught in 472 traps set on smartweed plots in Philadelphia.

Milk Legislation Benefits

By W. B. DURYEE

From the Secretary's Desk in "New Jersey State Department Service"

Dairy farmers in New Jersey should be alive to the favorable position in which they are placed as the result of the 1932 milk legislation and the policies of the State Board of Health as recently announced. Unquestionably, there will need to be some adjustments in milk production to meet the requirements of the new law. It should be borne in mind that the same requirements are in force outside the State. As a result of these requirements, more than 5,000 dairy farms have already been kept from shipping milk into this state and it is probable that this number will grow very much larger as inspections are made.

The tentative plan of limiting the New Jersey milk shed which has been announced will prove very profitable to the dairy farmers of the state and should result in materially reducing the surplus which has demoralized markets here over a long period of time. Furthermore, milk of poor quality from "bootleg" and other sources will be eliminated, so that whatever competition the New Jersey dairyman has that is, the same standards of sanitation will govern all the milk that is sold in the state. This will not only be of advantage to the New Jersey producer, but also a great asset to the consumer and should give impetus to milk consumption.

The addition of a Baby Chick Department and of a dressed carcass division in the Fat Lamb Department will be new features of the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January 16-20, according to the printed premium list now being distributed by the Show Commission.

Almost 7,000 cash awards amounting to more than \$37,000 are being offered at the coming Show. Numerous special prizes are also listed.

The competitive section of the exposition will be made up of the following Departments: Horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle, dairy products, corn, small grains, potatoes, cigar leaf tobacco, apples, vegetables, maple syrup and maple sugar, apiary products, wool, eggs, baby chicks, poultry, home economics, cultural arts, and sports.

Local Holds Meeting

The Beaver Creek Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held its customary meeting at Beaver Creek, Pa., on October 3rd. C. E. Fahrney was re-elected president of the Local and Frank Newcomer was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Roy C. F. Weagley of Beaver Creek was elected as a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Milk Producers' Association, November 29th and 30th, in Philadelphia, Pa. B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, made an interesting address, outlining the milk marketing conditions and the program laid down by Dr. Clyde L. King, Harrisburg, Pa., milk price arbitrator, regarding the production and selling price of fluid milk.

As we see it, the dairy farmers of this state working with their neighbors in surrounding states now have an opportunity to supply the markets here on an equitable basis. This situation has been sought for years. Under the provisions of the new milk law, nearby farmers supplying milk to New Jersey markets will receive encouragement in their efforts to produce milk of high quality. The production of such a product necessitates added care and expense on the part of the dairyman. He should not, as in the past, be penalized for his efforts, as a result of competition from cheaply produced milk of uncertain quality coming from distant areas.

There are certain interests that would like to break down the milk legislation and the program that is being put into effect. Milk producers generally should be on their guard lest such influences prevail and the whole movement receive a check that will take years of work to overcome. As a matter of fact, the progress we have made to date has been the result of efforts of dairymen throughout the state over a period of years. The legislation now on the statute books

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

farmer generally would materially increase his basic although in individual instances it had been done. Low prices of dairy feeds and roughage have been largely responsible for increased production. Opposition to numerous sanitary inspection requirements was general. In most sections fair crop conditions were fair. Dry weather has been an important factor, and has retarded growth of fall sown crops. In many instances wells have been practically dry. Late rains, however, have helped the situation to a considerable extent.

Some sections late grain crops have shown half the average yield and prices are extremely low. In some areas cattle are now on a winter feeding basis as pasture is practically gone. In many cases no sufficient corn has been harvested to silos.

Further discussion of the general marketing situation resulted and it was realized that the farmer on the whole had been hard hit by the economic situation and that the movement, as far as his milk supply was concerned, was one that would require close attention, so many factors now being involved that were but minor importance in the days of normal production and consumption.

At a special session of the Board was agreed, by unanimous consent, that the By-Laws of the Corporation be amended that the Board of Directors be increased from 24 to 27 members.

This increase to become effective with the coming annual meeting of the Association.

This means that in addition to the expiring term of eight directors, who will be elected for terms of three years, three additional directors to serve for one, two and three years respectively, will also have to be elected by the membership at the annual meeting.

New Inspection Law in Massachusetts

The new dairy farm inspection law passed by the last session of the legislature, is now in effect. While it is a Massachusetts law, it is of decided interest throughout New England as it will apply to all milk sold in Massachusetts.

The law requires that every dairy farmer whose milk is sold in Massachusetts markets shall have a certificate showing that he has been inspected and approved. The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, division of dairying will have charge of this inspection and certification. It will have its own inspectors for such milk as is not inspected by city department of health. All producers now delivering milk for sale in Massachusetts can continue to deliver their milk until they have been inspected but such privilege expires in 18 months.

The new inspection law will be put into operation gradually and no producer need fear being shut off without being inspected or without a fair hearing in case the inspection certificate is not given on the first round. The requirements have not yet been set up. Before deciding on such requirements, conferences will be held by the Milk Regulation Board and public hearing will be held when the regulations are finally presented.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture realizes the importance of a thorough understanding of the situation and will probably present its views at our annual meeting for discussion and approval. —New England Dairymen.

should be allowed to stand for at least another year and the whole plan given a thorough tryout before revisions are made which may be disastrous to the highly constructive program that is now under way.

M. D. Moore, county agent also made a brief address on the local trend of milk production in the immediate area.

Uncle Ab says that what some folks regard as sinful tends to make him satisfied with being a sinner.

November, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Page 7

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION HOLD SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

4.

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation held its Sixteenth Annual Convention, October 3, 4, 5, 1932 in San Francisco, California. There was a representative attendance, with however, a lessened number from the Atlantic and East Central states. The various meetings were held in the Hotel St. Francis.

The first day's session was divided into sectional groups including conferences of the fluid milk and cream marketing associations, conferences on marketing of butter and other manufactured dairy products. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federation and an executive session of the delegates and business executives of the fluid milk and cream marketing associations on October 3rd, with N. P. Hull, Lansing, Michigan, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, as discussion leader, addressed

statements were made under the head of market stabilization as follows: B. S. Beach, secretary-manager, Michigan Milk Producers' Association on "Changing Factors in Milk Sheds"; I. W. Heaps, secretary-treasurer, Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Baltimore, Md., on "Group Management as a Factor of Market Stabilization"; Will W. Henry, secretary, Dairy Cooperative Association, Portland, Oregon, on the "Effect of Ruthless Competition by Irresponsible Distributors on Price Structure"; H. D. Allebach, president, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa., on "Constructive Program for Building Membership Morale."

On the same day in a conference on marketing of butter and other manufactured dairy products, with G. H. Benkendorf, Modesto, California as discussion leader, E. W. Gaumnitz, Washington, D. C., senior agricultural economist, U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics, discussed the market outlook for manufactured dairy products, the same speaker also discussed comparative price reports for different grades of butter during the depression period; while U. M. Dickey, Consolidated Dairy Products Co., Seattle, Wash., general manager, addressed the session on the problem "Is it good business policy to sell milk and butter and casein through a national cooperative sales agency?"

Tuesdays meeting included a general public session which was largely devoted to "Achieving Unity in Cooperative Marketing", including Cooperation in butter sales programs; sales programs for cheese, organized milk problems of California Milk Producers', some problems now confronting organized milk producers, organized problems of California Milk Producers' Co.

The annual banquet of the Federation was held on the evening of October 4th at which L. H. Hirsh of the San Francisco, California, president of the Milk Producers' Association of San Francisco, acted as toastmaster, addressed at the banquet were made by Harry Hartke, president of the Federation and by W. F. Schilling of the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

On Wednesday, October 5th an executive session of the delegates was held during which reports of officers were considered.

The Federation re-elected the following directors, to serve for the ensuing year: G. H. Benkendorf of Modesto, Calif.; R. G. Kinsey of McGregor, Iowa; John Brandt of Litchfield, Minnesota; Carl Haberlack of Tillamook, Oregon; R. B. Melvin of Plymouth, Wisconsin; U. M. Dickey of Seattle, Washington; J. H. Schilling of the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

In order to protect the agricultural education of the United States in all of its fields.

Be It RESOLVED, that the Federation will work against the enactment into law of the recommendations of the Committee of 51 on the "Relation of the Federal Government to Education." This report is intended to eliminate Government aid to vocational agriculture, the agricultural extension service, experiment stations and research teaching in all land grant colleges.

At a later session of the Board the following officers were re-elected: Harry Hartke of Covington, Ky., president; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Conn., first vice-president; John Brandt of Minneapolis, Minn., second vice-president; Frank P. Willits of Ward, Pa., treasurer; and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by the Resolutions Committee and adopted.

WHEREAS, a well-known investment service in a recent bulletin distributed to its subscribers makes the following statement in the course of its analysis of the securities of an important milk distributing company:

"Curtailed consumer purchasing power . . . and lower selling prices have adversely affected earnings since early 1931. Through reductions in—(farm price) quotations, however, the major portion of this decline in selling prices has been passed on to the farmer, and profit margins . . . are still well maintained. Recent adjustments in prices . . . are understood to be resulting in substantially increased sales, and prospects indicate general maintenance of the present rate of earnings, through the remaining period of low public purchasing power."

WHEREAS, the decline in selling price has been passed on to the farmer to such an extent that he has become nearly, or entirely bankrupt.

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HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



AN "INTER-STATE" SON
Joseph, youngest in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson, of the Nassau Local, Delaware

Bankruptcy in Morals

"The gravest problem which is confronting us today", says Albert G. Milbank writing in the Survey Graphic, "is moral bankruptcy. The necessity for a radical change of viewpoint amounting to a spiritual rebirth, lies at the very root of the nation's problems

"I am speaking of those sins against society which we Americans are too inclined to ignore or condemn if the sinner is smart enough to be rated a 'successful man'. The leader of organized crime who exploits the corruptibility of those charged with the duty of maintaining law and order is becoming bolder as he spreads his racketeering tenacles over an ever widening circle of human activities.

"The business leader who forgets the fact that his very position imposes upon him a responsibility becomes a threat to the economic order upon the maintenance of which the success of the whole capitalistic system depends."

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Breaded Carrots

Scrub carrots thoroughly and boil whole in salted water, using no more liquid than necessary. Drain dry in colander. Dip in beaten egg and roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in hot lard or fat. I make a large platterful for nine persons and it does not take long. It is unnecessary to scrape or peel carrots.

Mrs. NORMAN RISHEL,
R. D. No. 5, York, Pa.

Cinnamon Buns

5 c. sweet milk 2 c. lard, acant
3 c. sugar 1 tsp. soda
2 eggs 1 yeast cake & 1 c. water

Flour to make dough stiff enough to roll

At bedtime make up dough and let rise overnight. Next morning take 1/4 lb. melted butter; thicken with cinnamon, and sugar additional to above amount. Spread on rolled-out dough. Sprinkle with currants or raisins. Roll as for jelly roll, and slice 1/4 inch thick. Let rise, and when light bake in moderate oven. This recipe makes enough buns for a real farm family.

Mrs. C. F. PRESTON,
Nottingham, R.D., Chester Co., Pa.

Individual pumpkin pies served with plum jam and whipped cream make delicious autumn desserts.

The Women's Own Program

16th ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

ELKS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, November 29th, 1932

MORNING SESSION

(Meeting opens promptly at 10 o'clock)

Presiding

MRS. ROBT. F. BRINTON, West Chester, Pa.
Chairman Women's Committee

Community Singing

"How I Raise My Flowers"

MRS. LEE HOLLOWAY,
Hurlock, Maryland

"A Lantern Slide Visit Among Neighbors"

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM,
"Home and Health Department" Editor

Xylophone Solo

MISS HARSHBERGER AND MISS ST. CLAIRE,
Huntington County, Pennsylvania

"Woman's Place in the Co-operative Movement"

Address by prominent authority on nationwide cooperative situation.

LUNCHEON

12:45 o'clock

To which all those attending the morning session are invited

Toastmistress

MRS. A. B. WADDINGTON
Woodstown, New Jersey

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Joint meeting of Inter-State membership at 2 o'clock)

Annual Address by Our President

H. D. ALLEBACH,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(See page 3 for other details of "Inter-State" Afternoon Session)

It Couldn't Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he with a chuckle replied, "That 'maybe it couldn't', but he who dares to be one. Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried. So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin on his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the task. That couldn't be done, and he did it. There are thousands to tell you it can be done. There are thousands to prophecy failure. There are thousands to point out to you one by one, The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin. Just take off your coat and go to it. Just start to sing as you tackle the task. That 'cannot be done', and you'll do it." —EDGAR A. GORE

The Changing Scene Around Us*

DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS

Recently in a small group the question was asked, "What is claiming the most attention in the world today?" Immediately one answered, "Speed"—the rushing automobile, the flying airplane; but our questioner shook his head as another answered, "Electricity", the magic that turns darkness to light and beauty, that gives power to drive wheels of industry. And again our questioner shook his head as he answered "change—changing scenes everywhere: a changing world."

And a thought wave swept over the group and we settled in our chairs thinking—we are living in a changing world, a changing civilization. Science has made so many changes that the customs and

and advocate for our agricultural colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study."

I think the city of Rome must have lived through a time similar to the one we are living now and the story is told of her people starving, the great need for food in the country. Four vessels were making ready to sail, great hopes were with the preparations; they were to bring back food.

Just as they were ready to sail a messenger came hurrying; going to the Cap-

Our Strange Economics

"It simply is not the scientific, social and educational services of the Nation that create the real tax burden that lies on the American back, and yet, through the Nation, we are trying to balance budgets by cutting the heart out of only things that make government a creative social agency in this complex world. We slash scientific bureaus, trim down our support of social service and regulatory bureaus. We squelch education. We fire visiting nurses. We starve libraries. We drastically reduce hospital staffs. And we call this Economy and actually think we are intelligent calling it that." —Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin.

A question is never settled until it is settled right.

Your Shopping Service

LOUISE E. DROITLEFF

December will soon be here and when it arrives there will be just seven shopping days before Christmas, so it might be well to sit down and decide what gifts your Christmas list is to include.

I—Do you have a friend who does a great deal of entertaining? If so, do you think she would appreciate a cracker that is the last word in efficiency and economy? One twist of the handle and this cracker and the shell is cracked, but the kernel remains whole. Thirty cents will buy this gift.

2—Is your "Ladies Aid" planning a kitchen shower for their president? Then why not give her a stainless steel egg separator which will cost you but \$1, but which will be worth its weight in gold to the one who receives it. If she already has a separator then we would suggest a small brush cleaner for the carpet sweater which can be bought for 10c.

3—Of course you will want to remember your neighbor with a very small gift. After all—it isn't the gift, but the gift that counts. A stainless steel frying pan would please any housewife for it turns the food as it lifts it from the frying pan. The beauty of this "gadget" is that it can be used for so many different purposes which suggest themselves when you think to use it. Twenty-five cents is the price asked for this fork.

(Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the store where they may be purchased.)

"To Develop a better and higher man and womanhood among ourselves." Again I read, "We propose—

meeting together
talking together
working together
buying together
selling together
acting together

and advocate for our agricultural colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study."

I think the city of Rome must have lived through a time similar to the one we are living now and the story is told of her people starving, the great need for food in the country. Four vessels were making ready to sail, great hopes were with the preparations; they were to bring back food.

Just as they were ready to sail a messenger came hurrying; going to the Cap-

About the Annual Meeting! Information For All Who Plan To Attend

very full morning program before time for the luncheon.

If you haven't a new dress this fall it doesn't matter, as far as your coming to the annual meeting is concerned. Few of us even know of anyone who has one! Most people these days are being glad merely if the old ones continue to hang together. Why, it doesn't even matter if you haven't gotten that missing tooth replaced! Meetings, luncheon, banquet and all—we're meeting together for the cause of co-operation, and material things don't count.

Many must breakfast at an early hour on the Tuesday morning of the Annual Meeting in order to reach Philadelphia by ten o'clock. We know of one family which has to start at four o'clock! There will be a cup of piping hot cocoa with crackers waiting for you as soon as you have removed your wraps. But please don't visit too long over that cup before hurrying into the meeting room before ten o'clock!

It is always a special pleasure to have members of the Agricultural Extension Service of each county, with us for the annual meeting. If your home demonstrator does not already attend regularly, it is possible that she would appreciate an invitation from you to occupy an empty seat in your car.

Can you be on time for the opening of the meeting at ten o'clock? This may necessitate your coming directly to the meeting room—signs will direct you as soon as you arrive at the hotel—and furthermore may necessitate your restraining those little chats with old friends until later in the day. We are asking this of you, in order to be able to get through a

Cutting Up Chickens For a Curb Market Business

Down at Melvin Cross Road in New Castle County, Delaware, Mrs. Harold Melvin about six years ago decided to try her luck with a stall at the curb market in Wilmington, selling chickens. The trouble was that there were so many others who had the same idea, and competition was keen.



A Busy Time On Curb Market Day.
Showing Mrs. Melvin and Son at Their Stall at the Wilmington Curb Market.

Two seasons ago Mrs. Melvin stumbled upon a little discovery which suddenly lifted her out of the class of the marketeer selling half a dozen or a dozen fowl on a Saturday morning, into a person with a thriving business which disposes of as many as fifty dressed chickens on an ordinary Saturday.

It seems that in Wilmington the garbage man makes his rounds twice a week, and neat housewives of the city dilate having the refuse lying around necessitated by dressing their own fowl. Mrs. Melvin was keen enough to sense this situation,

Children's colds are sometimes caused by tiredness. Prevent fatigue by a daily routine which includes a short nap before lunch and an early bedtime.

Crop Prospects Change Little During Month

Crop prospects in Pennsylvania have not changed materially during the past month, according to the forecast as of October 1, made public by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The forecasts for oats, barley, potatoes and hay, were increased slightly over the September estimates, while the indicated crops of tobacco, peaches and pears, decreased somewhat. Crops in which the forecast remains unchanged or in which the August forecast is the preliminary estimate for the year include corn, winter wheat, rye, buckwheat, apples and grapes.

The yields of most principal crops grown in Pennsylvania this year are from 25 to 30 per cent below the 1931 production and in many cases are somewhat below the five-year average, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The South-central section was particularly hard hit by the dry weather resulting in the corn and potato crops being practically a failure on many farms. Other sections received adequate moisture with a result that bumper crops are reported.

The October 1 forecast including preliminary estimates for winter wheat and

rye as of August 1, are as follows:

Corn	bus.	46,916,000
Winter Wheat	bus.	13,335,000
Oats	bus.	23,000,000
Barley	bus.	1,755,000
Rye	bus.	1,588,000
Buckwheat	bus.	2,190,000
Potatoes	bus.	23,653,000
Tobacco	tuns	4,000,000
Tapioca	bus.	2,668,000
Apples (total)	bus.	9,350,000
Peaches	bus.	1,676,000
Pears	bus.	395,000
Grapes	tuns	23,310

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

What is the value of pasteurization?

Answer

Dr. Mayo of Rochester says pasteurization has been the most important scientific protection known for American children. It has wiped out tuberculosis of the bone; and is a safeguard against the spread of infectious disease.

Question

What is soft curd milk and what is its value?

Answer

Irrespective of breed, here and there we find a cow whose milk has a soft curd. What causes it, is not as yet known.

A soft curd milk is of the greatest importance to babies who must use cow's milk, so these cows are valuable.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
219 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of November is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 10 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be fifty cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during November, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score New York butter multiplied by four, plus 20%.

Finds False Economy In Delayed Painting Job

In times of general depression, almost every body has or believes he has, certain matters on his or her mind that ought to be corrected, even though definite information as to what ought to be done and how it should be done are usually lacking. Some program ought to be changed. Some folks think it ought to be changed and that is all there is to it.

Such agitators can do a lot to unsettle or keep in suspense, programs that given clear and wise consideration, might in time, settle our troubles. Unfortunately, every body wants immediate action, and that in almost any industry is impossible under present day conditions.

"The necessary equipment is not expensive and, given proper care, it will last a long time", he says. "The only essential implements are brushes. A wide variety of them is available but the oval or round types are best because they rub the paint thoroughly into the article. Scraping and putty knives and a medium size steel wire brush are helpful in cleaning old surfaces.

"See that the surfaces to be painted are as clean and as dry as possible and cover all knots and places where resin appears with shellac varnish to make the paint adhere. A small amount of benzol added to the priming coat of paint insures penetration. The putting of nail holes and cracks should follow the priming coat, for putty does not stick well on raw wood. When painting iron surfaces remove all rust and grease, finishing the surface down to the metal with wire brushes or sandpaper.

"Don't jump at conclusions, get the facts if possible. Too many of us today are worrying about things over which we have no control, and over programs which we have had no part.

One may think that some of these programs are impossible, probably they are, but with business, certainly not to the liking of many of us, the best that we do is to carry on.

Today the decrease in the consumption of fluid milk is unsatisfactory, but under existing conditions there appears to be a way by which it can be improved, except probably at a prohibitory cost.

It is time to think carefully, plan wisely and do the best that can be done under the stress of circumstances.

N. J. 4-H Club Members Plan Judging Contest

Eleven counties will enter teams of three members and an alternate in the New Jersey 4-H Poultry Judging Contest which is to be held at the State College of Agriculture on Saturday, November 12. J. C. Taylor, associate extension service poultryman at the College, announced. The counties to be represented include Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren.

The winning team will represent New Jersey in the National Poultry Judging Contest that is to be held at the Fourth National Pet Show in New York City November 26th.

In the New Jersey contest the poultry judges will place awards in pullet classes of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, and in cockerel classes of Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. The birds will be judged according to the American Standard of Perfection.

Population Movement

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 1,472,000 persons left farms for towns and cities in 1931 and that 1,679,000 persons moved forward.

The gain in number of persons living on farms was 648,000. For the year 1930 it was estimated that 1,766,000 persons moved from cities to farms and 1,727,000 persons moved from farms to cities—these two movements almost balancing each other.

The Farm Tax Situation*

Taxes per acre on farm real estate in the 12 north central states for the year 1930 were about two and one-half times what they were in 1913, according to the preliminary report of a research project which has been released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report is the first of a series dealing with the situation in various regions of the country. The period of most rapid increase in taxation per acre was between 1916 and 1921. Since that time there have been both advances and declines, with a peak in the year 1929, and only a slight decline since the peak.

The tax burden must be considered in relation to the price level. Although taxes per acre appear to be 250 per cent of prewar, in August, 1932, the prices of farm products for the country as a whole were 59 per cent of prewar, and the purchasing power of farm products was only 54 per cent of prewar. *Reprinted from "Information Service", October 8, 1932, Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

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"What was that explosion on Si's farm?"
"I fed a chick some Lay or Bust feed, and it turned out to be a rooster."

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Brooder houses and range shelters should be moved a short distance to clean grass range whenever the area in front of the house becomes bare and contaminated.

Only \$500
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BROAD STREET ABOVE VINE

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\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

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READ THE Milk Producers Review

Keep Posted on Market Conditions

Then Plan Your Dairy Program

CHECK YOUR MILK PRICES ON OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS
(See page 5)

HAVE YOUR WOMEN FOLKS READ THE "HOME AND HEALTH PAGE"

IT WILL INTEREST THEM

And don't forget the advertisements.

Maybe you can save some money—when you do write the advertisers tell them that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers Review".

Horace F. Temple
INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect December 1st, 1932.
Subject to change when warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed herein.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Miles	Basic quantity per 100#	Basic price December 1st, 1932.			November cream and surplus prices.		
		Freight rate per 100#	Price 3% milk	Test	Cream	Surplus	
1 to 10 inc.	.263	\$1.35	: 3.	\$0.67	\$0.47		
11 to 20 "	.283	1.34	: 3.05	0.69	0.49		
21 to 30 "	.303	1.32	: 3.1	0.71	0.51		
31 to 40 "	.313	1.31	: 3.15	0.73	0.53		
41 to 50 "	.333	1.29	: 3.2	0.75	0.55		
51 to 60 "	.343	1.28	: 3.25	0.77	0.57		
61 to 70 "	.364	1.26	: 3.3	0.79	0.59		
71 to 80 "	.374	1.25	: 3.35	0.81	0.61		
81 to 90 "	.389	1.23	: 3.4	0.83	0.63		
91 to 100 "	.399	1.22	: 3.45	0.85	0.65		
101 to 110 "	.414	1.21	: 3.5	0.87	0.67		
111 to 120 "	.424	1.20	: 3.55	0.89	0.69		
121 to 130 "	.434	1.19	: 3.6	0.91	0.71		
131 to 140 "	.450	1.17	: 3.65	0.93	0.73		
141 to 150 "	.460	1.16	: 3.7	0.95	0.75		
151 to 160 "	.475	1.15	: 3.75	0.97	0.77		
161 to 170 "	.480	1.14	: 3.8	0.99	0.79		
171 to 180 "	.490	1.13	: 3.85	1.01	0.81		
181 to 190 "	.505	1.12	: 3.9	1.03	0.83		
191 to 200 "	.510	1.11	: 3.95	1.05	0.85		
201 to 210 "	.520	1.10	: 4.	1.07	0.87		
211 to 220 "	.535	1.09	: 4.05	1.09	0.89		
221 to 230 "	.540	1.08	: 4.1	1.11	0.91		
231 to 240 "	.550	1.07	: 4.15	1.13	0.93		
241 to 250 "	.556	1.06	: 4.2	1.15	0.95		
251 to 260 "	.566	1.05	: 4.25	1.17	0.97		
261 to 270 "	.576	1.04	: 4.3	1.19	0.99		
271 to 280 "	.581	1.04	: 4.35	1.21	1.01		
281 to 290 "	.598	1.02	: 4.4	1.23	1.03		
291 to 300 "	.600	1.02	: 4.45	1.25	1.05		
			: 4.5	1.27	1.07		
			: 4.55	1.29	1.09		
			: 4.6	1.31	1.11		
			: 4.65	1.33	1.13		
			: 4.7	1.35	1.15		
			: 4.75	1.37	1.17		
			: 4.8	1.39	1.19		
			: 4.85	1.41	1.21		
			: 4.9	1.43	1.23		
			: 4.95	1.45	1.25		
			: 5.	1.47	1.27		

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued November 28th, 1932

H. Allebach, President
Ralph Zeller, Secretary

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester,

W
Ithaca, N.Y.
Cornell University
State College of Agri.
Economics of Agri.
No. 8

"Our Sixteenth Year"

H. D. ALLEBACH, President,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

1932

We have been passing through a most trying period, not in the dairy industry alone, but in agriculture generally. Conditions in general business have been strongly reflected in the sales activities of the farmers products. Conditions have arisen from time to time which have been most difficult to adjust and have been met as a rule largely at the cost of the producers themselves. The market prices of farm commodities

In studying general price relation situations of farm commodities, it is usually stated that the price obtained for wheat, except under certain specified conditions, sets the price of practically all other farm commodities. With the price of wheat low, you will customarily find that the prices of other farm commodities drop to low levels and in some cases, where supply and demand are factors, have reached prices that are well within range of bankruptcy.

I cannot recall in my history of farm organization and experience an inspiration such as has come to me today in my attendance at this meeting. I am wondering, Mr. President and members, whether we all realize the significance of a meeting such as this, representing the intellect, the men on the farm and those engaged in an industry that is absolutely essential to the life of this nation. Certainly none of us my friends, have had

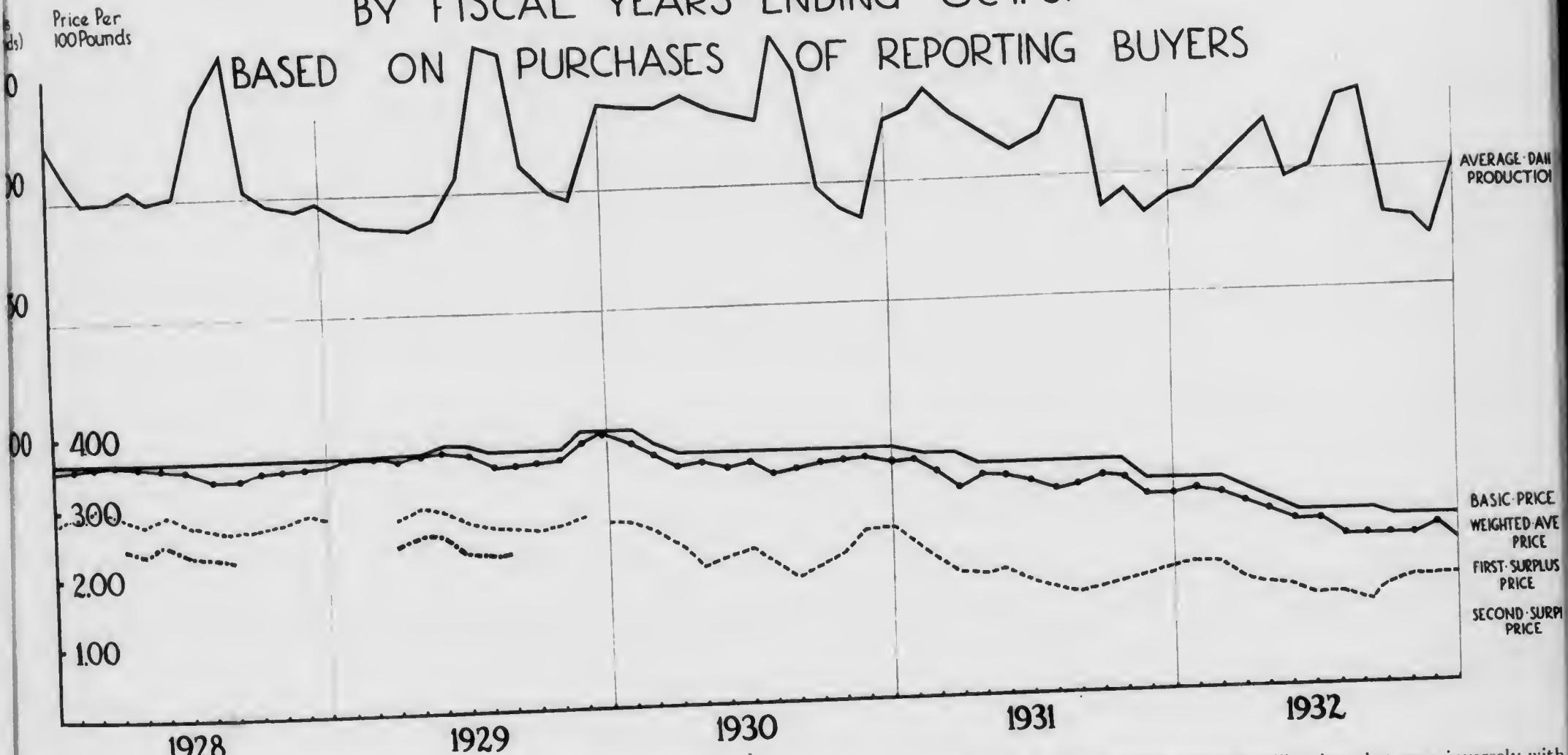
The Inter-State organization is a great organization for giving the facts to the membership. Nothing is so clear, nothing is so good, in a farmers' organization, as to lay everything on the table and let everyone have free expression and feelings, and then abide by the majority rule 100%. The man who can take part in a meeting and after having been given an opportunity to speak, is not willing to go along with the majority and support his fellow

Director of Extension, University of Maryland, Makes Address at Annual Meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

W. B. Symons

INTER-STATE PRODUCTION AND PRICES

BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING OCT. 31st



The production of milk varies greatly from month to month, season to season, and year to year. A normal result of this variation would be milk prices that vary inversely with production—that is, milk prices that go up when production decreases and that go down when production increases. Such changing prices would be very unsatisfactory both to producers and to consumers. Basic and surplus prices provide the advantages of both fluctuating and uniform prices. The net result of classified prices is to make possible uniform prices to consumers by varying prices depending upon production to producers.

have touched their lowest level in years. This does not apply to dairying alone but to almost every farm product, not only in our own area, but throughout the country and entire world. It has been reported that the price of wheat during the early part of November 1932 was the lowest during the past three hundred years. Corn has dropped to a price lower than any one has ever heard. In the state of Iowa, a great corn producing section, farmers, it has been reported, are using corn for fuel, replacing coal. There has been little or no stability to our markets.

If you will study the figures printed at top of column 1, page 6, you will readily see that the percentage of reduction in the price of milk is not nearly as great as the percentage in the reduction of some other farm commodities.

In view of these general conditions which are more or less national or even world-wide, I am of the opinion that your association, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. has therefore been affected as have most other cooperatives, but it has been able to maintain a fortunate position as far as the value returned to its members was concerned. By cooperative principles, assisted by its membership at large, it has done much to stabilize not only the marketing of its members' milk, but also the price returned for the sale of that product. In some cases it was not all that we, as producers desired and needed, but it was a market and that, in these times of stress is saying a great deal.

I do not believe that any organization

(Continued on page 6)

the privilege of attending such a meeting at the time in the history of the world such as we are experiencing today. The expression of interest, the feeling of unrest, the feeling of wanting to do the right thing, is in the heart of every farmer today. I am glad to have seen this farmers' organization, so democratic in its activities, manifesting and giving opportunity for expression to every man in the association for the purpose of adding his bit to its welfare.

I was asked some time ago down in Washington, what are you going to do with the radical farmer? How are you going to answer his questions? The combined thought of all those present was answered in this answer: Give him the facts. Give them the facts, and nine out of ten of the men out of line will respond.

There are certain things I want to discuss with you this afternoon, in the limited time I have at my disposal. The first is coming from a State that is little, yet big. I heard figures presented by your distinguished president of the various percentages produced in the various states of this association. I take off my hat to the great state of Pennsylvania that is producing such a fine quality of milk. I also congratulate the other members and other member states, and I want to say for our little State of Maryland, Mr. President, that we give to this association our support 100 per cent, under all conditions and at all times. We believe in farm organizations in Maryland. There

(Continued on page 8)

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., November 29th and 30th, 1932

The Sixteenth Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., operating in what may be broadly termed the Philadelphia area, comprising the territory of South Eastern and South Central Pennsylvania, approximately the lower half of New Jersey, the state of Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and a small section of the State of West Virginia, adjacent to the Maryland line, was held at the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 29th and 30th, 1932.

Over 1000 delegates from the Associations Local Units, throughout the Milk Shed, and from the membership at large attended the various sessions, held during the period of the convention.

This gathering, on the whole, was the largest representation of the membership that has ever attended any of the Association's Annual Meetings.

There was a keen interest displayed in the association's various programs and plans for the future. In its election of directors, whose terms had expired, and additional candidates named by the Committee, for the various terms of service was as follows:

For the three year term:

H. D. Allebach, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Dorchester Co., Md.
Ira J. Book, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Del.
E. H. Donovan, Kent Co., Del.
Albert Sarig, Berks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willits, Delaware Co., Pa.
B. H. Welty, Franklin Co., Pa.
H. W. Cook, New Castle Co., Del.
W. A. Woods, Cumberland Co., Pa.
L. K. Yoder, New Castle Co., Del.
Frank Dennison, New Castle Co., Del.
Furman Gyger, Chester Co., Pa.

Candidates named for the two-year term:

Wm. Mendenhall, Chester Co., Pa.
L. D. Caulk, Kent Co., Del.
Candidates named for the one-year term:

Fred Bleiler, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Wm. A. Rittenhouse, Hunterdon Co., N. J.
W. Walter Ewing, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Report of the Treasurer

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Robt. F. Brinton, as compiled by McGee, Fleisher & Co., certified public accountants, was presented in full and was approved by the membership. A complete form of this statement is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Field and Test Department

The report of the Field and Test Department of the Association covered its work during the past year. It was presented by Frank M. Twining, Director of that department. The report is printed in full on page 17 in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

"So, I say to you on behalf of the 2,000,000 people of Philadelphia, some of whom may not understand the methods by which this is achieved, that we do appreciate your service and it is in their behalf that I want to give you a hearty welcome in this city, the city of Brotherly Love."

Formal Call To Order

The formal call to order, of the Sixteenth Annual Session of the Association, was made by its Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers. He then followed with the reading of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting which were approved by the assembly.

Appointment of Committees

President Allebach then announced the following general committees:

NOMINATION COMMITTEE
Earl R. Bishop, Chairman, Queen Anne Co., Md.
Floyd Schaffer, Lehigh Co., Pa.
W. C. Money, New Castle Co., Del.

December, 1932

Report of the Secretary Potato Crop Short But R. I. ZOLLERS

The following is the statement of our record of stock issues and transfers during the past year as compared with record for the previous year.

Stock Record - 1932

Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31st	No.	Shares
New stock certificates signed (gross).....	354	297.7
No. transfers of stock—one man to another.....	71	60.3
No. certificates purchased.....	30	26.7
No. duplicate certificates issued (supposed originals lost).....	52	40.7
No. Duplicates cancelled (original found).....	1	.6
No. Certificates recalled (check in payment not honored by bank).....	1	1.0

The gross number of certificates issued as of the closing of the transfer books previous to this meeting is reprinted as 29887.

The new system, completed last year, of members belonging to the different locals set up on the addressograph system and the new stock record card system has been very helpful in notifying the members of a meeting of the local and in making the change of mailing addresses.

Our membership at the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1932 is distributed among 226 local units with 155 in Pennsylvania, 30 in Maryland, 23 in New Jersey, 16 in Delaware and 2 in West Virginia.

As reported at our last Annual Meeting the locals in some territories have been combined; we feel these combinations have been very beneficial. The attendance at the meetings held by the different locals during the year was very encouraging and especially so at the meetings held previous to this, our 16th annual meeting.

At many of the local meetings local talent appeared on the program, such as talks, musical numbers, and plays. The Association, through its officers and field representatives endeavored to bring before these meetings the milk market conditions and policies of the Association.

141 Locals held meetings to elect delegates to represent them at this our 16th annual meeting. At these meetings 173 locals were represented. Many of these meetings were attended by an officer from the central office of the Association.

During the past year the Board of Directors has held several regular meetings and four special meetings with a high average attendance.

The Executive Committee has held meetings at intervals during the year.

The Board of 24 Directors, during the past year, has been made up of:

15 from Pennsylvania
5 from Maryland
3 from New Jersey
1 from Delaware

The Executive Committee of 9 is composed of:

4 from Pennsylvania
2 from New Jersey
2 from Maryland
1 from Delaware

In the report of the stock record 26.7 shares of capital stock have been bought in by the Association. This is done through the revolving fund set aside for this purpose. The purchase of this stock is only made as fast as it can be resold to new members. Stock is only purchased from those who are out of the dairy business.

The production and membership records tabulated by your association are gradually becoming as complete as modern

Potato Crop Short But

Market Price at Bargain Level

Potato production in Pennsylvania now promises to be about five million bushels below the 1931 crop and more than a million bushels under the five-year average, according to the latest survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

In view of the short crop in Pennsylvania and most surplus producing states, marketing specialists of the State Bureau of Markets are advising consumers to buy home-grown potatoes in quantity now while prices are low. It is seldom economical, they say, to purchase a commodity like potatoes by the half peck or peck since they are used in relatively large quantities in almost every home, and furthermore, suitable storage for at least a bushel can readily be found.

Reduction In Farm Income Less Drastic In Pennsylvania

The gross income of Pennsylvania farmers amounted to approximately \$257,152,000 in 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This represents a drop of almost \$110,000,000 or 30 per cent, compared with the income in 1929.

In spite of this drastic readjustment, Pennsylvania now ranks ninth among all the States in gross farm income compared to twelfth in 1929. This is explained as due to the fact that in a number of the leading agricultural states of the West farm income has been reduced as much as 45 per cent since 1929.

The principal sources of income in 1931 in Pennsylvania were: Milk, eggs, chickens, cattle and calves, potatoes, hogs, truck crops, greenhouse products, apples, hay, farm gardens, tobacco and wheat. The great variation in these sources of income indicates the complete diversification of agriculture in the Commonwealth, officials point out.

The gross income by sources in Pennsylvania for 1931 with comparisons for 1929, follow:

Source	1931	1929
Milk	\$102,641,000	\$131,008,000
Eggs	34,276,000	49,470,000
Chickens	17,469,000	23,809,000
Cattle and Calves	14,242,000	23,000,000
Potatoes	11,755,000	19,024,000
Hogs	8,392,000	10,740,000
Truck crops	7,938,000	10,200,000
Greenhouse products	7,812,000	9,755,000
Apples	6,520,000	7,267,000
Hay	6,440,000	8,380,000
Farm gardens	5,849,000	6,148,000
Turnips	5,158,000	13,000,000
Wheat	3,721,000	3,756,000
Nursery products	3,072,000	6,222,000
Forrest products	1,661,000	2,244,000
Onions	1,591,000	2,100,000
Buckwheat	1,069,000	1,695,000
Sheep and Lambs	969,000	1,525,000
Cherries	878,000	585,000
Strawberries	826,000	1,014,000
Grapes	673,000	1,018,000
Wool	540,000	1,044,000
Oats	540,000	824,000
Small fruits	454,000	640,000
Maple sugar and syrup	415,000	314,000
Honey	318,000	432,000
Plums and Apricots	306,000	320,000
Pears	281,000	459,000
Rye	181,000	180,000
Cloverseed	30,000	25,000
Barley	25,000	25,000
Timothy seed		
Total	\$257,152,000	\$365,597,000

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on the volume of consumption.

1.—Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the icy slush that remains in the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent, on days when milk was not frozen, was reduced to 3.4 per cent, for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2.—Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustment of the weigh scales is necessary—and at that it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3.—Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tempered with.

15 from Pennsylvania
5 from Maryland
3 from New Jersey
1 from Delaware

The Executive Committee of 9 is composed of:

4 from Pennsylvania
2 from New Jersey
2 from Maryland
1 from Delaware

office equipment and machinery can make it.

Most farm machinery is discarded because of breakage and rust. Paint and oil protect machines from rust, and tight bolts are the best insurance against breakage.

The production and membership records tabulated by your association are gradually becoming as complete as modern

Milk Production Increased Last Year

Milk production on farms in 1931 is estimated at 101,815,000,000 pounds by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as compared with 99,705,000,000 pounds in 1930, and 98,782,000,000 pounds in 1929. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated, in addition, that about 2,807,000,000 pounds of milk are produced annually in towns, villages, and rural places not classed by the Census as farms.

Of the milk produced on farms last year, it is estimated that 25,398,000,000 pounds was fed to calves, used for making farm butter, or consumed as milk or cream on farms where produced. This left 76,417,000,000 pounds available for sale as milk or cream, and of this quantity about 34,973,000,000 pounds was skimmed on the farms for sale of the butterfat, about 6,943,000,000 pounds was retailed locally by producers, and about 34,501,000,000 pounds was delivered to creameries, condenseries, cheese factories, milk receiving stations, or marketed through other wholesale outlets.

The bureau says that the estimates of production and utilization of milk in the various States in 1931 indicate rather wide regional variations both in production per cow and in the use of the milk. In general, the highest production of milk per cow is reported from market milk areas where cows of the low-testing dairy breeds predominate, where few calves are allowed to run with the cows.

INTER-STATE MILKPRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
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Editorial

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. has completed its sixteenth year of its service both to its membership and to the consuming public.

Its annual meeting, which was held November 29th and 30th, in Philadelphia, was attended by around 1000 delegates and individual members. These members also carried over 5,000 additional individual members proxies who were unable to be present in person.

At these meetings reports of the various officers and departmental heads were presented and discussed. Plans and policies for the future guidance of the association were discussed and acted upon.

A very great interest was shown in the various problems that have confronted the association during the past year and the plans and programs that have been adopted and put into force to meet these conditions.

Addresses by leading authorities pointed out the conditions which have existed in the dairy industry throughout the world, of the conditions under which some marketing associations were carrying on their business programs etc.

The annual banquet at which over 900 members and guests participated, was fully up to the customary standard.

Taking it all in all, it was one of the best gatherings of the membership that has ever been held.

There is one thing that all dairymen should remember—and that is that regardless of price, quality is the biggest factor in the consumption of your product. See to it that you are producing quality milk.

There may be another producer, another distributor, just around the corner and he is doing his best to get into your market. The seller with the best quality product usually succeeds in getting and holding the business, and competition along this line is extremely keen.

The consuming public's earning power has been reduced, they are making the dollar go further and further, but they insist on quality and if you have a quality product, you can in most cases hold your trade.

We must produce milk of a quality demanded by the public and thereby increase our sales.

Truly, as may be the case in almost any industry, the dairyman has been heavily burdened, but on the whole he has been favored, in this market, with a comparatively higher price for his milk,

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

December, 1932

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

as compared with most other areas. Our production, as well as, curtailed consumer purchases, together with some other unfavorable influences in the marketing situation have resulted in low prices for milk.

Taking the year's business on the whole, we have been able to attain, for our members, practically the highest price paid producers than has been the case in all but one large marketing area in the United States.

December Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid for basic milk, during December, 1932, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for December, 1932, and until further advised will be \$1.78 per hundred pounds, or 3.8 cents per quart.

The percentage of your established Basic Quantity will be adjusted by taking into consideration actual production and actual sales. Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, three per cent fat, will be \$1.28 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM

The cream price for the month of December is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .34 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during December, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four.

Board of Directors Organize—Elect Officers

The organization meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held in the offices of the corporation, 219 N. Broad St., on November 30th, 1932.

The following officers and executive committee of the board were elected:

OFFICERS

President, H. D. Allebach, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Vice Pres., Frederick Shangle, Mercer Co., N. J.

Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa.

Asst. Treas., Frank M. Twining, Bucks Co., Pa.

Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Asst. Secretary, August A. Miller, Delaware Co., Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. D. Allebach, Chr. A. B. Waddington, Montgomery Co., Pa., Salem Co., N. J.

Frederick Shangle, E. Nelson James, Mercer Co., N. J.

F. P. Willits, Cecil Co., Md.

E. H. Donovan, Delaware Co., Pa.

Kent Co., Del.

R. I. Tussey, A. R. Marvel, Blair Co., Pa.

Talbot Co., Md.

Following the election of officers the Directors conducted routine business, which was followed by adjournment.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

I am glad to be able to report, that since the reduction in price of milk of November first, the market has improved considerably, both as far as falling off of production and increase in consumption is concerned. The only unfortunate part of the whole situation was, in permitting the dairymen to make a new basic, using their October production. Some dairymen took advantage of this situation and did the same they all were asked not to do—increased their production in order to raise their basic. By doing so they flooded the market with milk and made it impossible to handle and hold the regular price.

I am pleased to state that many farmers did not raise their production, nor did they increase their established basic quantities. Some sections increased their established basic quantities around thirty per cent, while others were only four or five per cent above it and in some sections even made a lower basic quantity than before.

In order to carry out the spirit of the letter sent you by Dr. King, on October 14th, which in part reads as follows:

"The first of these is to the extent that October production must be cut back by those producers who produce in October an increase in excess of the average production in the market. This ruling may be found to be necessary to keep, for the state producers, their fair share in the market."

It has been agreed that any producer who increased his basic quantity more than fifteen per cent, would not get more than fifteen per cent increase in his basic quantity unless his average production of the first ten months of 1932 was above that; then he would get his average production of the ten months, providing it was not above the new basic established. In order to take care of the farmer, who for some reason during October had hard luck with his milking herd, and was not able to make a basic, it has not reached his old basic, yet his average production for the first ten months of 1932 was above his old basic, it being lower than his old basic, he then would be entitled to his average production up to and equal to his old basic. This we believe is taking care of both classes of producers.

The purpose of adjusting these basics is to keep our basics in line with our sales and, since we are going on a reporting basis, it is very important that our established basic quantities do not exceed our sales, because if they do we will have to always take a percentage of same in paying for milk.

We are glad to report, that for the month of November, milk will be paid a one hundred per cent of your new established basic quantity, less ten per cent for cream. From the figures reported on the reporting basis, it has shown that these are the figures to be paid on. It is also possible that some time in the near future some plan will have to be worked out to take care of the producer who is endeavoring to increase his basic quantity and wants to add a larger established basic quantity, also to take care of the producer who has, for some reason, established a large basic quantity and is now producing way below that amount. It proves in fact that such a producer does not need that much basic, therefore it should be taken from him and handed over to the farmer who actually needs it, because of his increases in his herd. With the reporting basic effective, we are able to know just what the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices amounts to.

On our reporting basis, we will have a closer check as to the amount of milk sold at liquid milk.

We are also working on the problem of freight rates of milk, both from receiving stations and direct hauled milk to Philadelphia, as well as the freight rates on milk going to receiving stations. There is quite a bit of adjustment needed along this line, but its correction is a slow process and no doubt will take some time until it is properly adjusted to meet the economic conditions of the country today.

It has been reported that there is no surplus milk in Philadelphia today. This report is being circulated around certain parts of our territory. Let me state to you that there has been practically no surplus worth speaking about in Philadelphia. Small distributors have never been able to carry much surplus because they do not have the facilities to handle it. Our large dealers have and are taking care of their own surplus by manufacturing it, either in the city or in their nearby receiving station. The smaller distributor always has and always will, we believe, buy what milk he needs by taking on extra farmers or decreasing it by laying a farmer off, as the market warrants. When you come to the larger distributors who have receiving stations all over the country, they always have and always will manufacture their surplus out at a receiving station, which is the farthest away from the market, because that is the place where the freight is highest and the price of milk is the lowest, therefore it is more economical to manufacture that milk at its source.

We have proof, based on a close survey, that the dealers, during part of the year 1932, manufactured more milk at these receiving stations than they paid for at surplus price. One of the large distributors within our milk shed, has stated that he had as much as 1000 cans of milk per day that had to be separated and the cream used for making butter. That condition does not prevail to so large an extent today, but they are still manufacturing some milk back at these receiving stations.

When you are told that there is no surplus on the market in Philadelphia, no doubt it may be true, but a surplus may still exist; for example: take the situation of the Citrus Growers Association of California; that organization never let the surplus get on any market in the East. They ship only that amount of fruit that the consuming public will consume and the rest of it is left back in their orchards or in the warehouses. The same thing is true in many other cases. You seldom find the surplus on the market where the product is being consumed. If you did, the price would be reduced to such a point that no one could hope to obtain any reasonable price for their product.

**MENTION THE REVIEW
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS**

December, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

December, 1932

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices quoted below are for November, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.

For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at the cream price.

For 10 per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

November, 1932

Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

FREIGHT RATES

Per 100 Lbs. Per 100 Lbs. Per 100 Lbs.

MILES Miles Miles

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Per 1

“OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR”

H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(Continued from page 1)

Index Number^a of Farm Prices in Pa.^b
SOURCE—U. S. D. A. BUREAU OF CROP & LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO
“MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS”—NUMBER 6—
MARCH, 1932

May October

	May	October
Corn, Wheat	247	57
Oats	239	52
Hay	218	58
Potatoes	184	61
Apples	487	61
Rye	332	93
Buckwheat	227	57
Chickens	230	99
Eggs	220	107
Butter	216	72
Wool	359	67
Horses	94	59
Milk Cows	197	87
Veal Calves	200	68
Hogs	194	24
Beef cattle	163	24
Lambs	215	75
Sheep	189	45
Milk	243	81
Pa. Farm Products	241	74

^a—Data from Pa. Est. Cir. 101 issued Nov. 1923 and monthly index computed by Dept. of Agriculture, Pa. State College.
^b—Expressed as a Percent of Prices received by Farmers in the corresponding month, 1910-1914 (Pre-War Period).

can successfully maintain the sales price of its product much in excess of the price of other general farm commodities for any great length of time. In other words, it cannot be done regardless of all other conditions.

Our only hope is that farm organization will come through this depression not only as strong as when they went into it but even stronger. Unless the farmers stay united and will strengthen their organizations they will never solve these great problems that will have to be solved in the near future. Through the effort of the united organizations all working for the interest of the farmers, some of the farm problems can be solved which will be a help not only to the milk producers but to the farmers in other lines as well.

I cannot help mentioning that we will have to produce a quality product, for a quality product is more salable at all times than a product that is not up to standard. We find that many cooperative organizations are building their program around a quality product, although some of our farmers are taking exception, and possibly rightly so, to some of the new State or Municipal regulations which we are having to meet, and at a cost of quite a sum of money. If these regulations are rightly enforced and they carry out their purpose of improving the quality of the milk, it is questionable whether we should object too much against them. Providing however, that the Boards of Health who are insisting upon these regulations, see to it that all the producers shipping on their markets meet the same regulations and that they will not allow milk to come into the market until they have been met. We believe that such state or municipal regulations will protect the farmer who actually has fixed up his premises and is producing a high quality milk, against dairymen who have not met these regulations.

Along with the improved quality of the product comes the advertising of its food value. Unless our product is of the highest quality, it might be questionable whether it would pay for an organization to spend money to advertise its product. But with the quality, which I feel we have here in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, it is my opinion that we are doing the proper thing to support the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in carrying on the wonderful piece of work which it has been doing in advertising the food value of milk to the consuming public. We know that it has in the past helped to increase the city consumption of milk. We know that it is at present helping to hold that

consumption higher than it would be without its activities at this time. The Dairy Council is constantly keeping before the consuming public the high food and economical value of our dairy products.

Production

The production of milk during the past fiscal year has been lower than that of the previous year. Although most other territories show an increase in production, our territory shows a decrease, and this has been quite a benefit to our organization in holding the price higher for its members than that of the surrounding markets.

We are quoting in the table below the production of milk covering the calendar year of 1931, which will give you an idea of production from different states in which we operate. We cannot give you this production of 1932 as it has not yet been completed, so we must always quote the previous year.

VOLUME AND VALUE OF INTER-STATE PRODUCTION Calendar Year 1931 BASED ON 4% BUTTERFACTOR, O. B. PHILADELPHIA,

ORIGIN STATE VOLUME VALUE
Pounds Dollars
Pennsylvania... 535,076,557 66.81 \$16,030,893.65
New Jersey... 1,250,223 1.00 22,000.00
Delaware... 63,111,934 7.88 890,833.54
Maryland... 102,858,050 12.84 3,081,627.18
West Virginia... 10,410,613 1.30 311,627.18
TOTAL... 800,871,383 100.00 \$23,994,106.64

The outstanding feature of the September production was the increase recorded throughout the fluid milk producing areas of the East, most of the Middle Western and Southern States. Milk production in the East in September was much above the fluid milk requirements of the principal consuming centers, and a considerable quantity of surplus milk was therefore available for the production of manufactured dairy products, particularly butter and cheese. It was reported that there was an increase of 34.3 per cent for the State of New York. Substantial increases were likewise reported for Pennsylvania and Vermont. Production in the Middle West held up well in some States, particularly in view of short pastures reported for local areas, but as feed is generally plentiful, especially ensilage, considerably early feeding of this was done to maintain production. Declines were general for all of the Far Western States where production conditions were less favorable than a year earlier.

The average weighted price of milk in our territory for four per cent butterfat F. O. B. Philadelphia for the past fiscal year was \$2.39 per hundred pounds. These figures do not include the “A” milk premiums and bonuses.

Board of Directors and Executive Committee

The Board of Directors have held their bi-monthly meetings throughout the year and also 4 special meetings. We are still carrying out the plan of holding a two-day meeting, which was started three years ago and it appears to work out satisfactorily. The Executive Committee meets at the call of the President or at the call of any member of the Committee. The directors have given power to the Executive Committee in conjunction with the president, who serves as sales manager, to act as a general sales committee. No price conference is ever called unless the Executive Committee is present.

This year, on account of the critical conditions of the market, whenever there was a price conference the whole Board of Directors was called in, because it was felt that neither the sales committee nor the Executive Committee, should take the responsibility of changing the price.

Butter Situation

The butter situation during the past fiscal year of your organization has been greatly demoralized, and the price reached the low level of \$.16 for ninety-two score New York butter. It came back to a price around \$.21 per pound during October. The price quoted for 92 score

butter on November 22nd was 25 cents per pound.

With butter some 12 cents below a year ago, and less than half of the five-year average price, there seems to be very little incentive toward a larger production. Low dairy prices will have to be considered in relation to prices of other agricultural products and when this comparison is made, it is found that while dairy products are decidedly lower than a year ago, price of butterfat, for instance, in relation to grain and livestock products, continue relatively high. This relationship seems to account in part for the comparative heavy milk production this fall. In addition of course the urge for some cut income is doubtless another important factor, explaining why some farmers continue dairying who, under more normal conditions, would be engaged in other agricultural enterprises.

Continued favorable production conditions in some of the more important butter producing areas led to an estimated production of 124,000,500 pounds of creamery butter in September 1931 according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was an increase of 2.5 per cent over the production of September last year, and 3.9 per cent over the average production in September in the years of 1926 to 1930.

It is learned that the consumption of butter has been considerably lower this year as compared to last year. It is felt that the consuming public do not have the buying power to purchase it.

All products are definitely below 1930 by sizable amounts. The estimate of butter consumption in September indicate a decrease under last year of 4,500,000 pounds, with about 1,500,000 pounds of cheese less and about 6,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 2,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk less. For the calendar year to October first, the estimated decreases are: butter 46,000,000; cheese 37,000,000, condensed milk 65,000,000 and evaporated milk 34,000,000 pounds. Reduced to a milk basis the decrease during the nine months was 3.6 per cent.

It was reported that the butter in cold storage as of October 1st, 1932, was 89,450,000 pounds, an increase of 9,000,000 pounds over October 1st, 1931.

Field and Test Department

Mr. F. M. Twining, who is the head of this department, with the help of seven field representatives and an addition of three more men the latter end of the year making ten in all, has made a splendid record not only in checking the butterfat testing for our members but also checking on the milk that was returned to the farmers and helping them to change their conditions so that in many cases the milk has been going through regularly ever since. However, they did not let up on their regular work of Babcock testing of milk plants. They have made a total of 97,264 butterfat test of milk at buyer milk plants and in our well equipped laboratory. In addition they have made 9,479 tests of samples of milk for member individual herds. This department has also signed 193 new members in the association in the past year and has transferred 130 inactive members in the association to active membership. The request for help from this department has been the greatest this year of any year since we have been organized.

During the fiscal year of 1932, 354 membership certificates have been issued (Continued on page 9)

“OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR”

H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(See page 9 for text matter)

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1932

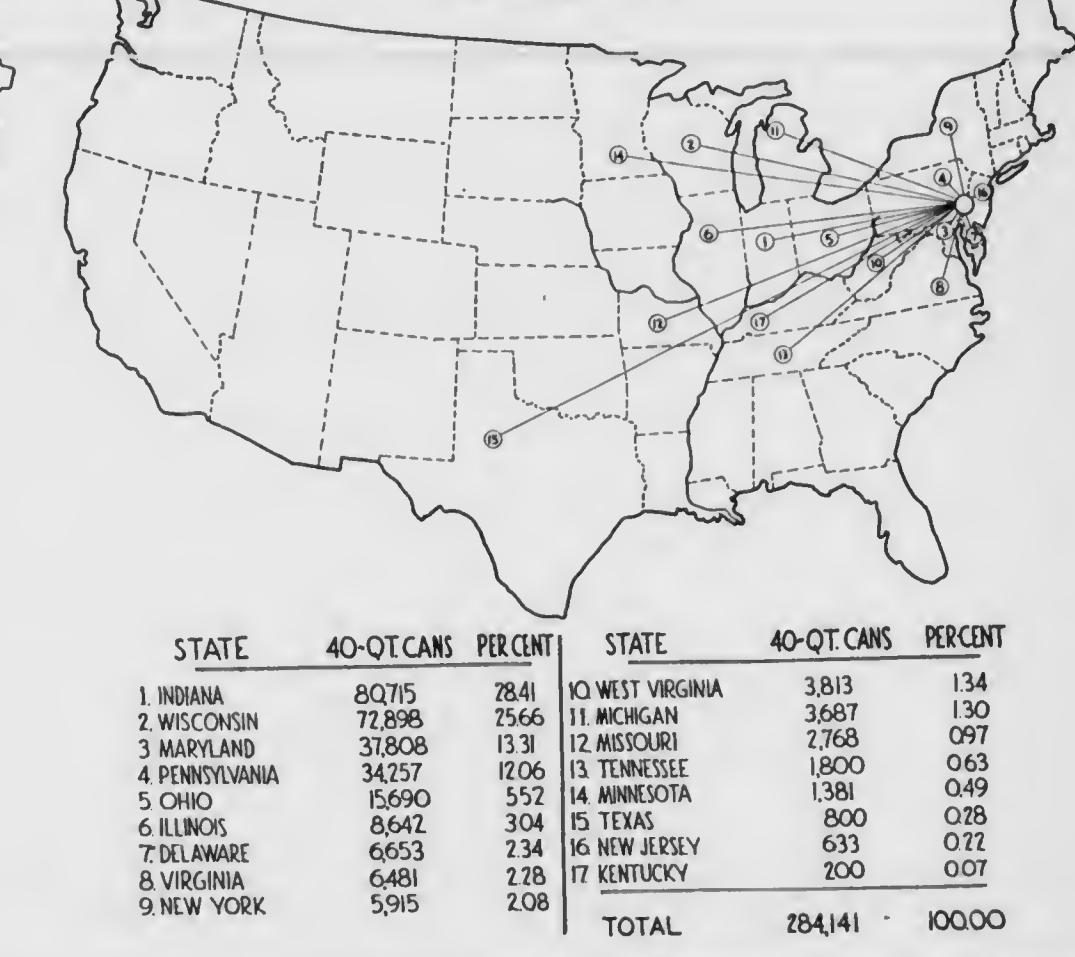
MILK



STATE	AMOUNT (000 LBS.)	PERCENT
1. PENNSYLVANIA	414,133	69.81
2 MARYLAND	76,050	12.82
3 NEW JERSEY	51,020	8.60
4 DELAWARE	45,457	7.66
5 WEST VIRGINIA	4,595	0.77
6 VIRGINIA	1826	0.31
7. WISCONSIN	177	0.03
TOTAL	593,258	100.00

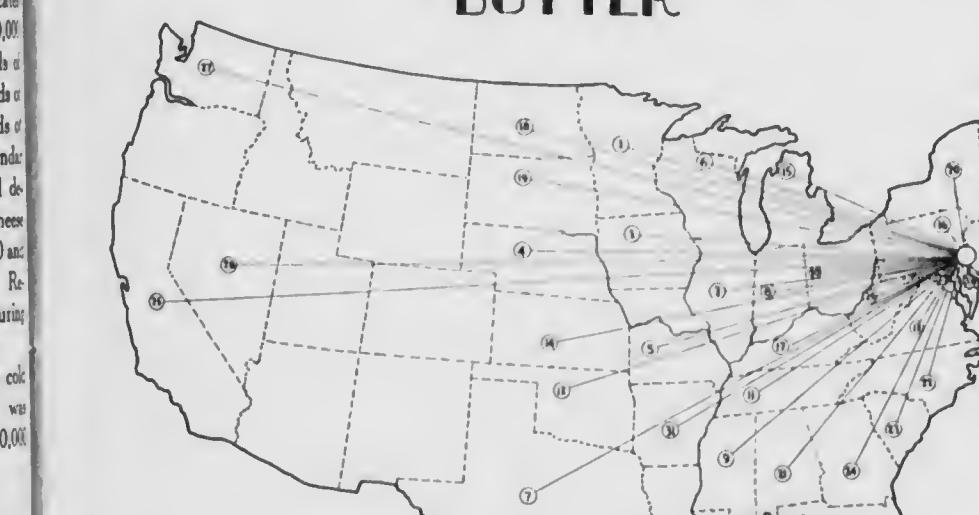
SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1932

CREAM



SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1932

BUTTER



STATE	(GROSS LBS.) PER CENT	STATE	(GROSS LBS.) PER CENT	STATE	(GROSS LBS.) PER CENT	
1. MINNESOTA	55,960,484	60,576	12.03	7. SOUTH CAROLINA	52,81	0.057
2. IOWA	7,793,643	8,437	1.69	8. GEORGIA	40,49	0.044
3. NORTH D.	4,428,070	4,864	1.03	9. CALIFORNIA	40,084	0.043
4. NEBRASKA	4,124,718	4,452	0.87	10. SOUTH D.	33,756	0.036
5. MISSOURI	3,751,646	4,052	0.79	11. WASHINGTON	26,821	0.028
6. TEXAS	3,684,655	3,769	0.73	12. KENTUCKY	27,846	0.024
7. VIRGINIA	15,954,815	16,989	0.31	13. NORTH D.	50,940	0.057
8. INDIANA	13,465,717	14,581	0.27	14. SOUTH D.	49,598	0.057
9. MISSISSIPPI	13,071,323	14,151	0.26	15. NEW YORK	445,291	0.481
10. OHIO	17,777,979	17,474	0.33	16. ALABAMA	247,738	0.023
11. TENNESSEE	12,291,901	12,167	0.22	17. NORTH CAROLINA	98,981	0.010
TOTAL	92,803,69	100.00	TOTAL	92,803,69	100.00	

Philadelphia tables serve butter from almost every state east of the great plains area. Minnesota leads by a large margin (see Table XI for receipts by states). Dairy production is expanding in the Southern States and small amounts of Southern butter are shipped Northward (see also Table IX for analysis of receipts by areas).

Proteins In Soybeans Differ In Feed Value

The livestock feeding value of soybeans is determined to a large extent by the type of protein which they contain and varies substantially for different varieties, chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture find.

The department has collected many soybean varieties in the Orient and is testing them in this country. It plans further experiments to find the best feeding uses of each.

(Continued on page 9)

Rabies in Rats

A case of rabies in rats was recently reported in Kansas City. This may explain how rabies may get started in dogs and other domestic animals in a community where no rabies was known to exist, officials of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, state.

Uncle Ab says the worst hoarding is that of the man or woman unwilling to share the shining currency of joy and happiness.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. T. B. SYMONDS
Director of Extension, University of Maryland, Makes Address at Annual Meeting of I. M. P. A.

(Continued from page 1)

never was a time in the history of the world when the farm organization was more on trial, and when it was more important for the men to keep them close to their hearts, than today. So I feel that perhaps if I can say a word that you can take back to your homes that will make you feel just a little better, a little brighter, a little happier than when you left your homes this morning, you will feel that you are a part of this organization just a little closer than you ever felt before.

We have had a lot of calamity, a lot of pessimism, but the bright thing about this meeting to me, my friends, is that we have assembled here, in this great city, discussing the affairs of the farmers' organization, dealing with a product that the people must have, that means life or death to this great State of Pennsylvania and this city of Philadelphia. Supposing you were corn growers, or wheat growers, or beef growers. Is it not an inspiration to feel that you are engaged in the production of milk—a product that the people must have, whether in good times or bad? Isn't it fine that you have selected as your business in life the supplying of a product that means welfare and health to our nation? The product that you produce by your labor on the farm means so much to the support of every soul in this state and this city. There is an opportunity for you to shake hands with your brother producers, and join hands in supporting an industry that means the welfare of human beings. I think we can say in passing, Mr. President—and certainly I can say it for our little state of Maryland—that no industry has been supporting so large a percentage of our farmers in the last 10 years, and since we have been experiencing the depression. And one of the bright things I like to take home with me is the fact that the great business men, the corporation president, the man on the street, the man in business everywhere is asking almost every hour, what are we going to do to hold up agriculture in this country. They did not know, or did not realize, that agriculture was ahead in 1921, and it was not until 1929 and afterward, that this country has realized that prosperity cannot come back until agriculture is rising from off its back. Therefore in the press and elsewhere, the question of the country is what Congress can do and what we all can do, to bring this fundamental industry back to a fair status of prosperity, where the farmer will be able to make a decent living from his products, and to contribute his share to reviving the business of the country.

So I say that this group represents an industry that has suffered and is suffering, and that has rendered during these times a service to the United States that is perhaps greater than has been contributed by any other group of farmers or group of men.

We must realize that this depression is man-made, and that the farmers have kept right on producing. They have not closed their factories. I wish I had time to discuss with you the great question that that raises—the question of the dollar. Everyone knows that the farmer's dollar today is 50 cents, and even less, of what it was. And everyone knows that the index system of this country places the farmer around 59. The wholesale index is about 95 and the retail index is around 114. Not until there is a smaller relative proportion between the farmers index and the retail index are we going to come back into the prosperity that we all desire.

It is so easy to complain. We've got to blow off steam. A good many of us do it at home. We like to blame the other fellow. But the great thing in my own life, is to meet the challenge. I like to see the members of this association face this economic situation with the challenge that we are going to see it through, and we are going to see it through by using our heads and brains just as much as possible. We are not going to think that everybody is down

on us. We are not going to cuss out the health authorities; we are not going to cuss out our association.

That brings me to the comparison chart that I want to present to you men, if any of you have had the feeling that your association is perhaps not doing for you what some other associations are doing for their members.

(Dr. Symons then exhibited a chart showing comparative production by months, of milk sheds in Phila., Washington, Baltimore, New York, Chicago, etc. . . . continuing.)

I ask any reasonable man in this audience if from that showing he is not prouder of being a member and a sharer in the Inter-State Milk Producers' organization? I won't go further into details except to say that I can explain the Washington situation and that brings me to my next point. You notice on that chart that Washington receives 32.34. The farmers in this milk shed have recently received a set of regulations from New Jersey. All I can say to you is that you ought to accept them and be tickled to death that they are no harder and no worse than they are. The facts are that the public is demanding a higher and higher quality of milk. You are giving splendid quality of milk to this city. You folks cannot realize the requirements of the dairymen in that Milk Shed, and while it is hard on us at this particular time to change our farms and arrange our dairies to comply with these regulations and meet the 101 requirements, you might say, my friends, that our job is to maintain that milk as fluid milk. You are in the most preferred place in the United States, and that is the thought I want you to take home with you. I had rather live in this section of the United States than in any other section of the country. You are supplying milk, and while the price of milk is difficult and temporarily down, how would you like to be in Los Angeles, or over in New York. Let's do our part so that we can meet any health requirements of reasonable nature, and then say to the main health department, and the combined strength in this organization that we want to supply this 22% of cream that is coming from Wisconsin and 28% from Indiana, and we, the producers of milk in the fluid milk territory have met all requirements of the health department and the public, and we expect any other producer sending milk or cream here to meet those requirements. So I say that the greatest safeguard that you have for the future in this territory is to go back home and fix your dairies to meet the needs of the situation. I know how hard that is. I was in two or three barns recently. I found cows, pure bred, producing wonderfully, but there were some little things about that barn that will have to be changed in order to meet the requirements that have been passed. I find one so far has to make comparisons between these New Jersey and Washington regulations. If you think that is unreasonable, write down there to Washington and ask them for a copy of the regulations that they have. They will answer the question, and while it is hard in these times, I want you men to protect your milk and to protect it in a way that will retain the business you have built up for your sons and daughters in the future.

So in conclusion I want to repeat that in Maryland we have 100% loyalty for the farmers' organization. There never was a time in the history of the world when the farmers should be tied together as tight as they should be today. Don't let the kicker get up and make the statement that he cannot continue to ship according to regulations. Bring that fellow into the fold, and tell him that every time the banana leaves the bunch, it

gets skinned. Never was that saying truer than it is today in its application to the milk producing association in Philadelphia, Baltimore or anywhere. Because we are having troubles of our own down there, and I have no idea what they are having them in New York. The thought I want to leave with you is to bring every dairyman into your organization, supporting it 100% long and then delegate your direction to your president to look into the forming an Eastern seaboard organization that will take in the whole Atlantic Coast. I don't believe we are going to meet buyers' power with the sellers' power until we have the whole group tied up with farmers of this territory. You can tell me that when the distributing business of this nation is in the hands of 500 organizations with 442 distributing agents, one of which declared a dividend last year of \$13,000,000, another of \$8,000,000, and when we have over 4,100,000 farm producing milk to the extent of 95 billion pounds, it is not time for the farmer to be thinking about having the selling power comparable to the buying power of our interests. The first essential toward our members actually read this publication as thoroughly as they should and we are especially requesting you to give the advertising in this paper more consideration. When you answer an advertisement you have seen in the Review, kindly mention that fact when you write or call for information regarding the various products offered for sale.

I have charts here that show you a highly successful dairyman is making \$1,000 a month, and what a neighbor is making, also a producer the difference between a \$6,000 and \$3,000 income. I have charts that show how these same two farmers, one had an investment of \$25,000, and the high man had an investment of \$19,000.

Go back home, my friends, renewed enthusiasm. This is not a story of over production. This is an appeal for depression. What farmers need is more education and information. When the court agent or the specialist comes around, this wise man will be prepared to meet you. They are coming; they are coming within our experience. I would like to discuss the next BOOM with you! The time is coming when people are going to buy luxuries instead of necessities. That's going to make the next boom. When the good times come back, I hope you that people are going to buy as much cream as they want. They are going to buy cream and other things when they have the money to buy. Let's be sympathetic with the business interests; they are harder hit than we are. You have home to go to tonight. And I tell you, my friends, that the situation in the cities is deplorable. You may be down in the mouth, but instead you should be glad to be here in this convention of men supplying the life blood to our people and working 100% to support continuing production, so that you will be able to meet the economic demands of the times, and be forefront dairymen of the nation. And finally, let's remember that after all, it is the man on the land who is going to save America because it is thought and deliberation and sensible common sense that the farmer contributes to the development of the land.

My hope is that we may see the difficult period soon passing and that next year, Mr. President, you will be able to report much greater progress, a keener appreciation, and a support that will be a light to the farmers of the world.

"Some people would rather hang themselves than hang together."—Louis J. TABER.

Uncle Ab says that, if you really want to do it, you can turn off your worries as water is turned off at a faucet.

It has now become the duty of the Quality Control Department to help the farmers in our territory to meet these new conditions.

December, 1932

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Page 9

OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR

H. D. Allebach, President,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

(Continued from page 6)

Within the sixteen years of our activity we have issued 29,887 certificates but many producers have gone out of business and therefore can no longer be considered active members. We had hoped that we could give you the actual active membership this year, but on account of emergency demands, due to existing conditions we are unable to do so at this time.

Milk Producers' Review

Our publication, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, has been brought to each member of the association, this past year. This paper has been edited during its existence by Mr. August A. Miller. He has endeavored to give you the milk situation within our own territory as well as the milk conditions in some of the other markets. We believe that giving you milk conditions in some of the other markets has been quite an addition to the paper. We are wondering whether our members actually read this publication as thoroughly as they should and we are especially requesting you to give the advertising in this paper more consideration. When you answer an advertisement you have seen in the Review, kindly mention that fact when you write or call for information regarding the various products offered for sale.

Association Finances
Each year the budget committee of the Board of Directors of the Association carefully compiles a budget of expenditures for each department branch of the Association's activities. This committee is composed of Frederick Shangle, Frank P. Willits and Robert F. Brinton. The report of the committee shows that we have kept within our budget for the past year.

The books of the association have been audited by the McGee, Fleisher Company and their reports may be seen printed on this page of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Milk and Cream Reports
We submit to you a chart showing reports of butter and cream coming in from outside of our territory and also from within our territory, according to the reports given us by the United States Department of Agriculture. Let me state again, as I did last year, that we appreciate the use of these reports and if our members will follow these charts closely they can readily see what countries we are competing with at present, in regard to milk products.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

This organization was started in 1920 and has done a wonderful piece of work in advertising to the consuming public the food value of milk. It was started by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, in cooperation with the milk distributors. Each of these two groups having an equal number of members on its board of directors. Its secretary is Mr. C. I. Cohee. The Dairy Council has a department known as the Quality Control Department, whose sole mission is to improve the quality of milk.

Originally there was provided a set of sanitary regulations, to carry out the purpose of improving the quality of the milk. However the different states and municipalities have, since that time, passed milk laws and milk ordinances, far more severe than the original Dairy Council sanitary regulations.

Uncle Ab says that he now hopes they will settle the wet and dry question in the weather bureau.

Financial Report of the Treasurer of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association as Prepared After Investigation by Certified Public Accountant

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OCTOBER 31, 1932

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Current Assets:	
CASH—	None
Liberty Title and Trust Company:	
Checking Account.....	\$ 9,338.61
I. R. Zellers Stock Fund.....	500.00
Savings Account.....	4,859.92
National Bank of Chester County	
and Trust Company:	
Savings Account.....	4,231.23
On Hand.....	150.00
Travel Advances.....	825.00
	\$19,904.76
Loan Receivable.....	900.00
Accounts Receivable—Advertising.....	832.87
Other.....	232.91
	1,065.78
Investments at Cost.....	68,914.39
	90,784.93
Total Current Assets.....	
Fixed Assets:	
Furniture and Fixtures (General).....	\$ 15,949.31
Less—Reserve for Depreciation.....	8,891.10
	7,058.21
Furniture and Fixtures (Mechanical).....	3,150.69
Less—Reserve for Depreciation.....	2,188.60
	962.09
	8,020.30
Total Fixed Assets (Net).....	
Total Assets.....	\$98,805.23
Total Liabilities and Capital.....	\$98,805.23

Conclusion

The year of 1932 will go down in history as one of the most trying years the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has ever gone through. It has been no doubt one of the most severe tests, as to the association's strength and ability to handle the problems that come before it. If we are going to continue our successes of the past years, we will have to stand together even more closely than we have done in the past years and we will have to organize the unorganized milk producers more fully than we have heretofore.

Therefore we are calling upon you to give your support to the organization during the coming year, as you have never done before, because, as I have already stated, if farm organizations are to succeed during these trying times, they must have all the support of all their members.

In conclusion, I would like to call your attention to the various charts printed with this report and I hope that you will study them thoroughly and I would also like to remind you that the offices at 219 North Broad Street are your offices and that you are welcome to come there at any time to give us constructive suggestions.

Porterhouse Steak

The "porterhouse" steak is sold to have originally gotten its name from a small hotel in Sandusky, Ohio, the Porter House. In 1847 Charles Dickens visited the Porter House and was so pleased with a steak served to him there that he spread its fame through the United States, referring to it as the steak served in the Porter House in Ohio. Afterwards leading hotels and cafes began to call their best steaks "porterhouse."

Uncle Ab says that he now hopes they will settle the wet and dry question in the weather bureau.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1932

Income:	
Commission—Dealers.....	\$100,923.24
Members.....	56.92
	\$100,980.16
Milk Producers' Review:	
Advertising.....	3,739.60
Subscriptions.....	10,706.20
	14,445.80
Interest Received:	
Investments.....	3,403.36
Bank Balances.....	259.25
	3,662.61
Miscellaneous.....	
Total Income.....	\$119,088.57
Expense:	
Sales.....	\$ 16,568.72
Membership.....	23,169.35
Testing.....	30,268.31
Milk Producers' Review.....	15,493.72
Directors and Executive.....	9,919.80
Annual Meeting.....	3,603.20
Legal.....	343.13
Industry—Welfare.....	3,689.61
National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.....	4,860.75
Statistical and Financial.....	5,186.15
	113,102.74
Total Expense.....	
Net Income From Operations.....	\$ 5,985.83
OTHER DEDUCTIONS:	
Loss from Sale of Securities	
	\$ 5,985.83
Net Income.....	

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that we have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association for the Year ended October 31, 1932. In our opinion, the accompanying Statements of Assets and Liabilities (Exhibit "A") and Income and Expense (Exhibit "B") sets forth the financial condition at October 31, 1932 and the results of operations for the Year ended that date.

We truly yours,
McGee, Fleisher & Company,
W. Lewis McGee,
Certified Public Accountant.

November 28, 1932.

OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(See page 1 for subject matter)

Table I
THE FOLLOWING TABLE PRESENTS IN DETAIL THE PRICES IN EFFECT, MONTH BY MONTH, DURING 1932, ON THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MILK:

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1932

SOURCE:—PRICE LISTS ISSUED BY INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

DATE OF ISSUE	BASIC PRICES			SURPLUS PRICES		
	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. 51-60 MI.	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. REC. STA.
Oct. 28, 1931	Nov., 1931	\$2.96	\$2.38			
Nov. 28, 1931	Dec., 1931	2.96	2.38	Nov., 1931	\$1.78	\$1.20
Dec. 31, 1931	Jan., 1932	2.91	2.33	Dec., 1931	1.77	1.20
Jan. 28, 1932	Feb., 1932	2.91	2.33	Jan., 1932	1.54	0.96
Feb. 29, 1932	Mar., 1932	2.54	2.04	Feb., 1932	1.41(b)	0.87(b)
Mar. 28, 1932	Apr., 1932	2.54	2.04	Mar., 1932	1.38	0.88
Apr. 28, 1932	May, 1932	2.54	2.04	Apr., 1932	1.28	0.78
May 28, 1932	June, 1932	2.54	2.04	May, 1932	1.24	0.73
June 28, 1932	July, 1932	2.40	1.90	June, 1932	1.16	0.66
July 28, 1932	Aug., 1932	2.40	1.90	July, 1932	1.32	0.82
Aug. 29, 1932	Sep., 1932	2.40	1.90	Aug., 1932	1.45	0.94
Sept. 28, 1932	Oct., 1932	2.40	1.90	Sep., 1932	1.47	0.97
Oct. 29, 1932				Oct., 1932	1.47	0.96

NOTE:—(a) Price change effective February 16, 1932.

(b) Weighted average price.

Table II

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	CLASS I		CLASS II		AVERAGE PRICE ALL MILK (a)
	BASIC PRICE	SURPLUS PRICE	CREAM PRICE	ALL MILK	
November	\$2.96	\$1.78			\$2.874
December	2.96	1.77			2.838
January	2.91	1.54			2.680
February	2.91	1.41			2.558
March	2.54(c)	1.38			2.373
April	2.54	1.28			2.365
May	2.54	1.24	\$1.64	2.173	2.155
June	2.54	1.16	1.56	2.161	
July	2.40	1.32	1.58	2.155	
August	2.40	1.45	1.68	2.188	
September	2.40	1.47	1.70	2.216	
October	2.40	1.47	1.70	2.118	
Weighted Averages for the year (b)	2.628	1.397	1.642	2.390	

NOTE:—

(a) Weighted by Quantities Sold at Basic, Surplus and Cream prices.

(b) Weighted by Quantities Sold, each month.

(c) Price change effective February 16, 1932.

Table IV

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prices Applying to Class II or Surplus Milk

During Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
November	\$2.91	(b)	\$2.60	\$2.31	\$1.78
December	3.03	(b)	2.53	1.98	1.77
January	2.92	2.84	2.32	1.68	1.54
February	2.78	2.94	1.98	1.68	1.41
March	2.93	2.89	2.03	1.70	1.38
April	2.75	2.73	2.09	1.61	1.28
May	2.71	2.65	1.96	1.50	1.24
June	2.66	2.63	1.86	1.48	1.16
July	2.70	2.58	1.94	1.54	1.32
August	2.78	2.63	2.09	1.65	1.45
September	2.88	2.74	2.45	1.82	1.47
October	2.83	(b)	2.47	1.92	1.47
Weighted Average for the Year (a)	\$2.799	\$2.702	\$2.18	\$1.728	\$1.397

(a)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at First Surplus Price each month.

(b)—Surplus Prices not in effect during months so indicated.

Table III

MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT

F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Prices Applying to Class I or Basic Milk During

Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st, 1932

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
November	\$3.616	\$3.689	\$3.770	\$3.511	\$2.874
December	3.619	3.689	3.649	3.227	2.838
January	3.623	3.602	3.519	3.078	2.680
February	3.619	3.637	3.549	3.136	2.558
March	3.597	3.704	3.478	3.074	2.372
April	3.576	3.673	3.506	3.072	2.365
May	3.487	3.458	3.352	2.969	2.173
June	3.465	3.482	3.395	3.003	2.161
July	3.530	3.525	3.490	3.080	2.155
August	3.550	3.545	3.526	3.077	2.188
September	3.584	3.804	3.593	2.858	2.216
October	3.587	3.940	3.528	2.874	2.118
Weighted Averages for the Year (a)	\$3.569	\$3.612	\$3.526	\$3.084	\$2.390

(a)—Weighted by quantities sold at Basic, and Surplus Prices each month.

(b)—Weighted by total quantities of milk sold each month.

OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 10)

Table IX

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1932

Based on Data Published by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

MILK	CREAM	BUTTER			
			Amount Received (1000 lbs.)	Per Cent of Receipts	Amount Received (40 qt. cans)
EAST OF PA.—OHIO LINE	89,81	34,257	12,06	650,967	0,705
Penns.	12,82	37,808	13,31	4,214	0,065
Maryland	8,60	633	0,22	4,10*	0,002
New Jersey	51,020	6,533	2,34	2,038	0,002
Delaware	45,457	5,915	2,08	445,291	0,482
New York					
Sub-Total	586,660	98,89	85,266	30,01	1,102,510
PA.—OHIO LINE TO CHICAGO	7*				
Illinoian	177	0,03	72,898		



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



BLESSED CHRISTMAS

I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time: a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys.—DICKENS.

Should the New York Stock Exchange, building, or any other "temple" devoted to the worship of the god of speculation, need a motto for its walls, we suggest this:

"There is immorality and practical expediency in seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it through some sort of service to one's fellow men."

That was written into a deed of gift whereby a wealthy business man years ago founded a great eastern school of finance and commerce.

—THE FARMER'S WIFE

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Christmas Salad

1 pkg. lemon jello 1/2 c. cranberries
2 c. hot water 1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. chopped celery

Dissolve jello in hot water. Allow to stiffen slightly. Then add cranberries which have been put through meat chopper in which sugar has been dissolved. Then celery chopped finely. When firm, place on lettuce leaf.

Mrs. A. B. WADDINGTON,
Woodstown, N. J.

Peanut Cookies

2 c. sugar 1 c. ground peanuts
3/4 c. lard & butter 1/4 tsp. soda
mixed 3 c. flour
3 eggs beaten 1/4 c. peanut butter

Cream peanut butter, shortening and sugar until light. Add eggs, then flour and soda sifted together. Lastly add peanuts.

Take bits of dough and roll between hands and press flat, place 1/2 peanut on each cookie and bake in moderate oven.

Mrs. RAY E. MEYERS,
York, Penna.
R. D. No. 4.

Games For the Christmas Season

Prepared by the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation, Reading, Pennsylvania

Christmas Hoop Race—(for Children) Divide the group into two groups: one group the Holly reds, the other the Ever Greens. Give the leader of each line a hoop, one wound with red crepe paper and the other with green. Each leader holds the hoop over his head. At the word "go" each must drop the hoop over his shoulders down to the floor and step out of it. The next person in line must pick it up and drop it over his shoulders to the floor, etc. The line finishing first wins the game.

Christmas Blind Man's Bluff—(for Children). Every player is blindfolded except one who has a bell around his neck which tells his whereabouts to those looking for him. The one who catches him is privileged to take off his own blindfold and put on the bell.

The Lost Christmas Gift—(A stunt for older players). A table serves as the hunting ground for this elusive Christmas gift. A man and a girl are chosen as the hunter and the gift to be searched for. Both are blindfolded. They put their hands on the table at opposite corners, and at the signal from the leader, start to move around the table, the girl trying to avoid the man while he tries to catch her, both of them moving very slowly and quietly in order to hear the other's movements. At the clash which always comes as a huge surprise to both hunter and hunted, a new couple is chosen. This may continue for three couples, but while the fourth man is hunting for his "pack-

age" she is quietly removed and the man continues to try to locate her.

Reindeer Race—(for older players). Players form in lines as in a relay. Each player has a reindeer made of light weight paper, and a piece of cardboard about 10 by 12 inches for each captain first in line. Each captain places his reindeer on the floor in front of him, and at a signal waves the cardboard to and fro, making a wind which blows the reindeer forward until a line is crossed drawn on the floor about twenty feet ahead of each line. The first person runs back to the line, hands the piece of cardboard to the second player who continues in like manner. The first team having all their reindeer across the line wins the game.

Stocking Surprises—(for all ages). A large red stocking of cambric is passed around, each one being allowed two minutes in which to feel its contents. The contents vary from a tooth brush to a toy horn. Show the contents afterward. The player who has guessed the largest number of articles is the winner.

Sweetmeat Dolls—(party favors). Made from prunes, raisins and marshmallows. Stick one toothpick into a prune which stands for the body of the doll. To this attach a marshmallow head with features of bits of candied cherries or cloves. String four toothpicks with raisins and insert one on each side of prune for arms, two below the prune for legs.

Milk In Many Ways—(Louise E. Drotleff) Although milk is undoubtedly the most important single food for children, it has no value unless it goes where it can do its work—inside the child. Comparatively few children refuse to drink milk and those who do refuse to drink it can generally be induced to take it in some other form. It is up to the mother to think of other forms in which to give it.

At breakfast, the milk may occasionally be flavored with cocoa, or the cereal may be cooked in milk and served with top milk. Thin white sauce poured over crisp hot toast may be acceptable in place of plain milk toast. Scrambled eggs furnish three tablespoons of milk to each egg; or the eggs may be poached in milk, and the milk in which they are poached poured over the toast on which they are served.

For luncheon or supper, almost any vegetable or vegetable combination may be successfully served with white sauce, or as vegetable timbales. Toast with cheese sauce supplies milk in two forms, as does cheese souffle, while any kind of souffle makes an excellent milk main dish. Creamed meat, fish, or chicken, cream soups, and scalloped dishes are other possible ways to use milk.

Desserts probably make the greatest appeal to the child, and they offer the widest use for milk. Custards, cornstarch pudding, bread pudding, junket, and gelatin-milk combinations all furnish considerable amounts of milk in each serving.

The vision of things to be done may come a long time before the way of doing them appears clear, but woe to him who distrusts the vision.—JENKINS LLOYD JONES.

NOWELL!

*The first Nowell the angel did say
Was to certain poor shepherds in fields
they lay:
In fields as they lay, keeping their sheep
On a cold winter's night that was so gay
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.*



while the delegates were in meeting the women went sight-seeing a little, shopping a little, and then came back to the place of meeting and waited. There was a real interest in the meeting going on, but a shyness about attending when so few women were there.

To Denmark with its fifty years of the co-operative movement, we turn asking for proof of success and learn that 85 percent of all farmers of Denmark are now members of co-operative marketing associations and adhering loyally to the rules of action. As a result, Denmark in the fifty years has increased eight-fold the export of its principal product butter. Hence one-third of the entire world's trade in butter is supplied by the dairymen of this small country.

The majority of American farmers think they can "go it alone" while a courageous minority struggle on toward a great ideal of an agricultural co-operative.

The women are needed as never before if this ideal is to be reached. Needed in your own local meetings with your vision of what real co-operation will mean. James C. Stone says, "The farm woman is an important factor today in bringing about a better condition for American agriculture. She is not only the mother of the younger generation of farmers coming along, but is the steady influence in practically all matters in connection with farm life.

How the word "economy" catches the attention today. The newspaper reporters bearing the women were having an "economy menu" became eager with pencil for details.

The theme for this year's program was very definitely sensed early in the meeting as "Co-operation." As Mrs. Lee Holloway told of how she raised her flowers; of the joy of her garden; the little seedlings; giving a touch of the poet's expressions of the meaning of growing things in our life; and then the transplanting and growth to the big shrub; everyone felt a desire to make their garden mean more in the family life—also the community life; but knew too it means family co-operation as well.

That co-operation was not only the theme for the day but the crying need for farmers was voiced in no uncertain sounds by Mrs. Elizabeth McG. Graham when she spoke from the topic, "From Yesterday to Today," showing the change that has come to the farm in just one hundred years.

Earlier the family's needs were all met on the farm, the farmer did both buying and selling. She then traced the growth of the business of the great middleman; the growth and organization of big business until these men control the sales of one half the cotton raised; of the combining of the grocery store, etc. But all this time there was very limited growth of co-operative farm organizations; how they have had to battle for every gain made.

"Co-operative marketing is more than a business. It is a crusade. It is the active front in the battle to reclaim America for the people. It is the movement which we hope will lead the way to a better day for the folk who work."

Mr. Raymond Taylor, president of Newtown Buying Co-operative, with its history of successes; and also the Bucks

Is There Vision?

HANNAH MCK. LYONS, M.D.

County Egg Auction, told of the workings of these two co-operatives; where there were trials as well as joys. That while they had gotten from one to three cents a dozen more for eggs than the New York market was paying, it meant knowing what good eggs were and producing them. It meant gathering them four times a day rather than only one, sorting and weighing into right sizes. There were a few trials, too, and some getting tired would quit, but in a few months after an experience of bad bills or getting any price they were offered, "they usually come back and then stick."

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From Yesterday to Today On the Farm*

During these very difficult times in which the country finds itself today many of us have been asking ourselves some very searching questions. We have wondered why it should be that we, even out on our farms, are surrounded with all kinds of problems which never worried our grandparents of a hundred years ago. It makes us almost feel as though something had happened; the whole world must somehow be different.

We're right it is different! It has changed! Let us look back a hundred years ago.

Our grandmothers wove their own cloth. Our grandfathers were their own carpenters, blacksmiths and veterinarians.



In Olden Days Ranchmen Had to Drive Cattle on Foot Hundreds of Miles to Find a Market

But it was not long until we in the United States discovered that instead of owning only land in the East, that we owned millions of fertile acres in a great new West. As rapidly as possible we began to make these acres produce huge quantities of corn, and wheat, and fruit, and vegetables.

About this same time trains were coming along. Distances which first had to be traveled painfully by covered wagon were devoured with speed by monster steam engines.

And gradually instead of our little quiet early American villages, cities were growing up. In every city, factories of all kinds were being started, and thousands



Cotton Cooperatives Demand Quality in Products Produced by Their Members

while these tremendous changes were taking place in the city, farmers were still trying to struggle along with the ways of a hundred years ago. These leaders said, "We on the farms must organize. We will organize."

Then we come to the part in the story which is thrilling. For a very marvellous thing began to take place. Under the guidance of this handful of leaders with a vision, about thirty years ago, there began to spring up here and there all over the United States little farm groups who banded themselves together into co-operative organizations in order to buy, or more often to sell to the best advantage. And the same thing that was happening here in our own country was happening, or had already happened, in Denmark, in England, in Canada,—all over the world!

But our first start towards organization was not easy. Big city business was so sure of itself, and had gained such headway that the move of the farmer to organize in order to protect his rights was not always welcomed. In Ohio, the directors of a milk cooperative in its early history were actually arrested in the middle of the night, accused of violating an anti-trust law. There is hardly a cooperative association fifteen or twenty years old which has not faced a prosecution.

These middle men have always been good business men. They saw an opportunity. Here were the farmers and manufacturers who must sell what they produced. And there, on the other hand,

were consumers who must buy food and clothes for their needs. It is scarcely surprising that these middle men determined to buy as cheaply as possible and to sell at as high a price as the consumer was willing to pay. The middle men were quick to see also that they might make some gains by joining together in groups. So they steadily became larger and stronger.

This uniting which these middle-men were doing was happening in many other directions in the cities. Stories began forming chains with other stores. Railroads were merging, in order to make larger profits. Banks were combining for strength. And the factory workers watching this began to organize unions in self-defense. All of these things had been taking place within a bare hundred years.

Someone asks, "Yes—but what of the farmers all this while?"

Well, fortunately the story doesn't end at this point, or it would be a sad day for us all.

We had some farm leaders with a vision. You will not be surprised that some of them were Grangers. They saw that



Orange Pickers of "Sunkist" Growers Handle Fruit With Particular Care

while these tremendous changes were taking place in the city, farmers were still trying to struggle along with the ways of a hundred years ago. These leaders said, "We on the farms must organize. We will organize."

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But we have gained ground, particularly within the past ten years. In the North, South, East and West, we find (Continued on page 17)

Unique Educational Features Will Be Seen at Pa. State Farm Show

Hundreds of new and unique exhibits, ranging from a mechanical cow to a baby chick show, are now being arranged as educational and entertainment features of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, scheduled for next January 16-20, in Harrisburg, Pa.

At recent conferences, representatives of the State agricultural associations presented suggestions for making their particular departments of the next exposition more interesting than ever before. New arrangements will be followed in many sections in order to provide a more impressive and attractive show.

High quality crops have been produced in most sections of the Commonwealth with the result that the show management has been given every assurance by county agricultural officials that the competitive exhibit space will be filled to capacity. Several new educational set-ups will be seen in connection with these departments.

The 4-H Club boys and girls will be back again with 100 fat baby beef steers, fat lambs, chickens and farm crops. The farm vocational schools will provide 44 demonstration contests and 14 special exhibits in addition to their entries of crops and poultry.

Soybean May Be Most Versatile U. S. Crop

The soybean promises to become America's most versatile crop—highly valuable both industrially and agriculturally. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently completed a collection of nearly 400 soybean products from the Orient as well as America.

The collection shows that a wide variety of products are made from the soybean in America. It is divided into four groups of flour, bean, meal, and oil products. In the flour group are bread, cakes, macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, spaghetti, infant foods, diabetic foods, and beverages such as malted milks. From the bean proper are soy sauce, sprouts, bean milk in fresh, powdered, and canned forms, bean cheese, flour, soybean butter, and meat substitutes. The meal provides animal food such as poultry, hog, cattle and dog feed, glue, fertilizers, flour. The oil has proved a fertile field for development and from it are made soaps, ink, oils, salad oil, shortening, core oil used in foundries, rubber substitutes, disinfectants, paints, varnish, chocolate candy, and lecithin, a phosphatic tonic compound.

Soybean products in the Orient differ somewhat from those in America. For instance, from roasted beans the Orientals make candies, cakes, confections, and beverages similar to coffee. They make a bean paste which is fermented and used in soups, in preserving foods, and in making soy sauce. Orientals also use soybeans widely as a green vegetable, much as Americans use lima beans. Besides the oil used in America, the Orientals use it to make candles and waterproof goods. Another significant product is a fuel oil made by the Japanese from soybean oil. Although this is not commercially profitable now, it indicates a possible future development.

Pine Makes Good Fuel

Pound for pound, pine wood gives off more heat than hickory. There is a widespread belief that hickory or other heavy hardwood has a higher fuel value than pine. Tests by the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture show the fallacy of this notion, which probably has held sway since stoves first came into use.

A cord of hickory wood, being heavier, may give off more heat than a cord of pine. But most resinous woods, like pine, have a higher heat-production value per pound than nonresinous woods.

Another mistaken idea about fuel wood is that sapwood of long-leaf pine contains more resin than the heartwood. This notion comes probably from the frequent sight of "gum" glistening on the freshly cut sapwood, but not on the heartwood. Although the resin is formed in the sapwood, it is stored mostly in the heartwood, according to the Forest Service.

High Debt Ratios On Many Farm Mortgages

The United States Department of Agriculture reported recently that 36.7 per cent of the mortgaged farms in this country on January 1 were indebted for more than half their value.

At the beginning of the year a survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealed 25.4 per cent of the mortgaged farms were indebted for 25 per cent or less of their value; 37.9 per cent for between 25 and 50 per cent of their value; 21 per cent for between 50 and 75 per cent; 10.7 per cent for between 75 and 100 per cent, and 5 per cent were mortgaged for more than their value.

The proportion of farms with high debt ratios was found to be largest in the west North Central States, where 7.6 per cent of mortgaged farms reported debts in excess of their value.

College to Teach 3 Dairy Short Courses

Three courses of two weeks each will be scheduled this winter by the dairy husbandry department of the Pennsylvania State College for students of dairy manufacturing. Professor C. D. Dahle, in charge of the instruction, announces.

Testing dairy products and the manufacture of butter and cheese is the first course of the series and it will be offered January 9 to 21, Professor Dahle declares. Ice cream making, the second course, will run from January 23 to February 4. Market milk and milk control will complete the group February 6 to 18.

The first course is designed particularly for men who have had no dairy plant experience. The ice cream making course always has been popular. Penn State was the first college to offer such instruction, and Pennsylvania leads in the manufacture of this product. The market milk course is designed to meet the needs of the fluid milk industry which is so important in the eastern states. Forty-five per cent of all milk produced is consumed as fluid milk, Professor Dahle says.

Immobilizing Bossy

The little city girl stood and watched the farmer milk the only cow he had. The next morning the farmer was much excited, as the cow had been stolen during the night.

Farmer—"Drat the thief that stole that cow. He's miles away from here by now."

Little Girl—"I wouldn't worry, 'bout it, mister, they can't get so far away with it, 'cause you drained her crankcase last night."—Mutually Funny.

Pound for pound, pine wood gives off more heat than hickory.

Uncle Ab says he is sometimes inclined to think that weather, rather than character, prompts some of a man's acts.

Uncle Ab says it never pays to have your clothes put you at a disadvantage—either for work or for social occasions.

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Dairy Products



Question

Why is Butter a superior food?

Answer

Butter is an excellent source of Vitamin A and also contains some of the less widely distributed Vitamin D.

Vitamin A builds resistance to disease, especially protecting against upper respiratory troubles. Vitamin D is important in building good bones and teeth in children and preventing actual rickets.

There is no substitute for butter.

Question

What is the effect of freezing on milk?

Answer

The effect of freezing is a problem in colloidal chemistry. Freezing effects the milk physically so that the emulsion is effected. This does not effect the food value but does alter the flavor.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

December, 1932

Hospital Holstein Tops 15 Tons of Milk

The Highest Record Milk Cow Ever Developed in New Jersey

Speckled Segis, a 7-year-old purebred Holstein cow, owned by the Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove, New Jersey, has completed a yearly record of 30,297.6 pounds of milk and 1,044.2 pounds of fat, according to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. This is the first cow to exceed the 30,000-pound milk mark in New Jersey and she stands third in the state for butterfat yield for the breed.

Speckled Segis is a large cow weighing about 1700 pounds and she has been a consistently high producer since she dropped her first calf as a junior 2-year-old.

Her lifetime production of six years and six months duration has been 133,470 pounds or a calendar year average of over 20,500 pounds of milk a year. This is a daily average production, since first freshening, of 56 pounds including the rest periods when she was dry. In other words it would take 4.4 average dairy cows to equal Speckled Segis' record.

Regarding her reproduction, Mark Keeney, in charge of the herd, says: "She has given birth to six calves (five heifers and one bull). Four of her daughters are now in our herd, two of which are in milk, namely Essex Sweet Mary and Essex Speckled Sweet. Each of these daughters have records as heifers fully equal to heifer records of their mother. We have in our herd today four daughters, three granddaughters and one great-granddaughter through female line of Speckled Segis. Maurice Prescott, Editor of The Holstein-Friesian World was here recently and his remark was 'One of the great families of our breed almost unknown.'

In most instances, dissatisfaction with mechanical refrigeration on the farm can be traced to insufficient capacity, says Mr. Bowen.

Her production of 20,397.6 pounds of milk and 1,044.2 pounds of fat makes Speckled Segis the 132nd 30,000-pound milk cow and the 177th 1,000-pound fat cow for the breed.

Speckled Segis consumed a daily average of 19 pounds of grain, 15 pounds of silage, 3 pounds of beet pulp and was fed alfalfa hay at will. She received no special care being tied with a halter and ran in the exercising lot every day.

"The way to obtain a high testing herd is to start by raising only calves from high testing ancestry. Allow each cow a six- to eight-weeks dry period prior to freshening, and during that time feed so as to have the cow in good flesh at calving time. Such management and feeding will insure a better test and greater volume of milk throughout the year than can be expected from a cow that is thin at the time of freshening.

"A difference of three-tenths of one per cent in the fat test, in favor of the well-fleshed cow, is the approximate increase that can be expected. Such an increase, while it may seem insignificant, amounts to an appreciable gain in butterfat in a herd producing from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds or more of milk annually."

Adjust Home Expenses

Producing as much food as possible at home and rendering many of the needed services themselves will help farm families to live within their means. When cash is scarce adjustments must be made in a live-at-home program.

"The present market is a perfect illustration of the damaging effect resulting from lack of complete organization of the dairy industry."—DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NEWS.

Dairymen Need Machine Big Enough To Cool Milk Quickly Says Expert

Dairymen who are considering the purchase of a refrigerating machine should be sure to get one large enough, suggests John T. Bowen, senior electrical engineer, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and consulting engineer, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, an authority on industrial and farm refrigeration. "Many of the machines now installed on dairy farms are too small to perform satisfactorily and economically the work required of them," he says. "To install a small machine and then operate it for 15 to 18 hours a day is a mistake."

To cool milk on the farm most satisfactorily requires the use of ample refrigeration for a short time. A large capacity machine is better adapted to such work than a small one because longer operation and greater brine storage capacity is required with a small machine, and this increases the amount of refrigeration needed and necessitates operating the machine for longer periods.

The first cost of a machine able to perform the work in a comparatively short time is not much greater than that of a small machine that will require many more hours of operation. A large machine is considerably more efficient than a small one and the cost of producing a unit of refrigeration is considerably less. A small machine operated for long periods has a much shorter life than a larger machine which runs for shorter periods.

In most instances, dissatisfaction with mechanical refrigeration on the farm can be traced to insufficient capacity, says Mr. Bowen.

Lower crop yields per acre with resulting higher production costs are among the chief dangers of land erosion, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This process is already under way, the department says.

Despite the fact that this country is letting its soil waste away faster than any other nation, there is little threat of an immediate land shortage. There is danger, however, in land reaching the point where farmers can not gain a respectable living from it, the department says.

In the face of improved methods and machinery, improved varieties and increased use of fertilizers, average yields of some crops have dropped. The average yield of cotton for the 10-year period 1871-1880 was 186.4 pounds per acre, compared with 152.9 pounds for the period 1921-1930, a reduction that can not be charged entirely to insects or to use of marginal land. The average yield of corn for the 10-year period 1871-1880 was 27.04 bushels per acre, while from 1921 to 1930 the yield was 26.13 bushels per acre. That the yield of corn has declined in spite of all the improvement in growing the crop must have some relation to eroded land, since the crop has not spread out extensively into dry regions and has not been devastated by insects or disease.

Erosion is being checked in many parts of the United States through terracing, sodding, and similar practices. Work of the United States Department of Agriculture proves that excessive erosion can be controlled.

Uncle Ab says master your thoughts rather than let them master you.

Horace F. Temple INCORPORATED

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BELL PHONE No. 1



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FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

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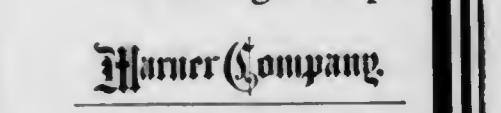
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The New Jersey Farm Show January 24-27, in Trenton, N. J.

Mention The Review

When Writing Advertisers

Dairy Problems Have Economic Causes*

DR. JOSEPH WILLITS, University of Pennsylvania

You are facing, of course, a tremendous difficult time. Your markets have shrunk; your competition has increased, and you have had one cut after another, including the fairly recent one. I am close enough to the farmer to realize and appreciate the difficulties of the farmer today in meeting his bills, and it is hard at this time of increased difficulties to see why there should be such cuts as have taken place. All we can say is that there are less sales at the time when we want the soil to produce more money, and prices continue to contract. Now it might interest you if I present a few very general facts that give the background for these cuts. The facts which I present will not be new or original. They are familiar to some of you, but perhaps I can present them a little differently, a little more definitely.

I have here a few charts (showing charts). First chart shows the general trend of farm prices as compared with other prices. The solid black line represents the trend from January, 1929, to the present, in farm prices. There has been a decline from 110 here in June-July 1929 down to a low point in July of this year when it was about 46. This stands at about 50 at present. In other words, you have a decline in farm prices of nearly 50%. The other decline begins here at about 92 in January, 1929, and goes down much less rapidly, until at the present time the figures are approximately 70, or a decline of approximately 25% in industrial products compared to 50% in farm products.

That means a tremendous price disequilibrium. It means that prices have gone down to the point where it is difficult for the farmer to get enough, at that price level, for the farmer to buy back what he needs at current prices for those materials. This is one of the facts that has tended to prolong the depression.

Now these facts argue for the return of farm prices. But really the problem is not so simple as that. We can't merely say that we must go ahead and raise our prices. We have to look further. So let's take a look at some of the conditions that have obtained in Philadelphia, your market. It seems to me that you have been, and still are, between the upper and nether millstone. Let's see some of the items of that nether millstone. Take unemployment, for example, from 1929 to the present time in Philadelphia. If people are unemployed they cannot buy. We have been trying to keep estimates of the number of unemployed, the number employed part time, and full time, month by month. These figures are presented in this second chart. They begin with January, 1929, to October, 1932, and this top line represents the total number who are gainfully employed. It does not include housekeepers, because housekeepers are not listed as gainfully employed. The black on this chart represents the people who in January 1929 were fully employed. You see that went up in June, 1929, to practically 95% of the people gainfully employed in Philadelphia. Now that figure has gone steadily downward until in June, 1932, instead of 95% only about 34% were fully employed. Happily that curve has increased in the last few months, so that now slightly over 50% are now employed full time. The white up here above represents the number of unemployed in June, 1929. Only about 50% were unemployed; in August of this year about 44% were totally employed. And I am able to report that in the last two months there has been an improvement of about 9%, so that now

only about 40% are totally out of employment.

You are interested in whether your customers are or are not employed but you are more interested in the number of dollars they receive, or the wages they are paid, so that they can buy your products. On this chart are figures going back to 1926. They show again for Philadelphia a high point around 110 in 1929, and a tremendous decline since that time, until in July of this year that index was down to 40, or nearly 60% decline. Happily again, we are able to note that the most significant increase since the depression began has occurred from July to October this year, an increase from 40 to 50. This means that the people of Philadelphia who buy your products have less than half the number of dollars with which to buy your items than they ever had. The decline in prices has something to do with it.

I have here a curve showing the direction of total volume of sales of milk. The complete figures for this entire area I was not able to get. Carrying this back to the beginning of 1929, we have a solid black line representing a decline in sales of milk of roughly 25% in volume of sales and 35% in volume of price. These things seem to be the nether millstone to you, a world in which the bottom seems to have dropped out.

I don't need to say anything about the upper millstone. Remember that consumers are determined these days, to make every dollar buy more. They have to. But you know that all over the country the producers of other products—corn, wheat, etc., have gone down more than the price of milk has gone down. Consequently farmers have increasingly turned to the dairy business and have increased their production of dairy products. The result is that as milk production has grown, there is in the latter part of the period that tremendous shrinkage in the demand for milk, and in the ability to pay for milk. There you have on the one hand, fewer dollars with which to buy, and on the other hand an increased need of having to find a market for their other stuff at lower prices.

1. A decrease in unemployment and an increase in full employment.

2. The decrease in wages and an increase in the level of farm prices which is greater than any increase which has occurred in the last three months for agriculture.

3. Therefore, there is perhaps some hope for better conditions to come.

*Address delivered at the 15th Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia.

475,120 Dogs Licensed; 2,339 Owners Prosecuted

A total of 475,120 dog licenses have been issued, 21,885 uncontrolled dogs killed, 2,339 dog owners prosecuted and 1,753 damage claims amounting to \$41,233.09 received this year to date, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 15,216 fewer dogs have been licensed, 2,767 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 1,975 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and \$4,623.39 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1932 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 2,619; Allegheny, 31,865; Armstrong, 7,541; Beaver, 7,261; Bedford, 5,682; Berks, 16,371; Blair, 10,774; Bradford, 5,477; Bucks, 7,512; Butler, 7,805; Cambria, 14,617; Cameron, 1,440; Carroll, 4,294; Centre, 4,286; Chester, 12,191; Clinton, 4,203; Clearfield, 6,134; Clinton, 2,703; Columbia, 4,970; Crawford, 7,299; Cumberland, 5,499; Dauphin, 10,195; Jefferson, 10,384; Juniata, 2,480; Lancaster, 11,212; Fayette, 11,758; Forest, 744; Franklin, 5,170; Fulton, 1,791; Greene, 4,474; Huntingdon, 4,436; Indiana, 7,699; Jefferson, 4,712; Juniata, 1,478; Lackawanna, 9,731; Lancaster, 15,598; Lawrence, 1,111; Lebanon, 5,617; Lehigh, 8,737; Luzerne, 19,497; Lycoming, 7,186; McKean, 4,037; Mercer, 8,221; Mifflin, 2,993; Monroe, 3,183; Montgomery, 14,851; Montour, 1,276; Northampton, 9,321; Northumberland, 6,965; Perry, 3,583; Pike, 1,239; Potter, 1,622; Schuylkill, 13,125; Snyder, 1,860; Susquehanna, 8,092; Sullivan, 963; Susquehanna, 4,361.

Toga, 3,499; Union, 1,543; Venango, 6,216; Warren, 1,607; Washington, 15,603; Wayne, 4,080; Washington, 20,100; Wyoming, 2,211; York, 12,348.

Spread manure, with about 60 pounds of superphosphate added to the ton of manure.

New Jersey Farm Products Show

(Continued from page 1)

How Agricultural Cooperatives Are Weathering the Economic Storm

(Continued from page 1)

Perhaps the most outstanding of the newly formed associations are the Cooperative Egg Auctions. The Bucks County Egg Auction, located at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, has increased the return to the producer nearly two cents a dozen. According to a recent study by the Pennsylvania State College, the non-members in the County received about one cent per dozen more than formerly as a result of the Auction. It is estimated that the total gains to the Bucks County egg producers in 1931 was close to \$50,000.

Milking machines, bottle washing equipment, electrical clippers and small refrigerating and pasteurizing units will be among the items of dairy equipment to be on view at the show. In addition there will be a comprehensive display up-to-date power farm machinery, tractors and exhibits of modern seed and cultivating equipment. Competitive exhibits of baby chicks, apples, new potatoes, eggs, potatoes and corn will give a picture of the importance of New Jersey in the production of these commodities, while educational exhibits and displays of farm home equipment will round out the show.

Thursday, January 26, will be dairy men's day in Trenton. The dairy program will open with a meeting of the New Jersey Alfalfa Association at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey is cooperating in holding this session, and topics of interest to dairy farmers have been scheduled for discussion. "Recent Developments in Varieties of Field Crops in New Jersey" will be the subject of Dr. Howard B. Sprague, agronomist at the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dairymen on Program

Three New Jersey dairymen, H. T. Underwood, of Plainsboro; A. H. Fausette, of Medford, and R. H. Skinner, of Mullica Hill, will discuss the subject "Better Pastures for the Herd." They will be followed by Joseph Rogers, of Wrightstown; Louis Reagle, of Mount Bethel, Pa., and Prof. Allen G. Waller, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who will discuss "Managing the Dairy Farm to Meet the Present Emergency." Following this meeting, the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey will hold a luncheon and annual meeting, at which officers will be elected for 1933.

The New Jersey Official Grade A Milk Dealers' Association, which is composed of dealers who sell "New Jersey Grade A" milk, will meet in the Hotel Hildreth, at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. In the evening, dairymen from all parts of the state will attend the annual Agricultural Week dairymen's banquet, at which Dr. Walter C. Russell, biochemist in nutrition at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, will speak on "Milk—What is it?"

Farm Women Meet

A series of home economics meetings and demonstrations has been arranged for Wednesday and Thursday to interest New Jersey rural women attending Agricultural Week. Economy in home management will be emphasized at these sessions, which have been planned by the Women's Agricultural Week Committee. The New Jersey Division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association will hold a luncheon and annual meeting on Friday, the closing day of the week.

The New Jersey Farm Show

January 24-27, in Trenton, N. J.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

Quoting from the official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, the "Michigan Milk Messenger", Detroit, Mich., we note that the equalized price for market base quoted as delivered in Detroit for November was \$1.45 per hundred pounds, based on 3.5 test. Dealers pay 15 cents per hundred weight additional direct to the pool equalization fund on base milk purchased.

Milk delivered in excess of the 80 per cent base brings 75 cents per cwt. at receiving stations on a 3.5 test.

The butterfat differential used to compute price on various tests of milk is 3 cents per point.

Retail milk delivered at homes in the city (Detroit) retails at 9 cents per quart.

In the sub-markets in the Detroit area, November prices ranged about as follows: Ypsilanti, base milk \$1.44, surplus 93 cents. Jackson: \$1.16 per cwt., for 3.5 test, surplus was 70 cents. Muskegon: \$1.40 per cwt. for 3.5 milk in excess of sales settled for at the rate of 87/8 cents per cwt. The November equalization price in Ann Arbor for base milk was \$1.35 per cwt. for 3.5 milk. Dealers pay 3 cents additional on base into the pool fund to equalize price on base milk sent to Adrian for manufacturing. Surplus above base brings 84 cents per cwt. with 3.8 test.

Hartford, Conn.

Editorially the "C. M. T. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association says, in its December issue, "the demand for milk in our markets has not increased any during November. The employment situation has not increased, except in spots. **

Most families have less money to spend than they had last year. This is reflected in milk sales. Dealers report that collections are more difficult than at any time during the present depression. Milk is being offered by many independent dealers and by producer peddlers at prices so low that they have a very demoralizing effect upon general milk business."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following prices announced by the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., through its official organ, the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", for November, less deductions of four cents, covering 1½ cents for sales association; ½ cent for reserve fund; 1 cent for Pittsburgh District Dairy Council; 1 cent for check testing f. o. b. Pittsburgh only.

District No. 1 which includes Pittsburgh and suburban markets, first basic milk \$1.39 per cwt., second basic \$1.17 per cwt., surplus 84 cents per cwt. First basic milk at country plants is 89 cents per cwt.; second basic 82 cents per cwt. and surplus 75 cents per cwt.

In District No. 2 the price of basic milk is \$1.52 per cwt. and surplus 79 cents per cwt. In District No. 3, the price is \$1.27 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 4 the price is \$1.18 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants, from dairies that have passed the Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council inspections, the price is 84 cents per hundred for all milk sold. District No. 6 carries the same price as District No. 1, country plants.

In District No. 7 the basic price is \$1.77 per cwt. surplus 77 cents per cwt. In District No. 8 the price is \$1.39 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 10 first surplus is \$1.40; second basic \$1.18; and surplus 84 cents per hundred.

The price at Volant and Indiana for first basic milk is 99 cents per cwt., second surplus 82 cents per hundred, surplus 75 cents per hundred. The price at Charleroi for first basic milk is \$1.39 per cwt., second basic \$1.17 per hundred and surplus 84 cents per hundred.

The price at Milwaukee, Wis., official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., slightly after midnight on November 30, 1932, says "Pure Milk",

which is the official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., was agreed, subject to the approval of Dr. Clyde L. King, and the signing of individual contracts by distributors that the basic price for December milk will be \$1.45 per hundredweight for 90 per cent of the established base of members, with the usual fat differentials. Prices are to continue until changed by conference. **

The association accepted this reduction in price only under extreme protest and with the full knowledge that it could not be borne without terrific losses to its membership. The necessity for the association to find a sale for all its milk was an important factor in the negotiations.

An alarming amount of business has been transferred in recent months to non-cooperating dealers and non-members of the Pure Milk Association. This was made possible through the "peddler" system of distribution and because of the fact that non-member farmers were willing to cut their price from 40 to 50 cents per pound below the association price.

The net price of December milk will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds, less adjustment fund assessment and will apply on 90% of the basic milk sold.

The adjustment fund assessment for the month of November is 5 cents, making the November net price \$1.37.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago, flat.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk f. o. b.

country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus all differentials.

(Continued on page 8)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

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Elizabeth M.C. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

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at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Editorial

While the conditions of business during the past year have not been the best with us, let us not give up our hopes for better things in the future.

It is our wish and hope, that after the past struggles that the coming year may be a brighter and happier one for every one of us.

A united spirit of good will, cheerfulness and the true spirit of cooperation will go a long way in the realization of better things in our business, and in ourselves.

Let us go to it with a will, a determination to stand together, pull together and act in unison for the best interests of all of us.

Quality products, always a factor. It does not matter greatly what they may be—grain, meat or meat products, poultry or poultry products, milk or dairy products, all along the line, they must be up to some established standard. And the buying public is being educated. They want quality products—and they want them as cheaply as they can get them.

In milk marketing, producers, legislative and departmental branches of the government have established standards. Boards of Health in state, city and municipal government have laid down programs of procedure. In these cases laws and regulations must be complied with.

If the dairyman wishes to continue in the business he must comply with the prescribed regulations. If he decides to quit—well, there are a dozen others ready to take his place.

Factors make up a market. The most essential of these are quality and quantity, and these together make up the price factor.

If the quality be unsatisfactory for the market, there can be no market—the product becomes worthless. No one wants it at any price.

If the quantity, be too large, though the quality be good, price suffers. Here, the supply and demand factors are the dominant factors. If a product be scarce its price advances. If, on the other hand, there be a nominal balance between supply and demand, other factors being considered equal, prices remain more or less stationary and usually satisfactory to producer and consumer.

If, however, the demand exceeds the supply, and the local production area does not take care of its shortages, there is a strong disposition on the part of those

outside the market or those operating in a less favorable price market, to invade your market and take a share of the business available, either at equal, or competitive prices, as the situation may demand.

If producers, operating in any market produce satisfactory products and take care of the market demands there is little danger in the loss of your market, but let competition and sharp business practices enter and you may have troubles without end.

Know your market, know the demands of your customers. Then keep them satisfied, both as to quality and on a reasonable price basis and you will have little trouble in conducting your business on a sound basis.

The same has happened in the marketing of our fruit as well as some of our other farm products. The same situation occurs over and over again.

Consider the poultry and egg marketing situation. We all know that eggs have been graded command better prices. We all know that mixed eggs do not command the same prices as straight whites or browns, which as the case may be, are in better demand and command somewhat better prices. Eggs carefully graded and selected, carefully packed, eggs of the day-old variety, all command premium prices over the ordinary dozen—and it is the extra care and effort that has added to their value.

Certain standards are necessary. These products establish the general market, but there are many small things that can be done—usually at little cost or effort that will bring your product just above the ordinary and it is this little extra care that spells greater return for what you may have to sell.

The public, these days, is looking for a good product. They may have but little money to spend, but they do insist that the product that they buy be of good quality.

Producers should realize one thing—not only today, but at all times and that is if we desire the best price for our product, be it what it may, that product must be up to standard—and if possible, just a little bit better.

Employment Up 1.1% In United States

In an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., the Morning Ledger, Philadelphia, recently stated, "An increase of 1.1 per cent in employment and 3.8 per cent in payrolls in October as compared with September was reported by the Labor Department. The report covers seventeen industrial groups.

The largest gains were noted in anthracite and bituminous coal mining. The anthracite group reported increases of 14.4 per cent in employment and 42 per cent in payrolls. In the bituminous group, 7.4 per cent more workers were hired and the payrolls went up 25.1 per cent.

Retail trade employment was 4.5 per cent larger and earnings 3.9 higher. Increases of 4.3 in employment and 5.8 in wages were noted in the metalliferous mining group. Manufacturing industries gained 2.4 in employment and 4.7 in payrolls. Other groups reported smaller gains with the exception of eight groups, where the declines—save for the canning and preserving industries—were described as "very small."

**Mention
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MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Last month I reported under "Market Conditions" that the milk market had improved somewhat and production had fallen off. Consumption had increased. We found this to be true for October and part of November. But these conditions have since changed very materially, until today, we have a consumption as low, not lower, than any time during the past year. Of course this situation is not unusual, as we generally find it happening every year from about December 20th, January 10th or 15th, but apparently the situation is worse this year than for a long time past.

We also find that going back to one hundred per cent basic for the month of November, less ten per cent for cream, has increased the amount of basic milk bought by the dealers, to the extent of over four million pounds.

The total amount of surplus on a percentage basis purchased in the month of November by the dealers, on a reporting basis, was 5.71%. This, of course, gave the distributors much more basic milk than they actually sold in bottles and inasmuch as it is necessary to take the reports from the previous month to have the payment on the last month, we find that the month of December it was necessary to reduce our established basic quantities back to eighty-five per cent, in order to balance the amount of basic milk that had to be manufactured during that time, which of course, was based on November reports. Of course this was partly due to the fact that we allowed many farmers in October to increase their established basic quantity fifteen per cent; and we find that a number of farmers actually increased their basic amount fifteen per cent or more over that of last year, while others, of course, fell below it, but were not producing up to it previous to this, so this did not change the production figures. Those who did raise their basics are now producing fully up to it and of course that gives us more basic milk. Therefore, more of it will have to go into the surplus class.

We believe that the Reports of Sales are very essential and after we once establish a fair reporting basis for everyone it is going to be a help, not only to the producers but the distributors as well, because any farm organization that is working on a sound basis must at all times take care of all its surplus and can not expect the distributor to pay for any basic that does not go into liquid milk channels. It will be up to us, therefore, as an organization to control over-production to meet the demands of the market. Under the reporting basis over a period of time we can better do this to me existing conditions.

I am sorry to report that for the month of December your milk will be paid in eighty-five per cent of your established basic quantity at basic price, less ten per cent of your production up to your original basic as cream and anything above that will have to be surplus. This will, of course, reduce our average weighted price below that of November, but still it will be, no doubt, as high as almost any market in the country.

Butter Market

The range of butter prices during the month of December has, on the whole, been largely fractional. The full range during the month has been about 1/4 cent per pound. The average price of 92 score butter, New York City, on which the average price for milk in December was computed was 2449 cents per pound.

The butter market on the whole has been uncertain, both as far as prices and demand were concerned. Buyers have been taking sufficient butter to cover their immediate and near future needs.

The tendency has been toward hesitancy particularly in view of curtailed demands due to unsatisfactory economic conditions in general.

At times during the month there have been temporary shortages in the lower grades, which has resulted in a somewhat better demand for such grades.

Reports of cold storage holdings on December 1, 1932 aggregated, according to government reports 37,208,000 pounds, as compared to 42,242,000 pounds for the same month in 1931. Holdings have shown a steady decline recently, based on monthly statistics, which might, under ordinary conditions, be considered a favorable factor.

More Milk Cows To Freshen In Fall

The number of milk cows and heifers to freshen in the next four months is substantially greater than the number on hand last year, reports to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate.

In the commercial dairy herds for which freshening dates were reported, the number of cows due to freshen in the next four months was 13 per cent greater than the corresponding number a year ago. These same herds showed freshenings during the last eight months only one per cent greater than during the same period of last year.

Although the average change in all herds may be less than in these commercial herds, which have an average of 11 cows per farm, there appears to be some important market milk areas in the Northeastern and North Central States where the increase in fall freshening will be more than 13 per cent.

Since, in most sections, less than half of the November milk supply is normally produced by cows freshening between

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices quoted below are for December, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.

For basic milk 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price. (If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City plus twenty per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is to the producers and that all buyers and payers of the basic price.

It is to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of the Association.

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used for the improvement of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

Country Receiving Stations December, 1932

Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements.

Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Freight Rates Per 100 Lbs. 3 1/2 Milk

Delivery Point Location in Mileage Test Requirement in Mileage Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT F.O.B. Location in Mileage Per Cent

Philadelphia Terminal Market 4.00 1.98

47th and Lancaster 4.00 1.98

31st and Chestnut 4.00 1.98

Baldwin Dairies 4.00 1.98

Browne Dairies 4.00 1.98

Other Terminal Markets

Audubon, N. J. F.O.B. 4.00 1.98

Camden, N. J. F.O.B. less 9 cts. 4.00 1.89

Norristown, Pa. F.O.B. 25 cts. 4.00 1.73

Wilmington, Del. F.O.B. 4.00

Receiving Stations

41-50 3.70 1.49

29-40 3.70 1.24

41-50 3.70 1.49

26-30 3.70 1.48

51-60 3.70 1.48

41-50 3.70 1.49

181-190 3.70 1.32

131-140 3.70 1.32

51-60 3.70 1.48

51-60 3.70 1.48

41-50 3.70 1.48

181-190 3.70 1.32

151-160 3.70 1.32

221-230 3.70 1.32

31-40 3.70 1.49

181-190 3.70 1.32

1st Surplus Price, F.O.B. Phila. 4.00 1.09

1st Surplus Price, F.O.B. All Rec. Sta. A .75

Dec. 1932, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table below.

Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT Delivery Point Location in Mileage Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Mileage Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.

Philadelphia Terminal Market 4.00 1.98

47th and Lancaster 4.00 1.98

31st and Chestnut 4.00 1.98

Baldwin Dairies 4.00 1.98

Browne Dairies 4.00 1.98

Other Terminal Markets

Audubon, N. J. F.O.B. 4.00 1.98

Camden, N. J. F.O.B. less 9 cts. 4.00 1.89

Norristown, Pa. F.O.B. 4.00 1.73

Wilmington, Del. F.O.B. 4.00

Receiving Stations

41-50 3.70 1.49



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

A Prayer

Lord, we pray make straight our vision,
Let us see beyond division,
Storn and scoffing, profit-seeking,
Selfish planning, clever speaking,
Ways expedient and polite
What eternally is right.

Lord, embolden us and make us
Staunch that no ill-wind can shake us.
Teach us not to be afraid of
Threads that cowardice is made of,
Let us even in despair
For the righteous cause declare.

Lord—divine, all wise, creator,
Make us true, make us greater
For these days when problems need us,
Let no doctrines false mislead us,
But unselfishly and bold
May we keep the faith of old.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

THE WORLD AROUND US

Out in Elk City, Oklahoma, is the only co-operative hospital in the west. At an annual cost of \$15.00 per year per family the hospital takes care of the dental, medical and surgical needs of both city and rural members. With a larger membership the world could even be done for \$10.00 per family per year. The total cost in a confinement case in that hospital, with the best of care, is \$32.50. These are the results when people are willing to serve themselves without profit!

Some 82,000 poultrymen, producing \$86,000,000 worth of eggs, joined cooperatives last year, says John J. Scanlon of the Farm Board.

When the milk producers and distributors were unable to get together in the Omaha area, they called in Dr. Clyde L. King of Pennsylvania, as arbiter. In commenting on the situation, Dr. King said: "In this farm crisis, the best aid of the farmer is self-help through hard-boiled, capable cooperatives." —NEBRASKA FARMER.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Ham Baked In Milk

1 tbsp. flour 2 tbsp. brown sugar
1 tsp. mustard 1 1/2 c. milk
Slice of ham one inch thick with rim of fat

Trim the fat from the ham, mix the flour and mustard and pat into both sides of ham. Put the slice in a baking dish. Cut the fat in small pieces. Rub the sugar through the fat and put on top of ham. Pour around it the milk. Bake in moderate oven 45 to 60 minutes.

Mrs. HARRY D. COTTMAN,
Hurlow, Md.

Shoo-Fly Pie

3 c. flour 1 c. black molasses
2 rounded tbsp. lard (one half black and
1 c. sugar half New Orleans)
1/4 tsp. baking 1 c. boiling water
powder 1 heaping tsp. soda

Line pans with usual pastry. Pour in juice of molasses, boiling water and soda. Make crumbs of flour, lard, sugar and baking powder. Place crumbs on top of juice. Sprinkle with few spoonfuls of remaining juice. This recipe makes four small pies.

Mrs. J. H. BENNETT,
Sheridan, R.D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

Selling Eggs Through Cooperation*

RAYMOND S. TAYLOR, Newtown, Pennsylvania

Cooperation has been most ably described or defined as the desire to work with one's fellowmen, an eagerness to put one's shoulder to the wheel and push, and a willingness to sacrifice personal ambitions that the group as a whole may progress. The cooperatives being set up all over our country are but the farmer's silent voice of protest against the prices he has to pay for his supplies or the prices which he receives for his products, both

Each member on joining the association



"PLANTING"
Farming Has Always Called For Good Cooperators

"The farm woman is an important factor today in bringing about a better condition for American agriculture. She is not only the mother of the young generation of farmers coming along, but she is a steady influence in practically all matters in connection with farm life."

"It is my belief that farm marketing organizations will never grow to be successful as they have a right to be without the farm woman's knowing what cooperative marketing stands for—what to expect from it and what not to expect from it—and lending her aid in order to bring it about."

JAMES C. STONE, Chairman
Federal Farm Board

Ways With Cottage Cheese

American Beauty Salad

6 medium sized beets 1/2 tsp. white pepper
1/2 lb. cottage cheese 1/4 tsp. paprika
2 tbsp. cream Mayonnaise
Lettuce

Wash beets and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Remove skins and chill. Scoop out the centers. Season the cottage cheese with the pepper and paprika and add salt if not already salted sufficiently. Moisten with the cream. Fill the beets with the mixture. Garnish with bits of beet taken from the center, and place on beds of crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise.

Cottage Cheese and Carrot Salad
1/2 lb. cottage cheese 1 1/2 c. raw carrots
1 tsp. sweet pickles grated
1/2 tsp. salt

Mix pickles which have been finely chopped with the cottage cheese. Season with salt and serve on lettuce leaves. Make a border of the grated raw carrots around the cheese. Garnish with a dash of mayonnaise.

"Ceasing to give we cease to have.
Such is the law of love."

—QUOTED

Your Shopping Service

LOUISE E. DROTLLEFF

1—Just so the menfolks won't feel left out of things we planned this month's column especially for them. We had the motorist in mind when we selected colored auto license fasteners as the first item on our list. Two green fasteners are used for the front license plate and two red ones for the back plate. Don't get the idea that these are merely decorations. Oh dear no! They have a durable steel spring on them which fastens the plate securely and will prevent it from rattling. Twenty cents will pay for a set of four fasteners.

2—A wire hat protector should interest the autoist who has difficulty keeping his hat from falling all over the floor of the car. This hat protector is a wire frame which fastens to the top of the car over the driver and into this he slips his hat. Just think of all the cleaning bills you will save yourself by spending twenty-five cents for this "gadget."

(Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.)

At the start of our market we were able

(Continued on opposite page)

January, 1933

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

The Discard Pile

Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D.

It gave me a start last week when I wrote 1933 for the first time and I have been wondering ever since "why the start?" Could it have been because of the severe grilling that the past year has given most of us and a wee dread as we face the New Year, of what it may bring us?

"In fact we are re-discovering our homes, ourselves, our families and our possibilities. We are in better health, more calm in mind, more united and more certain that the farm folks are not suffering as much as those in large towns. We have plenty to eat, good beds, warm fires, a little money and a great deal of faith. Some one has said there is no loss without its corresponding gain and we believe it. Danger to our country is to be apprehended not so much from the influence of new things as from our forgetting the value of old things."

"But the brain works on whether you will or not that inventory is being made and one of the things we see is the 'discard pile'." "The discard pile?" Yes, out along the fence at many a farm is a pile of old lumber; boards, a few shingles, pieces tossed aside, all pretty good at the time but wind and rain have been busy and you feel there is no good now. But as you sort and look again you find a pretty good stick that is just what you need to brace across that door, and another that just fits for a needed shelf.

So, mentally, we are today going over "the discard pile." Things tossed aside when we felt they would be of no use. The first thing found is the remembrance of a call made during the past year and how just one remark gave back a feeling of certainty that has carried through months and still comes with assurance and confidence that all will be well. He was under an apple tree near his barn and we were discussing the trials farmer-folks were coming through and just with a suspicion of a smile he said "Well, I guess farmers can do just about as well as ever, if they will just keep level headed and stick to their own line." Here was a man paying just as high taxes as others; getting just as low prices for farm products and yet could say "Farmers can do just about as well as ever", but he did qualify with an "if."

And so may we each sing a song so full of "certainties" that when another inventory is to be taken we will not need to go to "the discard pile" for bracing up.

Thirty Cents a Day For Food

Thirty cents a day carefully spent will keep you healthy, according to Dr. Robert T. Legge of the University of California.

For breakfast, he suggests, cooked apricots, whole wheat cereal, graham bread, butter, sugar, and one pint of whole milk.

For lunch, cabbage and carrot salad, with mayonnaise, more graham bread, baked potatoes, more butter and milk, and fresh fruit.

His dinner menu is baked beans and tomato, crookneck squash, well-oiled lettuce with a dash of vinegar, graham bread with molasses, and one-half pint of whole milk.

This menu contains 2300 calories, and all the nutrition necessary, according to Dr. Legge, who explained "careful planning is necessary where there is a limited expenditure for food."

Animal crackers marching around the top of the children's cake afford great delight at any party. They may also be set up on a graham cracker as a pedestal with a small amount of frosting as mortar.

For the home garden, the best protection of small cucumber plants from the cucumber beetle and the wilt disease which it carries, is to cover the plant with a wire screen cone.

The juices of spiced and pickled fruits may be used for basting roasts; many prefer the spiced juices with baked ham or tongue.

Towels that are folded smoothly lengthwise after the last rinsing, run through the wringer, and hung to dry in these folds, do not require ironing.

New Ideas for Old Clothes

This fall the caprice of fashion offers countless suggestions to the woman who wishes to make further use of materials and garments she possesses. Never have we been so abundantly supplied with ideas applicable to remodeling, says the home economics extension department of State College.

If the home dress-maker wishes to have a new suit, she may combine two old dresses, fashioning the jacket of check or plaid material and the skirt of plain, or vice versa. Perhaps the new garment is to be a frock. Many of these are made having the blouse and skirt of two contrasting materials; or the skirt may be of the jumper type, with a separate blouse.

If the dress is to be one-piece there are several possibilities:

(1) In one model the lower part of the bodice and the sleeves (or just the upper half of the sleeves) may be of silk and the skirt of wool.

(2) In another model the lower part of the full puffed sleeves and a tie at the neck contrast with the rest of the dress.

(3) More unusual is a design having the upper part of the full sleeves of a contrasting material.

(4) Still another has the bodice only contrasting, while the sleeves match the skirt.

Little capes, boleros, and collars are practical to transform last year's dresses, and the more changes you can make with these accessories the better. Fur is used to trim both dresses and suits, so small pieces of fur may be used in this way.

In fact, so much emphasized in the fashions is the economy slogan that one may feel safe to make up any combination of fabrics which complies with the principles of good taste and with the rules governing color and design. Materials, although they contrast in texture and design of pattern, should in color have some relationship unless one of the fabrics is black.

Selling Eggs Through Cooperation

(Continued from preceding page)

to have but a very small per cent of our eggs in the fancy grade. At first we could not tell why but we set out to find how they could be made. We knew that we could keep out of the producer grade by uniform sizing and keeping our eggs clean.

To get fancies we found we had to gather them from three to four times each day, place them in a cool place and pack them in cases as soon as the animal heat had left them and that the cases must be stored in a cool place until they went to the auction. It was rather a difficult task to sell this idea to our producers and get them to move his eggs from the back kitchen to a cool cellar. Just to show what progress we have been able to make in a short time, we have been able to make in November last year but 4% of our eggs were being sold as fancies. In October of this year nearly 60% of the two labeled grades have been sold as fancies. In the same time the "no grade" has nearly disappeared.

"Since there isn't much money now-days for gasoline and town attractions, our neighborhood has gone back to the old fashioned visiting and eating together. Folks come to supper and spend the evening, the younger folks playing dominoes and checkers while the older ones visit. We have even gone back to the old fashioned baked beans, sausage, home-canned fruit, mush and milk, baking powder biscuits with home-made spreads. The things that have to be bought in town are not so numerous as formerly, but we like the old-time things. Corn bread with maple syrup and honey cakes are pretty good after all.

We cannot expect that our cooperative marketing plans are about to drive the consumer price up and give us a larger net return for our products. The farmers gain will come from more economical selling just as his gain in cooperative purchasing has been from more intelligent buying.

*From an address delivered at the "Womans Own Program" of the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in Philadelphia.



AN "INTER-STATE" DAIRY MAID
Miss Mildred Preston, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D.,
Chester County, Pa.

My Neighbor Says —

Cook rice quickly in a quantity of
boiling water, salted. Strain through a
colander, having grains tender and whole.

Save water, which makes a nice starch
for organdy, linen or any wash goods of
delicate texture.

A good furniture polish can be made of
one part of raw linseed oil mixed with
two parts of turpentine. If desired, a little
melted beeswax may be added.

Wool stockings should be washed in
luke-warm, but not in hot suds and rinsed
well in water of the same temperature, and
they should never be ironed.

Pack a few mothballs with books and
papers that must be stored away; the
mothballs repel mice.

A rubber bathing cap tightly tied, can
be used as a satisfactory emergency ice-
bag.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

(Continued from page 3)

Peoria, Ill.

The "Milk Producer", official publication of the Illinois Milk Producers' Assn., Peoria, Ill., quotes the following prices for 3.5 milk f. o. b. Peoria. Base milk \$1.60 per hundred, surplus milk 75 cents per hundred.

Receipts of milk in November were 6% below those of October and 11% below those of November, 1931. Class I sales to dealers were 3% below those of October and 24% below those of November, 1931; Class II sales to dealers were 18% below those of October and 4% below those of November, 1931. Class III sales to dealers were 3% higher than those of October and 9% above those of November, 1931.

The November milk receipts were disposed of as follows: Class I, 48% of the total; Class II, 9% of the total and Class III, 43% of the total.

Louisville, Ky.

"The Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen, announces a reduction in the price of Class I milk, effective December 16th, 1932.

The price will be reduced ten cents per hundred pounds from \$2.00 to \$1.90 per cwt., for 4% milk, delivered.

The November price for Grade B milk was \$2.00 per cwt., for 80 per cent of the milk. Grade B milk shipped in excess of the 80 per cent of base will be paid for at 85 cents per hundred pounds. Class III price was 83 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4 per cent milk delivered to the dealers' platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4 per cent is 2 1/2 cents per point for November, instead of 3 cents per point as formerly.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of milk paid producers in the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Assn., as quoted in the "Twin Cities Milk Producers' Bulletin", for November is as follows: "We are now paying \$1.09 per hundred for 3.5% milk for the month of November.

"When the price to distributors was determined the price of butter delivered was 2 1/2 cents per pound. The price to Minneapolis distributor was \$1.25 per hundred and to St. Paul distributors, \$1.35.

"The association sold 45.49% of its milk to distributors; separated for sweet cream and butter 52.77%; made into cheese, 1.45% and into condensed milk and ice cream .29% of its November supply."

New York City

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official publication of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the November price for all Grade B milk, in the 200-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 of fat, including both that sold to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the association, will amount to approximately \$1.235, the gross pool price. The net pool price for November is announced at \$1.18 per hundred pounds.

Did You Know

That Pennsylvania gardeners are growing twelve times as much spinach as twenty years ago.

That all the farm buildings in the Commonwealth are worth \$150,000,000 more than all the farm land.

That Pennsylvania has two 5000-acre farms.

That 3,530,000 fence posts and 620,000 railroad ties were cut from Pennsylvania farm woodlots in a recent year.

(TAKEN FROM 1930 CENSUS)

Farm-Made Vinegar Can Be Legally Sold

Pure, farm-made vinegar was an important product on many Pennsylvania farms only a few generations ago, says the State Department of Agriculture. Today when farmers are seeking to realize cash returns from all possible products in order to meet tax and mortgage payments, this product is returning as an article of trade in numerous communities where apple orchards remain.

As a result, the Department is making every effort to clear up the false impression prevalent among farmers that a license or some sort of a chemist's certificate is necessary before farm-made vinegar can be lawfully sold.

"It is simply necessary that home-made cider vinegar be pure, meet the standard required, and be properly labelled", says Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods authority in the Department. "There should be no difficulty in the sale of such vinegar, if it is made in the ordinary manner from apple juice properly fermented and kept free from added water or preservatives of any kind."

If the vinegar is stronger in acid content than 4 per cent, the law permits a reduction in strength by the addition of pure water. In this case, however, the container must be plainly marked and branded showing that the vinegar has been reduced to the 4 per cent requirement by the addition of water.

It is not required that samples be submitted to the Department to be tested, although it is desirable, should there be any doubt as to the strength of the vinegar, to have this simple test made by a commercial chemist.

The vinegar should be labelled plainly to show its character or type in order to distinguish it from distilled and other types of fermented vinegars.

Find Efficiency of Cows In Making Milk

Economy of milk production has been determined in experiments conducted by the Institute of Animal Nutrition at the Pennsylvania State College.

"We are now paying \$1.09 per hundred for 3.5% milk for the month of November.

Using Holstein-Friesian cows averaging 1146 pounds liveweight and producing an average of 11,808 pounds of milk for a single lactation period, the Institute research staff found that 20.96 per cent of the feed energy was converted into milk energy. The lactation period was 313 days. On the calendar year basis 18.68 per cent of the feed energy was transferred into milk energy.

The most efficient cow converted 23.35 per cent of her feed energy and the least efficient cow, 18 per cent, during the period of lactation. The results obtained are said to be somewhat better than the average efficiency of meat producing animals.

Electricity on Farms

About 1,000,000 farms now have electricity, either through power companies or individual plants, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 10 per cent of all farms in the country and nearly four times those having electricity in 1923. Since that year the number has steadily increased. About 300,000 farms have independent or unit farm-lighting plants. The others get current from power lines.

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Recent New Jersey State Milk Code

(Continued from page 10)

York, after going over the stables and equipment of one farmer and finding them satisfactory, he said to me, "I wish you would step out to the next farm. There's a serious case in which we are all interested. He has had a reputation for years of producing the best milk in the locality. He has had financial reverses, and he came to me the other day and said he would have to put a concrete floor in his barn and borrow the money to get it, and he cannot do it." I went to that farm, and looked over the barn. I found it was on a hillside, and in order to get a level floor the wall on the hill side was three or four feet high. Here was a plank floor. He had no trouble in disposing of the liquid manure; it had been going down through that floor for years. A condition like that should not be tolerated. It has been in my mind ever since that I ought to go back to that farmer and tell him that. If the farmers insist on clean milk, why don't they have what was called a "Bee" in my farm days. Ten men could come out there with mixing concrete and do the whole job in one day, and the bad egg in that community would be eliminated. The trouble with us farmers is that we don't want any advice, and we don't do what we know should be done until we are compelled to, and then we kick like steers. A little more cooperation and more good will could help out tremendously. We have got to come to it, in the very near future. Today our inspectors are beginning to work on this side of the river. We know there are people who ship into our state five times as much milk as we need. Who's going to stop it? I don't know, but I have a very clear idea that in time that will have to be worked out. Why? Partly to eliminate the bad eggs from the farms, but even among the competition that is going on in the distributing business.

Now I have a great affection for these distributors up to a certain point. After that, I am full of questions. I know that under normal conditions the cheap supply of milk is a poor supply. We have already been informed that certain dairies that are excluded by certain distributors are immediately picked up, at all over price.

Naturally, the person who has no market is glad to get almost anything. And then the supply secured in that way is carried pretty well north and put into a concern that already had a permit to ship into New York. What did we do? We revoked that permit entirely. We are prepared to go along with distributors just so long, and so far as they will play the game, but we are not prepared to play their game, if it means that every time a cut is made it is passed back to the farmer. I am prepared, so far as our law permits us, to put a heavy hand on the unfair dealer, and I think we can do it, because the honest inspector at the source of supply is going to find, and easily find, the cause for rejection of a part or all of that supply. I don't want to make any threats, but I want the dealers in this section to know that if they are going to ship into New Jersey we want good milk and not that coming from farms that are under paid, and under paid because they cannot afford to produce milk of proper quality. Now I may find myself in Al Capone's company after a while, but I am willing to take a chance on that. And just as soon as we get reliable information from this and our side of the river I am going to call those dealers together and the questions put to them and the arguments used will be very different from the arguments used by farm organizations

Michigan Dairymen Seek to Eliminate Unfair Practices

From the December issue of the Michigan Milk Producer, official organ of the Michigan Cooperative Milk Producers' we note the following: Michigan milk distributors and producers have been authorized by the Federal Trade Commission to hold a trade practice conference in an effort to eliminate some of the numerous unfair competitive methods which have sprung up. The meeting will probably be held in Detroit, shortly after January 1st, 1933.

It is expected that practically all buyers, distributors and manufacturers of dairy products in Michigan and nearby states will attend the conference. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the sale of goods below cost for the purpose of injuring a competitor, price discrimination, defamation of competitors, false advertising enticing employees, inducing breaks in contracts and price discrimination through the elimination of a deposit on milk bottles.

Uncle Ab says the happiest people he knows are those who are too busy to worry about being unhappy.

in the past, because we have got the power, and we are going to use it. I told you I was going to speak plainly, and I am.

Now I don't want you to go back home and say that half of the supply is going to be shut down in New Jersey. We are going to play fair with this entire milk shed, but I want the farmer to play fair with us. I have gone up and down our state, talking to farm groups from Sussex County on the north to Camden on the south, and next week I go to Somerset, and in each of those meetings I have one fourth of the dairymen of the county together. And when we say one fourth I know we are getting considerable more than the majority in that county. I may say that it is in your own interests to do as this law prescribes. There is nothing in the law that is unreasonable or unfair if you are going to stay in the dairy business. If you are not, I have nothing more to say. If you are a dairyman you will willingly and conscientiously do all that the law prescribes, and do it as soon as possible. They say to me, I can't put in a concrete floor by the first of January; I can't have my cows turned out of the barn. All right, I'm not going to find any fault with that are your cows healthy? They tell me the veterinarian's examination don't mean anything. That is your business, to see that your cows are healthy, if you want to make a good living as dairymen. I am not going to put anybody out of business, on one side of the river or the other, if he hasn't got a concrete floor at the moment, but I want to know when he is going to make his conditions satisfactory and his stable clean, or have chickens running through it. We had a chicken in our neighborhood last week. A woman cut it up, and thought it looked queer. It was just reeking with tuberculosis. Well, we have given temporary licenses, month by month to dealers in this locality, and we have asked them to tell us what was going on here. After a man has had his plant passed, he is not going to be put out of business, in a reasonable time, if he complies with regulations.

Again I say to you, that those who play the game whether distributors or producers, will be played with, the best we know how. Those who are unfair in their business methods will ultimately find themselves out of business, but those who are willing to play fair will find themselves eventually sustaining the dairy business.

STUDY THIS

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Question

Why is Butter a superior food?

Answer

Butter is an excellent source of Vitamin A and also contains some of the less widely distributed Vitamin D.

Vitamin A builds resistance to disease, especially protecting against upper respiratory troubles. Vitamin D is important in building good bones and teeth in children and preventing actual rickets.

There is no substitute for butter.

Question

What is the effect of freezing on milk?

Answer

The effect of freezing is a problem in colloidal chemistry. Freezing effects the milk physically so that the emulsion is effected. This does not effect the food value but does alter the flavor.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Record Breaking Entries Will Fill Harrisburg Show Building to Capacity

Pennsylvania's seventeenth annual Farm Show is rapidly taking form in the new exhibition building here, with every available inch of space being used to accommodate the record-breaking flood of entries, John H. Light, Show director, reports. The Show will open Monday morning January 16, and close Friday night, January 20.

Interest in the competitive exhibits and agricultural meetings is unusually keen, according to Show officials. More than 30,000 premium lists have been distributed to prospective exhibitors and 5,000 preliminary programs and reduced rate certificates have been mailed in response to requests.

Entries made to date indicate that all departments will be filled to the limit of space. Many entries in the livestock and poultry sections have been turned away.

More than four acres of commercial space has been sold to approximately 300 firms, 75 of which have never exhibited at the Show before. Hundreds of new and improved devices and ideas for reducing crop and livestock production costs will be seen this year.

Unusual Programs

Programs with many outstanding speakers and special features, have been arranged. Governor Pinchot and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange will be the principal speakers at the opening meeting to take place in the main pavilion Monday evening. Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran has announced. A male chorus of 40 voices will be an outstanding feature of this program. On Tuesday evening, a program has been arranged in which boys and girls enrolled in vocational schools will take part. A special 4-H Club program is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Interesting Displays

The type of displays arranged each year in connection with the Farm Show, has won for the Exposition a most favorable reputation throughout the East, judging from reports received by the Show management. Visitors this year will see the same high-standard type of attractions, among which will be: 1-The mechanical talking cow, a unique exhibit arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture and shown throughout the world; 2-The rural one-act play contest in which more than 140 farm folks will compete as members of 18 district-winning play groups; 3-The State-wide horseshoe pitching tournament in which 31 farmers who won in 20 county contests will compete for State honors; 4-The exhibit of interesting old farm machinery and equipment arranged by the State Museum; 5-The vocational demonstration contests and 4-H Club exhibits; 6-Exhibits by State departments and the Pennsylvania State College.

Record Livestock Show

The livestock and poultry exhibits will be the largest in the history of the Commonwealth. The exhibition will include 392 purebred dairy cattle, representing the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Brown Swiss Breeds; 91 beef cattle of the Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn Breeds; 100 4-H Club baby beef steers from Montgomery, Dauphin, Lebanon, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties; 373 breeding sheep representing twelve breeds; 162 4-H Club fat lambs of four breeds; 60 Belgian and Percheron draft horses; and 129 Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Hampshire and Poland China swine. There will be 3,637 birds consisting of 3,223 chickens, 150 turkeys, 191 ducks and 73 geese, in the Poultry Show.

Plans and Programs for the 1933 Quality Milk Show

Plans for the 1933 Quality Milk Show to be held in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Farm Show have been completed. The prize list has been maintained so that a total of 79 prizes for the show will be awarded again this year.

These prizes both cash and gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded for the best milk in the five classes of the show, namely:

Class I—Raw milk from producers whose herds are tested for both tuberculosis and Bang's Disease.

Class II—Raw milk from producers whose herds are tested for tuberculosis.

Class III—Raw milk from producers who retail their milk and whose herds are tested for tuberculosis.

Class IV—Certified milk.

Class V—Pasteurized milk.

The main purpose of the contest is not so much to award prizes as to encourage and to educate dairymen to produce a high quality milk. Those dairymen who have never exhibited milk at the show are encouraged to prepare and send in a sample to this coming show for they may win a prize and in any event will receive soon after the show a score card giving the bacteria count, sediment score, fat and milk solids tests, and the flavor score. The score card carrying the information that it does is a real aid to persons interested in knowing how effective their milk production methods are.

Premium lists and rules for the show may be obtained from the county agents or direct from John H. Light, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

To prepare a sample for the show, it will be found beneficial to wash the cow's udders, to sterilize the milk pails and the pint milk bottles, and to cool the milk as soon as it is drawn from the cows to 50 F. if possible.

Old cows and cows more than six months in milk often produce milk with what is described as a cardboard flavor. To prevent this trouble, use milk only from cows that have freshened since last September.

These birds will come from States as far south as Florida, as far north as Maine, and as far west as Missouri.

The entries in the livestock and poultry sections total 4,943 compared to 4,207 a year ago, an increase of 18 per cent.

Convenient Parking

Additional parking accommodations with posts and cables to insure systematic arrangement with the least possible delay, have been completed. The parking area, sufficient to take care of 5,000 cars, is located in the rear of the Show building.

Special railroad rates are being offered to members of all organizations cooperating in the Show. These reduced rates are available throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Commission which is directly responsible for the Pennsylvania Farm Show includes: Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture (chairman); R. L. Watts, Dean of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, Director of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College; W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, State Director of Agricultural Education; Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association; H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; and John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange.

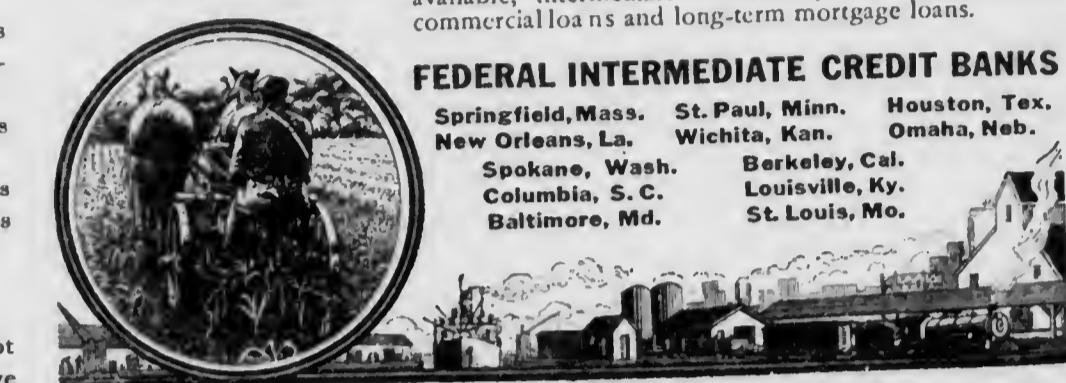
9 YEARS' SERVICE IN SUPPLYING MONEY for Crop and Livestock Production and Marketing

DURING nine years of operation, the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have performed these vital services for American Agriculture:

1. Advanced money on more than 400,000 farmers' notes to the amount of \$768,193,000 for 1,049 institutions—Banks, Agricultural Credit Corporations and Livestock Loan Companies. These notes were given for agricultural purposes, including the raising, breeding, tattening and marketing of livestock.
2. Advanced \$803,351,000 at low rates of interest to 135 Cooperative Marketing Associations, to aid in the orderly marketing of products of 1,432,000 farmers.

Through this service, agriculture has been supplied with a type of credit not previously available, "intermediate" in maturity between short-term commercial loans and long-term mortgage loans.

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As in the past, no admission will be charged to see the Show.

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CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

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We can't tell you the whole Farmall story here; but we can prove every point in mighty quick time if you'll ask us for a field demonstration.

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ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE DAIRY FARMERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., February, 1933

No. 10

**Penna. Dairymen's Association
 Holds Meeting in Harrisburg**

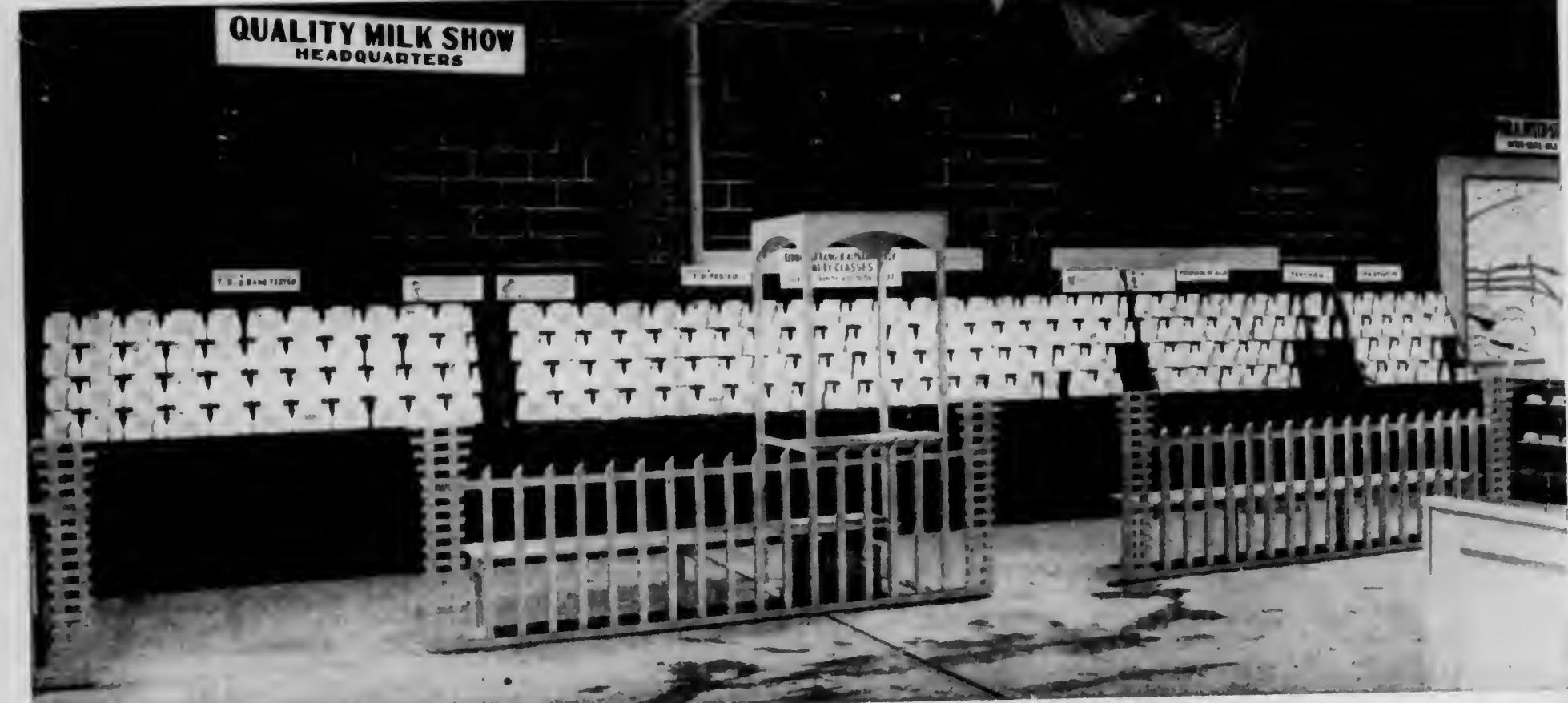
The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held its annual meeting in Harrisburg on January 18th and 19th during the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

"What can we do about it? Get rid of our moss-back philosophy and half-baked theories. For this present emergency farm prices must be lifted by equality in legislation and better marketing machinery, and the proposed domestic allotment legislation can be simplified and made workable.

"The second step is to provide a more stable measure of value. It's not inflation but reflation that agriculture demands. Rural finance must have consideration along with commercial interests. Economy will reduce taxation.

"Finally, until we re-awaken the courage and the confidence and hope of the nation, greetings were brought to the dairymen assembled by Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who announced that \$2,000,000 had been retained in the 1933-35 State budget for payment of indemnities in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

John A. McSparran made a brief and earnest plea to enlist the efforts of every



MILK EXHIBITS AT PENNA. FARM PRODUCTS SHOW, IN COMPETITION FOR PRIZES
 Norman C. Maule, "Brookdale Farm", Quarryville, Pa., won the award for the highest score milk, a silver pitcher offered by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Also the Lancaster County Guernsey Breeders' Cup and the State Guernsey Breeders' Cup, and a State Gold Medal, as well as a Certificate of Merit.

The Show was formally opened by a mass meeting at which addresses were made by Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. A forty-voice male chorus of the Flory Milling Company sang before and after the addresses.

"Although the dollar of the average farmer throughout the United States is worth only forty-nine cents", said Governor Pinchot, "the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar is worth seventy cents in purchasing power." He expressed his belief that the burden of extreme taxation must be lifted from the shoulders of agriculture if this basic industry of the country is to be aided. He asked, therefore, support in his program for economy, and pledged his continued effort to put more township roads into the State highway system.

"We must combine rugged individualism with organized effort today", said L. J. Taber, in a talk on "The Paradox of Plenty." "This is the greatest period since the American Revolution in which to live, for the world is in the remaking. We face the solving of big problems such

and until the proper emphasis is placed upon the moral and spiritual side of life, the hope for a better day will not be realized."

Exhibits and Demonstrations

Every foot of exhibit space in the mammoth Farm Products Show building, which was occupied for the third season this year, was filled with hundreds of private and public exhibitors. State departments offered educational displays; vocational schools presented displays and demonstrations of practical value to the spectators; the agricultural extension service gave hourly demonstrations to the passersby in practices; while the livestock, poultry and apple entries were more varied than ever heretofore.

Announcement was made at that time of the various awards for dairy production records. The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association awarded during the year 923 merit ribbons to D. H. I. A. herds producing over 300 pounds of butterfat, of which there were 554 red ribbons to herds producing between 300 and 350 pounds of butterfat; 275 blue ribbons to herds producing between 350 and 400 pounds of butterfat; 72 purple ribbons to herds producing between 400 and 450 pounds of butterfat; 15 silver ribbons to herds pro-

ducing between 450 and 500 pounds butterfat and 7 gold ribbons to herds producing over 500 pounds butterfat.

Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Clubs awarded a loving cup to A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg, Pa., High D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 14569, lbs. fat 538.8. A model cow was presented by the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club to Mercer Sanitorium, Mercer, Pa. for High D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 9541, lbs. fat 529.8. A model cow to estate of W. L. Glafelter, Spring Grove, Pa. for high R. of M. cow—lbs. milk 14105, lbs. fat 853.7; and a model cow to Mercer Sanitorium, Mercer, Pa. for High D.H.I.A. cow—lbs. milk 11093, lbs. fat 695.8. Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association awarded a cream jug to Farmhill Dairy, Sewickley, Pa. for high

D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 8893, lbs. fat 449.1. National Ayrshire Breeders' Association awarded a trophy to James Dayhoss, Waynesboro, Pa. for High D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 9860, lbs. fat 413.0; a trophy to Mrs. E. R. Fritzsche, Douglassville, Pa. for high herd in herd test—lbs. milk 10909, lbs. fat 447.7 and a trophy to National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa. for the second high herd in herd test—lbs. milk 10494, lbs. fat 430.4. A set of three tuned Swiss bells offered by the Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Breeders' Association was awarded to Miss Irma C. Wohlwend, Salina, Pa. for high D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 10162, lbs. fat 400.0.

On the second day's session, Dr. E. S. Deubler, Narberth, Pa., President of the Association, presided.

The following addresses were presented: "Feeding Under Present Conditions", R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Husbandry Extension, Pennsylvania State College; "The Dairy Situation and Future Outlook", Dr. F. P. Weaver, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College; "The New Jersey Milk Regulations", (Continued on page 5)

February, 1933

Page 2

New Jersey Holds Agricultural Week

Agricultural Week was observed in Trenton, New Jersey with the meetings of eight state-wide agricultural organizations, the annual convention of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, twenty-one affiliated groups and the annual New Jersey Farm Show.

The week's activities opened with the holding of the 18th Annual State Agricultural Convention. Governor A. Harry Moore, in addressing the Convention, reminded his audience "that the great proportion of your taxes is spent at home; you must insist on reductions at home in order to obtain tax relief."

The two following directors were elected to four-year terms on the State Board of Agriculture—Richard D. Barclay of Riveron, and Staats C. Stillwell of Freehold.

Competitive exhibits of the finest products of New Jersey's farms were on display, together with a wide assortment of farm machinery and equipment. Among the products shown were high quality apples, sweet potatoes, potatoes, corn, eggs and baby chicks. Labor-saving home equipment and educational exhibits were also shown.

A feature among the exhibits was the reproduction of a life-sized New Jersey farm scene of 100 years ago, showing old-fashioned farm implements and household equipment.

More than 250 New Jersey dairymen whose herds have made excellent milk and butterfat production records during the past year were honored by the State College Agriculture and Experiment Station at a Dairymen's Banquet.

A special program of home economics demonstrations and talks were arranged for the benefit of the women. "Economic Meal Planning" and "The Use of Honey in Cookery" were among the timely topics demonstrated. The New Division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association also held a meeting.

Among the organizations holding meetings in Trenton during Agricultural Week were the following:—the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the New Jersey Beekeeper's Association, the Eastern Farm Equipment Dealers' Association, the New Jersey Official Grade A Milk Dealer's Association, the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey Alfalfa Association, the New Jersey State Potato Association, the New Jersey State Poultry Association and the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture.

Students From 4 States In Penna. State College Dairy Short Courses

Four states, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, are represented by advance registrations for the dairy manufacturing short courses at the Pennsylvania State College, January 9 to February 18, according to Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture.

Among those registered are Paul D. Ziegler, Tamaqua; William C. Ibach, Jr., Wilkes-Barre; Henry Sychetz, Reading; Russell Reiblich, Woodlawn, Maryland; C. M. Switzer, Monticello, New York; Wesley Hall, Bethlehem; Wilfred Brodeur, Glen Falls, New York; Edwin J. Brooks, Gwynedd Valley; Mrs. Faith Raemussen, Harrisburg; Irvin L. Wakeley, Beaver; Harry B. Danner, Oxford; Harry A. Dawson, Enon Valley, and Wesley P. Shulte, Ventnor City, New Jersey.

Uncle Ab says it is a lot easier to save when saving is the popular thing to do.

National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Adopt Important Policies

Resolution on Monetary Reform

This meeting of representatives of Member Associations of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation in joint session with the board of directors of the Federation at Chicago, January 6-7, 1933 believes:

1. That the most important problem before the country today is the reestablishment of commodity prices, both agricultural and industrial, to a level equal to the average of 1923-29, that being the base upon which most of the fixed charges such as debts, interest, taxes, insurance, and public service charges, such as railroad rates, doctors' bills, telephone rates, and other utility charges have been established;

2. That no concrete or specific method for the accomplishment of this reestablishment of prices has been brought forward, except in the plans of the Farm Organizations for change in the monetary system;

3. That a definite measure of reflation to the 1923-29 level is imperative;

4. That the reflation should have a definite measure of control;

5. That of all the suggestions yet advanced, that of increasing the value of gold from \$20.67 to \$30.00 per ounce by reducing the amount of gold in the dollar from 23.22 grains of gold per dollar to 16. grains of gold per dollar, appears to be the most logical proposal;

6. That there be given to some agency power to readjust the value of gold in the dollar in order that such price levels may be maintained.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation go on record as favoring the method indicated above as suggested by the Farm Organizations, or in favor of any other equally effective method which will give adequate protection to Agriculture.

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND that the Executive Committee be instructed to use every power at its command to further legislation to this end, and to protect and advance the interest of Agriculture in such legislation.

Resolution On Rural Credit

The representative of the member associations of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in special session at Chicago, January 6-7, 1933 call to the attention of the directors of the Federation the dire distress of American farmers who are now saddled with a huge mortgage debt made for the most part in times when the purchasing power of farm commodities was far greater than now. Under such conditions our farmers cannot hope to pay principal, interest, and taxes without having some degree of relief.

Therefore, we recommend that the directors adopt a resolution including the following:

1. That federal assistance be made available to relieve distressed debtors and creditors under such terms that past due payments of principal, interest and taxes may be added to the amounts of the mortgages, but paid at the end of the debt period, and that the debtors be given the benefits of any voluntary discounts of the principal, or lowering of interest rates, and that in the adjustment of the debts, a long-time period of re-amortization be arranged.

2. That the board of directors should favor the setting up of a national system of farm mortgage debt conciliation boards for the voluntary settlement of mortgage problem.

3. That the board give the Executive Committee of the Federation full power

to work out the details of such a plan including the proposed reorganization of the administration of the rural agencies of the federal government in order to protect the interests of farmers.

Resolution on the Federal Farm Board and Agricultural Marketing Act

The representatives of member associations of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in joint session with the Board of Directors of the Federation at Chicago, January 6-7, 1933 believe:

This bill, in substance applies "that every person, co-partnership, association or corporation opening establishing, operating or maintaining two or more stores or mercantile establishments within this Commonwealth under the same general management, supervision or ownership shall pay the excise license fees herein provided for the privilege of

SECTION 4. The said excise license tax shall be settled, resettled and otherwise imposed and adjusted in the same manner within the same period of time and subject to the same penalties, interest and refund as provided by law in the case of taxes on gross receipts.

SECTION 5. From and after the first day of January, 1934, it shall be unlawful for any person, co-partnership, association or corporation, either foreign or domestic to open, establish, operate or maintain any stores or mercantile establishment in the Commonwealth in excess of one under the same general management, supervision or ownership without first

pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000). Each store or mercantile establishment opened, operated, or maintained in violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

(a) Upon each store in excess of one but not to exceed five, the annual excise license tax shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) for each additional store.

(b) Upon each store in excess of five but not to exceed ten the annual excise license tax shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each such additional store.

(c) Upon each store in excess of ten but not exceeding twenty the annual excise license tax shall be twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each such additional store.

(d) Upon each store in excess of twenty-five the annual excise license tax shall be thirty dollars (\$30.00) for each such additional store.

Editor's Note: The above proposed Act was one of a number presented to the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and had the approval of the Board.

Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey Board of Health.

Also on "Pennsylvania's Bangs Disease

Regulations", Dr. T. E. Munce, Director

Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry,

Harrisburg, Pa. and on "Aims of the

Breed Associations", by L. W. Morley,

Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle

Club.

"While milk prices have fallen 49 per

cent in the past few years, the drop has

not been as great as in other farm crops,

some falling as much as 66 per cent," said

Dr. F. P. Weaver, Professor of Agricultural

Economics at Pennsylvania State College.

He pointed out that the drop in consumption

of milk reflected in the receipts at

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York,

indicated that it will not be profitable to

increase dairy herds in the next four years.

Penna. Milk Inspectors Hold Annual Meeting

The Pennsylvania Dairy and Milk Inspectors Association held its annual meeting during Farm Products Show Week at Harrisburg. The sessions were held at the Penn-Harris Hotel. The following officers were elected: president, C. R. Hostettler, Palmerston, Pa.; vice presidents, M. P. Saponis, Pottsville and Kenneth Webb, Erie, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, George C. Morris, Camp Hill, Pa. S. A. Youngman, Williamsport and Oscar Tischler, Wilkes-Barre, were elected members of the executive committee.

Some farmers are seed growers and most farmers are seed users; the seed users would make more money if they bought new seed every few years from the growers.

Uncle Ab says the automobile proves that any persons may be just another accident.

February, 1933

Proposed Penna. Chain Store Regulation* Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

St. Louis, Mo.

By agreement with the Sales Committee and dealers on December 29th, says the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, St. Louis, Mo., for the month of December 1932, was \$1.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. country plants for December, 1932.

Dealers will pay \$1.60 delivered Detroit for 80% of the base and 75 cents at receiving stations for surplus with the provision that should the average monthly price of 92 score butter Chicago, times 3 1/2 reach a higher price than 75 cents, the higher price will prevail.

The December equalized 80% base price, quoted as delivered at Detroit is \$1.47 per cwt. with 3.5 test. The surplus price quoted at country receiving stations with 3.5 test is 79 cents per cwt. A deduction of 13 cents is made from the \$1.60 price for 80% base sold to Detroit dealers to equalize price on 80% base handled outside the city.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the price for plant requirements continues at \$1.25 per cwt. for 3.5 test.

At Ann Arbor, the equalized 80% base price for December was \$1.34 per cwt. for 3.8 test. The surplus price was 86 cents per cwt.

The pool deduction from base price as figured for Ann Arbor market base is 7 cents per cwt.

In Saginaw, Mich., November sales were made at \$1.00 per cwt. for fluid sales and 82 cents for surplus. Prices are based on 3.5 milk delivered Saginaw.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's Price Reporter" we note that prices of milk for December, 1932, range as follows in the various districts of Association territory.

In District No. 1 which includes Pittsburgh and suburban markets, the price of

first basic milk, f. o. b. Pittsburgh is \$1.26 per cwt., or \$1.083 per gallon; second basic, \$1.11 per cwt. or \$0.954 per gallon; surplus 83 cents per cwt. or \$0.0713 per gallon. First basic milk at the country plants is 77 cents per cwt. Second basic, 77 cents per cwt., and surplus milk, 76 cents per cwt. In District No. 2 the price of basic milk is \$1.52 and surplus 84 cents per cwt. In District No. 3 the price is \$1.25 for all milk sold. In District No. 4, the price was \$1.18 for all milk sold. In District No. 6 the price for basic milk was 92 cents and surplus 62 cents per cwt. In District No. 7 the prices were \$1.77 and 81 cents respectively. In District No. 8 the price was \$1.29 for all milk sold. In District No. 10, first surplus was \$1.27; second surplus, \$1.12 and basic, 86 cents per cwt. In District No. 12 the price of basic milk is \$1.62, surplus, 86 cents per cwt.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the December average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 butterfat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.135 per hundred pounds. The net pool price paid producers will be \$1.08.

Quoting from an official release of the Association: "A one-cent a quart price reduction put into effect in New York City, Monday (January 23rd, 1932) gave consumers their cheapest milk in 16 years, and dairy farmers the lowest return in 54 years.

Existence of competitive conditions leading to this lowest farmers return in a half-century traces back to non-cooperative farmers and selfish dealers who have blocked efforts to organize the whole industry so that just this calamity might be avoided. The cent a quart retail reduction equals 47 cents per hundred pounds. The farmers price is being reduced 24 cents per hundred pounds, the other 23 cents being absorbed by dealers."

Chicago, Ill.

Quoting from the official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., we note that the January price for milk will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds less adjustment fund assessment, and will apply on 90% of basic milk sold.

The adjustment fund assessment for the month of December is 5 cents, making December net price \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of December is 3 cents per hundred.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone plus any additional differentials effective on sub-markets.

The December manufacturing price is the balance of the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butterfat, or .079 cents net.

The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association

Association elected the following officers at their annual business meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., during Farm Products Show Week. President, K. C. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg; vice president, George Bown, Forksville; secretary-treasurer, Miss I. C. Wohlwend, Salina; directors, J. M. Delozier, Hollidaysburg, and Frank Zimmerman, Stoyestown.

INTER-STATE MILKPRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
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General business conditions during January indicated a slight upward trend, as much as might be expected under reasonable weather conditions. Low price levels have helped some manufacturing industries, but this can only be continued by the ability of the consumer to purchase.

Farm price levels are still at a very low ebb, influenced by heavier production on the part of the farmer to get at least some money to pay bills and make moderate purchases and by the lack of money on the part of the consuming purchaser.

Economic conditions on the whole have not improved to a point where full business recovery is in immediate sight. This situation is probably due to a lack of confidence on the part of the general buying public, and until this confidence is restored, until we have more faith in our own institutions, until the "water" is wiped out of possible inflation, in almost every line of business, recovery will probably lag, in a big way, until many of the political problems, both national and state, have developed greater stability of purpose, which should be in the near future.

Business recovery must start somewhere—say in the recovery of the farmer—but others say, how can the farmer recover, when the purchasing power of the consumer is at a low ebb? Surely, until the farmer gets out of the loss column and becomes a profit making institution, he can not be looked upon as a potential buyer of manufactured products, be they what they may.

Often we hear of complaints. Too often probably because the dairyman, in instances may think that the association is the cure-all for all of his ills.

The real fact is, that cooperation may serve in alleviating many of the difficulties. This, however, means that a full measure of cooperation must be practiced. Too often there is a weak spot—one over which the association or its membership may have no measure of control—and these weak spots are too often laid at the foot of the association.

Today there are many sources of these so called "weak spots." Consider the possibility of individual unorganized dairymen, who, living up to all sanitary regulations, may be flooding your market. Today there may be "cheap milk", just outside the organized area, waiting to

come into your market. Today economic conditions may have driven consumers to purchases of condensed or evaporated milk, offered at exceptionally low prices, far below the parity price of fluid milk.

If one would carefully consider every angle of the milk marketing situation, not only in your own market but in competing markets as well as nearby competitive areas, one would obtain an insight into the situation which would answer many of the questions that arise from day to day.

One of the most important factors is that of over production and unorganized competition together with the reduced buying power of the public.

But these are not the only factors that govern the market, there are other things, more complete in their nature. Things the ordinary dairyman does not consider, but there are things that the officers of your association must consider, if they can assure for the membership, a fair price, based on market conditions, equality or parity with butter prices, with prices of condensed and evaporated milk and with fair competitive conditions in the area on the whole.

It's the combination of all these factors that go to make up a market, and with some of these factors over which we have no control, it becomes just that much more difficult to maintain conditions on a satisfactory individual or collective basis.

Our Problems Are Many—How Will We Solve Them?

Not only is the dairyman confronted with problems that seem hard to solve, but agriculture on the whole is confronted by practically many of the same conditions.

Much consideration is being given to proposed farm relief measures, particularly in the more important products, such as wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs, and numerous relief plans have been proposed.

Many, if not all of these plans are based on controlled production, operating in devious ways. They might, in a measure, be somewhat similar to the various controlled or basic and surplus plans, now being used by many of the cooperative milk marketing organizations. They may be just as difficult to handle as are some of these various basic and surplus milk marketing programs.

In all these programs the factor of supply and demand is the one factor of fundamental importance. In practically all of them the volume of surplus is the controlling factor. An excess of surplus may get beyond its bounds. Its dominating value and its relatively low price as compared to the current demand supply, may even prove a menace to the stability of the basic market.

There is also a strong disposition on the part of these low price surpluses, to become absorbed, by some means or other in what might be termed the stable demand supply and thus act as a means of cutting off some portion of the stable demand. This process might not only limit the supply but might also tend toward a price reduction.

With the consumptive demand at a low ebb, such as has been the case during the present depression, the balance between supply and demand, has been one that has tended strongly toward unsatisfactory price stabilization.

Many have labored to bring this chaotic condition to an end, but with practically every line of business and industry in a state of unrest, this problem has been a tremendous one.

True cooperation, from the beginning

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

The price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2¢ per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2¢ per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

The prices quoted below are for January, 1933, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.

For basic basic 65% of established basic average less 10% of production up to and equal to established basic, which basic, will be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(If price is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

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BASIC PRICE

January, 1933

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Basic Milk

Basic Quantity

Per 100 Lbs.

Price

Per Qt.

Test

Per Cent.

\$1.78

3.8

3.85

3.9

3.95

4

4.05

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HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Today

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun.

The Past has cancelled and buried deep
All yesterday. There let them sleep.

Concern yourself with but To-day
Grasp it, and teach it to obey

Your will and plan. Since time began
To-day has been the friend of man.

You and To-day. A soul sublime
And the great heritage of time.

With God Himself to bind the twain,
Go forth, brave heart! Atain! Atain!

—ANONYMOUS.

Winter Sunshine

Fresh air and sunshine prevent colds. Sunshine is particularly important in childhood because it forms the vitamin in the child's own body which protects that body against rickets, and makes legs grow strong and straight, and teeth hard and even. Fresh air and sunshine are always included in any recipe for a healthy child.

Sunshine in winter is not always available, but this should not keep the child indoors. He should play out-of-doors as much as possible during the hours when sunshine is strongest, or between ten and two o'clock. Even if the sun is not shining at all, he should have the advantage of vigorous play in the open air. If he is covered by warm play suit, overshoes, wool mittens and a wool cap, he is amply protected against cold and snow.

Because sunshine is less frequent and not so strong in winter as in summer, the amount of sunshine the child gets playing outdoors should be supplemented by the daily teaspoon of codliver oil. This provides the same element he gets from the sunshine as well as to give another vitamin which helps to increase the child's resistance. Mothers should not make a mistake and regard codliver oil as a substitute for fresh air and vigorous physical play as well. The more the child can be outdoors, asleep or awake, the better for him.

When substituting cocoa for chocolate in a cake recipe, add butter to take the place of the fat in the chocolate. Three tablespoons of cocoa and one-half tablespoon of butter are equivalent to one ounce of chocolate.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Boiled Cabbage

Boil cabbage in salted water. Drain. Cover with white sauce. Butter stale slices of bread, browned in oven, and break in pieces. Add to cabbage just before serving. Sprinkle with pepper.

Mrs. W. F. DUMMER,
Mt. Wolf, R.D. No. 1, York Co., Pa.**A Man's Salad**

1 pkg. lemon jello 1/2 c. cranberry juice
1 c. hot water 1/2 c. pineapple juice

When it begins to get stiff put in a 1/2 cup of cranberry sauce and 1/2 c. pineapple. Serve on a lettuce leaf.

Mrs. A. B. WADDINGTON,
Woodstown, N. J.**Shall We Plant a Garden?**

Mrs. Lee Holloway, Hurlock, Maryland

I do know there is one thing every farm woman can do as well as any city woman, and that is have a lovely garden. Do we not have all the space imaginable, besides many other advantages added. Our leaf mold for our humus we can collect from our own woods, plus the joy of a trip to the woods with the children to gather it. Again, if it be a rock garden, we are building, there is another picnic in store for us when we make a trip thru the fields and meadows to collect rocks and many wild plants to grow in our rock garden.

Perhaps one of the greatest Whys connected with my gardening, is profit. Now I don't mean profit in mere dollars and cents, but profit in two of the most important things in life: health and happiness.

We are being told by the best physicians of today, that there is nothing better we can do for our children or ourselves to make us healthier and happier than to spend as much of our time as possible out of doors in the health giving rays of the sun. Since this has been proven true, why not have a hobby or recreation that takes us out of doors into this invigorating air



Mrs. Holloway has turned the farmyard into one vast Flower Garden.

and sunshine. When you work with loveliness, you can't help getting it into your soul, thus into your body. You are not only making your body refreshed, renewed and more beautiful, but you are making your home, your community, your state and your country, more beautiful; altogether it seems to me a delightfully worth while job.

That genial philosopher ex-president, Calvin Coolidge, once said, "If one of the results of unemployment is to turn more people to planting a garden, some of the loss from the depression will be retrieved."

There is something wholesome and refreshing in tilling the soil. It has a cultural value all of its own. There is color and fragrance in our own flower, a solace and comfort in our own garden, which cannot be purchased. In adversity or in prosperity, we are instinctively drawn to the great mother of us all, the soil.

It is a hobby that not only gives you pleasure, but one that gives delight to others. I am reminded of a little incident that happened last spring. One of my friends, after walking down my garden path, made this remark, "Mrs. Holloway, I would rather come here and walk thru your garden, just to see your pansies, than go to any moving picture I ever saw."

If the time ever comes to you when all your little world seems to have gone "away", when there seems to be no "silver linings" in any of your clouds, try going out into your garden, looking at your flowers, drinking in their marvelous beauty. Now if you haven't already tried this, please do so, for I believe you will be so thrilled you will forget there ever was such a thing as blues in this beautiful world.



The height of these Foxgloves shows how successful Mrs. Holloway and her young son-assistant are in their gardening.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotteff

1—"Top-off" is the well chosen name of a lid remover which does the work with one twist of the handle. In fact, this "gadget" can be regulated to remove any size cover or cap that screws on, such as a lid on a mayonnaise jar, preserving jar, catsup bottle, etc. Being durably made I'm thinking it will serve its purpose for quite a while. Twenty cents is the price for this handy and practical device.

(Note: These articles will be sent to you at the above price, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.)

A New Valentine Day

Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D.

What has Valentine Day meant to you? We are told that next to Christmas, Valentine Day is probably the chief card-exchanging anniversary of the year. That little strain of mystery, not

knowing who sent it, gives a certain zest all like.

Christmas Day stands for jollity, holly wreaths, plum puddings and presents; but it also stands for "peace-on-earth, good will toward men", a thought for old friends that we greet only once a year, a friendliness for the world in general, with a very special tenderness toward the children. This lesson was given us by the Christ whose birthday we remember.

But for what does Valentine Day stand? Red paper hearts and gilt cupids, pink icing on heart-shaped cookies, valentine boxes and original valentines read aloud with shouts of laughter.

If Valentine is a time of much card exchanging, of jollity, could we make it a time to renew or polish up some old time custom that makes for character building?

Do you know the legend of St. Valentine? How many years ago there lived a kind old man named Valentine? He was so kind and tender hearted that he did not like to see any one suffer or be lonely, so Valentine went about leaving food on doorsteps for the hungry, and clothes for the poor. For the lonely he left pretty cards, cheery messages and bright letters, and in the spring and summer flowers and pretty bits of nature, and in the fall bright seed pods and brilliant leaves. And Valentine never forgot the children. He was never too busy to answer their many questions or to give them a helping hand with a heavily loaded wagon, a broken slate, or a bruised finger.

Never allow things to drag. It is very important that the committee having the games in charge know them perfectly before that evening. There are any number of interesting things to do. One I like is Grand Opera. Line up the guests two by two and suggest that they keep their partners through the evening. Have a number of paper hearts hidden all over the room. As soon as a heart is found, the finder must sing the scale to his or her partner but must not pick up the heart until the partner has also found a heart and sung the scale.

Of course some very simply refreshments—sandwiches cut heart-shaped; cookies, and apples and nuts.

America has been growing into a great nation—great men, great women, great projects—but the problem today seems to be to hold our greatness and hold it in the right way.

When the Israelites were growing from an army of slaves into a great nation, their leader Moses gave them instruction as to the means they must use to gain that end. And this is part of what he said, "Hear, O Israel, these words that I command thee shall be upon thy heart . . . and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children and shalt talk of them when thou artest in the house and when thou walkest by the way." No other means by which any people can become great have yet been found, save by persistently teaching truth to their children, talking of right principles and righteousness and living it.

Some day things will be better, that is certain, but while it is coming, courage and hopefulness must be maintained. Make your Valentine Party a time of restful relaxation that these qualities may be stronger.

A V-shaped neckline is becoming to a round, full face.

When soup is too salty, put a piece of raw potato into the kettle for a few minutes, to absorb some of the salt.

TRADE MARK

NICEREG.
U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES
Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

WARNER LIME
for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company
PHILADELPHIA

Horace F. Temple
INCORPORATED
Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

**SEED OATS**

SENSATION. One of the most productive Oats in cultivation. 73 bushels upward per acre are frequent with white mottled grains weighing 42.44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1933. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Sweet Corn, Hailf, Medium Steel, Mammoth, Alasko, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine.

Write for catalogue, samples and prices.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 91, MELROSE, O.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE
WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Car-loads. Pay highest market prices.

FOR SALE—Corn, Seed, Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Beans, Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices.

The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

February Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during February, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for February, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 4.25 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of February is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during February, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four.

25% SAVINGS • SECURITY • 100% PROTECTION

RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
THAT'S WHAT OUR POLICIES OFFER YOU

No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected. A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands.

Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving.

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

COMPENSATION

Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

SEE ANY OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS—THERE IS ONE LOCATED NEAR YOU

Penna. Threshermen & Farmers Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY—it OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HARRISBURG, PA.

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

Name.....

Address.....

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY

COUNTY

Model.....

Make of Car.....

LISTEN IN

TO THE

Friday Morning Radio Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.
BY THE

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

ON SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

February 10th—"Lunch for the School Child"
Miss Ida May Breck

February 17th—"The Family Dinner"
Miss Lucy M. Queal

February 24th—"Salesmanship for Parents"
Mr. Clifford Goldsmith

March 3rd—"Nutrition and Resistance"
Dr. Dorothy Child

March 10th—"The Pre-School Child"
Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons

March 17th—"Nutrition and Teeth"
Dr. Theodore Castro, Temple Dental School

March 24th—"Sweets and Eating Between Meals"
Miss Frances F. Hoag

March 31st—"Overweight and Underweight"
Miss Louise Everts and Mr. Wesley Holmes

April 7th—"Building for the Future"
Mrs. Del Macan Lawrence

(This series of radio broadcasts given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is a part of the educational program of the Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk.)

INTER-STATE Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa.

Vol. XIII

V

CO., INC.

No. 11

A Moment's SIDELIGHTS May Help

Is the dairyman, the farmer, his own worst enemy? Has he considered the factors of his marketing situation, fully and completely?

We are not giving advice, but we are wondering.

Is the dairy business, on the whole, any different from the usual line of commercial business, of manufacture or of industry on the whole? We do not believe it is.

It is true, in these days, that markets are meagre, not only for our farm and dairy products, but almost for every manufactured product. Our buyers have but little money to spend. Many have no funds, and many are being fed, clothed and housed by others who may be fortunate enough to contribute or by governmental agencies.

Manufacturing organizations are not forcing their wares on the market, to do so would probably result in price declines. In many cases prices are lower, but today one does not, as a rule, purchase for the sake of buying.

From the standpoint of food, one must have it to exist, to maintain health, to grow and to enable us to carry on. But in these food purchases the buyer is wary. He buys cheaper grades. He buys the foods that are most nutritious.

Many types of low cost diets have been prepared and circulated. In these days they are of inestimable value.

But the point that we wish to emphasize is production. Produce in accord with the demand and that does not mean that you should ship your normal supply to your regular market, but rather that there should be no surplus to force down your own price return nor that in your neighboring market.

It is not only your own market that must be saved but also that of your neighbor. Flooding neighboring markets may mean retaliation. If you flood my market, why should your neighbor not flood yours? It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

More production, at lowered prices, does not help you pay your fixed charges, your taxes, your interests, it simply makes the burden much harder. You do more work and get less for it. Such a program does not help any producer. In the long run it only brings troubles.

Just think some of these things over—talk them over with your neighbor and endeavor to be guided by those who are in touch with your industry.

Cooperation, on the part of all will go a long way toward bettering the present unsatisfactory business conditions.

Sod Saves Soil

A heavy rain at the soil erosion experiment station near Tyler, Tex., recently washed from cotton fields on moderately sloping land more than 6 tons of soil per acre, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. At the same time only 1 1/2 tons of soil were removed where the land was planted to lespedeza, the slope and soil being the same. No soil was removed from fields of the same kind sodded to grass. These rates of soil loss were determined by actually measuring the eroded material from experimental plots.

Let's Turn the Corner

One of the factors that has caused considerable unrest, both as far as the producer and distributor are concerned, is the problem of individual farmer marketing methods, not in full cooperation with the association program and policies.

This frequently has occurred where individual dairymen have, for one reason or another, lost their market. Where they think they can probably be more successful in marketing their own product, usually in a local way and who do not realize the full cost of distribution methods, and who, under existing conditions, may in the end find themselves operating at a loss.

In many instances these so-called farmer distributors have found it necessary to cut selling prices to gain trade, they may have heavy losses, due to the inability in these days of stress, to collect their milk bills, and when their supply is inadequate, purchase additional milk from other producers and then turn it off at will. Years ago these practices entailed heavy losses to producers. The offering price was attractive, but failure to make payment entailed heavy losses to the producer.

Are these the things we are drifting into? If so, "let's turn the corner." Let every one of our producers, our distributors, our leaders in the industry, put their shoulders to the wheel, and let every one pull in the same direction. In other words, let everybody cooperate—let everyone operate on the same basis. Let's set aside petty policies aside. Surely things would be better if every one were prospering, rather than a few, and in these days there are but few who come into the latter class.

We don't go along with that—why? Often because we think we can beat the other fellow to it and make for ourselves more personal gain.

The way to bring about universal success is for every one to gain, some by their own ability may gain more than others—and by the same token may spend more than others. Unfortunately at this time the farmer, due to the meagre return for his products, has but little to spend.

Are we in a state of the survival of the fittest, or are we in that helpful cooperative mood, one that means prosperity for all.

Now these conditions do not apply to the dairymen alone; they apply to all forms of industry. We are in a period of depression and the attacks of our competitor are not going to better the situation. If he continues, he may drag us all down to his own level and conditions may become even more chaotic.

It's the little fellow operating on an unprincipled basis, who crowds out your market. He may have his day—but ultimately falls by the wayside—scattering his losses broadcast.

Established business in these days stands the best chance for ultimate success. True cooperation, all along the line, will prove successful, provided that all parties concerned are actuated by that same spirit and live up to its principles.

The breaking down of that cooperative spirit may lead to failure.

We have waited long for some solution for our difficulties. Why not take the matter seriously? Try full and complete cooperation—cooperation among the

(Continued on page 3)

Pioneers in New Hampshire Reds and Started Chicks

Every customer who bought New Hampshire Reds from us last year made money. The wonderful qualities of these chicks are amazing. They live! We brooded over 75,000 last year, and raised over 97%. We guaranteed 100% live delivered chicks and that 97% of our chicks will be alive at 21 days of age.

Our New Hampshire Reds "look the country by storm" and seem to be all blood-bred and show excellent livability. Broilers weigh 2 lbs. before 7 weeks of age. Pulletas lay soon after 4 months. They lay 50% at 5 to 5 1/2 months, and 60 to 70% at 6 to 6 1/2 months. Eggs weigh 24 to 27 oz. per doz.

All eggs produced in N. H. climate and all breeders under State Supervision of New Hampshire State College.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES—ALL POPULAR BREEDS

New Hampshire Reds—White Leghorns—Barred, White and Buff Rocks—White Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Light Brahma—Black Giants—Turkey Poultas.

All Steelman's Hi-Quality Chicks are produced from eggs weighing 24 oz. to 27 oz. per dozen. Chicks are big, strong and vigorous.

It's Cheaper to Buy Steelman's Hi-Quality Started Chicks

at 3 and 4 weeks of age than to brood your own. We produced over 250,000 started chicks last season, shipped to satisfied customers in 14 states. You have no death loss. They are free from White Diarrhea. You save 3 to 4 weeks time. They need very little heat—constant care is not necessary. They are no trouble to raise. All Steelman's Hi-Quality Chicks are produced from day-old White Leghorn pullets—50% sex guaranteed. And at low low prices for 1933.

TURKEY POULTS

Those Beautiful Mammoth Bronze

Send for New 1933 Catalog

Highly illustrated. Fully describes our stock and methods of breeding, hatching and brooding. Know with whom you deal. Waste no time—come to headquarters. Mail the coupon and get our catalog.



Steelman Poultry Farms
Box 1422, Lansdale, Pa.

Please send FREE illustrated catalog to:

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(Continued on page 3)

In some parts of the country old cows are now worth almost nothing for slaughtering purposes and feed is so cheap that many farmers figure it will pay better to keep the old cows and sell more milk or

(Continued on page 3)

Included in the costs were feed, labor, interest on investment and miscellaneous items. About half of the cost in each case was feed.

These rates of soil loss were determined by actually measuring the eroded material from experimental plots.

Control of the Flavor and Odor of Milk

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE BY Frederick W. Bennett
Georgia State College of Agriculture and The Mechanic Arts

Flavor and odor of milk are usually given more consideration by the consumer than is given any other characteristic which may be judged without laboratory tests. The rejection of milk which is sour or which has other serious flavor defects is responsible for losses of many thousands of dollars annually by dairymen. The dairy industry undoubtedly suffers much greater economic losses from the marketing of milk which has less pronounced flavor defects but which, nevertheless, seriously curtails consumption. Many times we have heard a good potential customer say that he would like to use a larger quantity of milk in his home if he only could get a dependable supply having a sufficiently good flavor to make the milk more appetizing to the members of his household. The tasting of a few glasses of poor milk has been the cause of many people, children especially, drinking less milk or discontinuing its use entirely.

The ideal flavor and odor of milk are very difficult to describe accurately. Perfect milk may be said to have a pleasant and somewhat sweet taste. Pleasant flavor in milk which is not distinctly characteristic of the product or which is very pronounced is undesirable. The causes of flavor defects in milk may be classified as follows: (1) materials consumed by the cow, (2) physical condition of the cow, (3) absorption of odors by the milk, (4) bacterial growth in the milk, (5) exposure of the milk to conditions which may cause physical or chemical changes, and (6) the addition of foreign materials.

Flavors and odors of feed consumed are transferred to the milk chiefly through the body of the cow. However, there are many feeds which do not contain highly flavored constituents, or the food undergoes such changes in the animal's body that unusual flavors are not noticeably imparted to the milk. Most of the common dry feeds come in this class. The milk from cows which are fed only on dry feeds may often be criticized for insipidness or lack of desirable flavor as compared with the product from cows receiving some succulent feed.

The flavor of the milk is most affected by feeds when the cows are fed shortly before milking. Partly for this reason many dairymen prefer to milk their cows before feeding them. Green corn, green oats and peas, green soy-beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets do not impart any noticeable flavors when fed at any time. Green rye, green cowpeas, Irish potatoes, dried beet pulp affect the milk to a slight extent when fed shortly before milking. Silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, turnips and rape seriously taint the milk when they are fed a short time before milking, but may not have a noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk when fed as long as four to seven hours previous to milking. The effect appears to be greatest when these feeds are first given to the cows following a period of dry feeding.

Wild garlic, or onion, usually taints the milk so strongly as to make it unsaleable as market milk. The taste or odor of garlic may be detected in the milk within one minute after the weed has been eaten or in a few minutes after only the odor of it is inhaled by the cow. Some investigators have found that the garlic flavor so nearly disappears in seven hours after feeding that the taint is not detectable. On the contrary, it has been our experience that the milk is more often tainted as long as twelve hours after feeding and sometimes the second milking is affected. The portions of products of milk which are

able of causing injury to the health of the consumer. Warm temperatures may cause relatively few bacteria to increase to large numbers in a short time.

Common souring is caused by certain kinds of bacteria which get into even the most carefully produced milk. Although this flavor is undesirable in market milk, a pleasing sour flavor and curd free from whey or gas bubbles occurring after the milk is held at a warm temperature until curdled is an indication of clean milk. A malty flavor is sometimes produced by a variety of the same species of bacteria which causes common souring.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources. Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the body of the cow, the air, the utensils, the milker and flies. The most important of these is the utensils. Bacterial taints in milk can be avoided only by careful attention to prevent in so far as it is possible the entrance of bacteria from the sources named and by holding the milk at low temperatures to avoid the growth of those which do get into the milk.

When milk is exposed to direct sunlight, it very quickly acquires an off flavor and aroma which, when well developed, is often described as tallowy. The same flavor in varying degrees of intensity is also called cardboard, bottle cap or oxidized.

The condition is most often encountered in bottled milk which has been left in the sunlight after its delivery. Tallowiness may develop at temperatures below freezing or warmer. A slight oxidized or tallowy flavor is also often noticeable in milk which has been passed in thin sheets over an aeration type cooler, especially when the milk is cooled in this manner from the maximum pasteurizing temperature.

An objectionable heated or cooked flavor may occur in pasteurized milk which has been heated over 143 degrees F. or held at pasteurizing temperature for an unnecessarily long time. This flavor is also absorbed at times from a thin film of milk which has been cooked on parts of the equipment by steaming after careless washing.

Metallic, fishy or tallowy flavors are sometimes the result of exposure of the milk to iron or copper surfaces of utensils or equipment. Well-tinned metals, aluminum, nickel or alloys containing chromium which have been made for milk handling do not cause these flavor defects.

Odors are quickly absorbed from the surroundings by exposed milk. Absorption is a common cause of such flavor defects as barny, cowy, fly-spray, disinfectant and musty. These flavors are usually due to milk being allowed to stand in poorly ventilated or dirty stables or to the use during milking of chemicals having strong odors. Strong odors of other foods may likewise be absorbed when unclosed containers of milk are stored with these foods in the refrigerator. Absorbed flavors are partially but not completely removed by aeration of the milk.

Some kinds of bacteria grow in milk without producing much if any perceptible change in flavor. Other types may cause from slight to very pronounced off flavors and aromas. The number of species of such bacteria is very large and the changes produced by their growth result in the development of many kinds of flavor defects. Off flavors caused by bacterial growth do not necessarily mean the milk is extremely unwholesome, but usually do indicate careless handling which may increase the chances of contamination cap-

Things Have Changed— So Has Our Milk Market

The problems surrounding the market of fluid milk have changed materially not only in the Philadelphia Milk Sheds but in practically every other shed.

We can all recall the days of the time "dipped milk" methods of distribution; of the days when milk was considered "milk"—be it good, indifferent or even of poor quality. In those days, if the consumer did not like the flavor or general quality of the milk, they changed to another dealer or discontinued the use of milk at a material degree.

But today things are different, not entirely to the economic situation, but largely because of the fact that in educating the public to use more milk they have insisted upon a quality product.

This quality product has very materially increased its consumption, it has broadened the use of milk, it has aided in maintaining the health of the consuming public, but in so doing it has forced upon the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

By the observance of proper sanitary methods of production and marketing the producer and distributor have built up a market that has been looked upon by others with envious eyes. The market has grown to such an extent that eminent physicians have strongly favored the greater consumption of milk in the human diet; but in doing this have surrounded their recommendations as to production and distribution that the product be safeguarded, from the time of its production to that of the time of its distribution to the consumer.

The problems of these safeguarding methods, or regulations, if you so wish to call them, have been many and varied. Many have taken the form of municipal or even national regulatory measures others might be termed individual state regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value a competitive measure, so to speak.

But, be that as it may, these various forms of regulations have been growing and in these days of sharp competition often changed, almost over night, dependent upon what market the distributor has decided to enter.

These problems are not confined to the dairy industry alone but are equally dominant in almost every other line of agriculture as well as in general business.

What Confronts Us Today

Today we are confronted with one major problem, and that is, if we are to maintain our market, we must see to it that our product is produced and marketed in accordance with our buyers' ideas and in conformity with the public demand. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Washing compounds or chemical sterilizers may be left in the utensils in sufficient amounts to impart an alkaline, medicinal, or unclean flavor to milk. The use of soap in cleaning milk containers and equipment is generally not advisable because of the comparative difficulty of rinsing this cleansing agent from the surface. A soluble, free rinsing cleanser or germicide as free from odor as possible is desirable.

Decomposition products of small amounts of milk not removed by previous washing of the equipment may produce slight off flavors in milk immediately upon contact as well as seeding the milk with bacteria which will affect the flavor.

(Continued on page 7)

Farmer Aids Toward Lower Costs

(Continued from page 1)

Sounds odd, doesn't it? However, farmers with a little thought and probably with little or no money outlay can apply certain farm remedies that may materially lower their cost of operation.

As an example: Are your cows all producing milk at a profit? Does the regular flow of milk from each one of your cows pay for the labor and feed consumed? If a cow is only giving regularly a small amount of milk, it is probable that she is not producing milk at a profit. Such cows should be disposed of—sold to the butcher, even when prices are low, because every day that you feed and milk her you may be multiplying your money loss. Another method is to slaughter such cows on the farm, use the meat in the diet or cure it, so as to be available for later use.

Are you wasting seed and fertilizer? You should know the unprofitable acreage on your farm. Why spend time and money in plowing, seeding and cultivating such acreage?

Most of the decrease in 1932 appears to have been due to the necessity of close economy on all items of expense on dairy farms and to the resulting changes in feeding practices.

During the growing season, fruits and vegetables can be canned, preserved and prepared for later use.

Massachusetts Milk Regulation

After many conferences and hearings,

says the "New England Dairymen", the Massachusetts Milk Regulation Board, has adopted regulations as to the conditions under which milk must be produced, if it is to be marketed in Massachusetts.

These regulations will apply to milk produced in Massachusetts, also to milk which is produced in other states, but is

and can capitalize on its sales value a competitive measure, so to speak.

The regulations went into effect October 1st, but will not, it was stated, be actively enforced for several months.

Some of its features provide for healthy cows, absence of communicable diseases on the part of the dairy. Adequate light in the barns, windows shall be kept clean, sufficient ventilation provided, floors and gutter shall be tight, clean and in good repair, walls and ceilings shall be tight, clean and in good repair. They shall be white washed at least once a year, unless furnished with a surface that can be easily cleaned, clean milking stools, cow yards must be kept reasonably clean and dry. Manure must be removed and stored or distributed.

Provisions for milking methods are included.

Eight distinct features are provided in connection with the milk house or room.

Straining and cooling regulations require immediate straining, while cooling requirements require the milk to be cooled to 50 F. or less and this temperature must be maintained until delivery or collection is made.

There are the customary regulations

regarding the care of utensils and the character of such utensils is prescribed as well as their method of cleaning. Every dairy farm shall be provided with a sanitary toilet or privy, properly constructed and maintained in good condition.

The regulations are prescribed as the official regulations, established by the Milk Regulation Board, under the provisions of Chapter 305, Act of 1932:

(Continued on page 7)

Dairy Products Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

butterfat and obtain more calves to sell for beef or veal, than it will to sell the extra grain for what it would now bring on present markets.

Price of Milk and Milk Production

The price situation has had an effect

on milk production quite different from

that on milk cow numbers. Milk production per cow increased nearly 10% from 1924 to 1929. Production declined from 4,582 pounds per cow in 1929 to about 4,466 pounds in 1931, or about 3%. There was a further drop of about 4% in 1932.

There have been some regional variations owing to feed shortages and differences in the pasture available with, with the possible exception of the southern states in the first few months of the year, reports from all the larger groups of states show lower production per cow in each month of 1932 than in the corresponding months of 1931.

Are you wasting seed and fertilizer? You should know the unprofitable acreage on your farm. Why spend time and money in plowing, seeding and cultivating such acreage?

Most of the decrease in 1932 appears to have been due to the necessity of close economy on all items of expense on dairy farms and to the resulting changes in feeding practices.

Total production of milk during 1932 was apparently about the same as during 1931.

Let's Turn the Corner

(Continued from page 1)

dairymen, cooperation among the leaders,

cooperation with our buyers.

Let us define our markets and methods. Let us remain within our markets. Let those who would invade our markets stay within their own boundaries. Let's not be selfish—but let us conduct our business on a strictly businesslike basis, according to our own needs and requirements, and, when we find a basis of demand, let us produce in accordance with that demand and not endeavor to so broaden our activities that we may have to find it necessary to invade some other territory and, by questionable methods, break down the markets of our neighbors.

We can only build from the bottom up. We believe we have reached the bottom. Therefore, let's start our upward movement, but do so on safe and sound lines, so that our business and our industry may stay with us and be ours for years to come.

Mental Attitude

"Whenever you go out-of-doors, draw the chin in, carry the crown of the head high, and fill the lungs to the utmost; drink in the sunshine; greet your friends with a smile and put soul into every hand clasp.

"Do not fear being misunderstood; and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to do, and then, without violence of direction, you will may stay with us and be ours for years to come.

The price of milk for February was set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers.

Boston, Mass.

While prices of fluid milk in the Boston market, for January, according to the "New England Dairymen", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, have not been agreed upon, those in some of the secondary markets show some further decline from those of November and December, 1932.

The December price for Class I milk,

3.7 test in the 181-200 mile zone from

90 cents per hundred pounds.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk for February, says

"Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds, less Adjustment Fund assessment and will apply to December of 1931.

The net price for all milk delivered in 1932 averaged \$1.53 or 22 cents per hundred less than in 1931. The net price, however, showed a smaller decrease than either fluid or surplus milk from last year, due to the fact that a greater percentage of the milk produced was sold as fluid milk and a smaller proportion was sold as surplus.

Louisville, Ky.

Quoting from the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Louisville, Ky., we note that

Grade B shippers will receive \$1.90 per hundred pounds of milk for 75 per cent of base. Grade B shipped milk in excess of the 75% of base will be paid for at 73 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4% milk delivered to the dealers' platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4% will be 2 cents per point for January.

Milwaukee, Wis.

During the past month, says the "Iowa Daily Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa, we received 2,097,388 pounds of milk, or 59.1 per cent of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The average test of the milk was 3.94 per cent.

Baltimore, Md.

The January price for fluid milk f.o.b. Baltimore, Md., 3.5 butterfat test as quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", was 18½ cents per gallon for Class I milk; 12½ cents per gallon for Class II milk; and 6½ cents per gallon for Class III milk.

Hartford, Conn.

The "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association in its February issue states: "Milk production per farm for the third week in January increased nearly 10% over the production per farm for the same period in November.

"The laws of supply and demand is still working. The average consumer is less able to buy milk or anything else now than he was a year ago. Any increase in cow numbers supply means surplus."

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The cash payment to cover deliveries during the month of January, was announced at

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEWOfficial Organ of the
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Frederick Shangle, Advertising ManagerPublished Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
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under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Are we prone to set aside the best things that might lead to cooperative success?

Are we unwilling to do the things individually that may aid in bettering our marketing situation?

Are we disposed in these days of depression to sit idly by and wait for the other fellow to do something to get us all on our feet?

These are problems which confront us now and should have our prompt and immediate attention. Don't wait till the other fellow starts, but go to it at once and tackle the problems which may help you and your neighbors.

Maybe we can't move fast, but a start will help and if a number carry on the same program, the impetus of the movement will increase rapidly.

Some of the little things, little methods looking toward a better milk supply may help things tremendously. Don't wait for your competitor to start and thus get ahead of you and probably take away your market.

Years ago milk was just milk. Today things are different. Some measures were necessary to force the unwilling producer into action. Hence the more and more stringent sanitary regulations.

If all producers were marketing milk that was safe, pure, sanitary, etc., many of these regulations would have been unnecessary, but something had to be done to bring the fellow who was slipping up to the mark and in many cases drastic regulations were written and enforced, so that there could be no possible slip-up.

Many of these regulations have been in effect for a long time. Some of them carry but few new features, but the dairyman who has been dodging proper sanitary methods now may find it a big task to coincide with the specifications laid down.

Your association has long asked for good, safe, clean milk. If its provisions had been followed and strictly adhered to, many of today's regulatory problems would have been little ones.

The watching and waiting policy, while a good one in many instances, continues to hamper our progress. This seems to be true in almost every line of endeavor. It may be wise to "Stop, Look and Listen", but if we continue to stand pat on that policy we shall never get ahead. Be sure that you are right, is without doubt a wise policy, but our tendency is

that we spend too much time hesitating and never get ahead.

What we need is some definite action, some determined forward policy and by cooperation, we believe this can be done.

It is high time that this cooperative movement should get under way. It means that everybody from the top to the bottom get together, make definite plans and follow them. "Following them" is a big factor, but it can be done. If everyone cooperates one with the other,

March Milk Prices
3.5%

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during March, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for March, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 4.25 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of March is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during March, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four to determine the four per cent price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

Directors Meeting

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which was held in the association's offices, routine business was transacted. It was decided that the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors should be held on March 14th and 15th, 1933. The sessions will be called to order at 12:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

HENRY I. LAUVER

MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

DIRECTOR OF THE

INTER-STATE

MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N

WHO PASSED AWAY

FEBRUARY 24, 1933

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the real problem is that the consuming public has not been able to purchase more milk than in the past few months, and, as far as economic conditions are concerned, there has not been a whole lot of improvement, particularly among the laboring class. These conditions, of course, result in a low buying power, therefore the consumption of milk has not increased.

Production of milk has kept up to where it was in the past few months, as far as our reports show and, for this reason there seems to be no improvement whatever in the marketing of milk in our territory or we might say in the world as a whole. Therefore we will have to continue our program under the same buying plan as we did for January and February, and this will no doubt, continue for several months.

Sales reports, given us by the distributors, show the same percentage of milk being bought at basic price and sold as liquid milk. This plan, as published in the last issue of the Review, as follows:—"That you will use eighty-five per cent of your established basic quantity, less ten per cent for cream." This amount will be paid for at basic price and anything above that will be paid for at surplus price. I went into detail in this matter in my last report, so will not comment on it further at this time.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk marketing conditions in our area as a whole have not improved any since my last report.

The real problem is that the consuming public has not been able to purchase more milk than in the past few months, and, as far as economic conditions are concerned, there has not been a whole lot of improvement, particularly among the laboring class. These conditions, of course, result in a low buying power, therefore the consumption of milk has not increased.

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What Your Association Is Endeavoring To Do

1. Your organization is now endeavoring to reduce the freight rates on milk. At our last Executive Committee Meeting a resolution was passed that we insist that the railroads reduce their freight rates thirty-three per cent. The Dairymen's League of New York have also asked for this same reduction, so we have joined with them in trying to reduce the freight rates to that extent. If we are successful in this it would be a material help to the farmers in the territory. It seems ridiculous for the railroads to hold the same freight rates they had during the war period and, in cases, even higher, when the price of the commodities we have to sell is more than half below the pre-war price. This would be the same as if we would increase the price of milk, if we could somehow reduce the freight rates of milk.

2. In many cases the hauling charge of milk to the receiving station has been entirely too high. Some of these rates are still as high as they were when milk was selling for three dollars (\$3.00) per hundred. Part of this trouble is the fault of the farmers shipping on those routes. Until we get together and all of the producers demand a lower rate and are willing to bring their milk to a hard road, it will be impossible to satisfactorily reduce some of these rates. As long as some of the farmers are going to demand "milk house service", it will naturally keep the rates up. So, the real question is—are we willing to cooperate and all of us do our part toward putting this milk on a nearby platform on a hard road, no doubt reducing the number of trucks hauling milk to receiving stations and putting the hauling rate on a lower basis, thereby saving money for the farmers, and which again virtually would be the same as increasing the price of milk.

3. I am wondering also whether we are paying enough attention to the milk production of our cows on the farm. I do not intend to advocate that our farmers sell their cows at this time, knowing the price you would get for them but, certainly, if we have cows in our herd that are costing us money to keep them there and taking the food from those cows that are paying their way, it appears to me that regardless of price, whether it is high or low, it would certainly pay us to get rid of them. Of course this has been an old cry—sell your boarder cows, but if we dairymen are going to hold the price of milk in our own milk shed, furnishing our own fluid milk markets we cannot expect the consumer to pay the price in order to let us make a profit, unless we are going to run our dairy business on an economic basis, therefore we will have to watch the production of the cows in our herd, to see whether they are paying expenses or not, and when we find they are not, we should dispose of them to the butcher rather than to another dairyman, regardless of price.

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Control of the Flavor and Odor of Milk

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE BY Frederick W. Bennett
Georgia State College of Agriculture and The Mechanic Arts

Flavor and odor of milk are usually given more consideration by the consumer than is given any other characteristic which may be judged without laboratory tests. The rejection of milk which is sour or which has other serious flavor defects is responsible for losses of many thousands of dollars annually by dairymen. The dairy industry undoubtedly suffers much greater economic losses from the marketing of milk which has less pronounced flavor defects but which, nevertheless, seriously curtails consumption. Many times we have heard a good potential customer say that he would like to use a larger quantity of milk in his home if he only could get a dependable supply having a sufficiently good flavor to make the milk more appetizing to the members of his household. The tasting of a few glasses of poor milk has been the cause of many people, children especially, drinking less milk or discontinuing its use entirely.

The ideal flavor and odor of milk are very difficult to describe accurately. Perfect milk may be said to have a pleasant and somewhat sweetish taste. Any flavor in milk which is not distinctly characteristic of the product or which is very pronounced is undesirable.

The causes of flavor defects in milk may be classified as follows: (1) materials consumed by the cow, (2) physical condition of the cow, (3) absorption of odors by the milk, (4) bacterial growth in the milk, (5) exposure of the milk to conditions which may cause physical or chemical changes, and (6) the addition of foreign materials.

Flavors and odors of feed consumed are transferred to the milk chiefly through the body of the cow. However, there are many feeds which do not contain highly flavored constituents, or the food undergoes such changes in the animal's body that unusual flavors are not noticeably imparted to the milk. Most of the common dry feeds come in this class. The milk from cows which are fed only on dry feeds may often be criticized for insipidness or lack of desirable flavor as compared with the product from cows receiving some succulent feed.

The flavor of the milk is most affected by feeds when the cows are fed shortly before milking. Partly for this reason many dairymen prefer to milk their cows before feeding them. Green corn, green oats and peas, green soy-beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets do not impart any noticeable flavors when fed at any time. Green rye, green cowpeas, Irish potatoes, dried beet pulp affect the milk to a slight extent when fed shortly before milking. Silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, turnips and rape seriously taint the milk when they are fed a short time before milking, but may not have a noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk when fed as long as four to seven hours previous to milking. The effect appears to be greatest when these feeds are first given to the cows following a period of dry feeding.

Wild garlic, or onion, usually taints the milk so strongly as to make it unsaleable as market milk. The taste or odor of garlic may be detected in the milk within one minute after the weed has been eaten or in a few minutes after only the odor of it is inhaled by the cow. Some investigators have found that the garlic flavor so nearly disappears in seven hours after feeding that the taint is not detectable. On the contrary, it has been our experience that the milk is more often tainted as long as twelve hours after feeding and sometimes the second milking is affected. The portions of products of milk which are

able of causing injury to the health of the consumer. Warm temperatures may cause relatively few bacteria to increase to large numbers in a short time.

Common souring is caused by certain kinds of bacteria which get into even the most carefully produced milk. Although this flavor is undesirable in market milk, a pleasing sour flavor and curd free from whey or gas bubbles occurring after the milk is held at a warm temperature until curdled is an indication of clean milk. A malty flavor is sometimes produced by a variety of the same species of bacteria which causes common souring.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources. Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the body of the cow, the air, the utensils, the milker and flies.

The most important of these is the utensils.

Bacterial taints in milk can be avoided only by careful attention to prevent in so far as it is possible the entrance of bacteria from the sources named and by holding the milk at low temperatures to avoid the growth of those which do get into the milk.

When milk is exposed to direct sunlight, it very quickly acquires an off flavor and aroma which, when well developed, is often described as tallowy. The same flavor in varying degrees of intensity is also called cardboard, bottle cap or oxidized. The condition is most often encountered in bottled milk which has been left in the sunlight after its delivery. Tallowiness may develop at temperatures below freezing or warmer. A slight oxidized or tallowy flavor is also often noticeable in milk which has been passed in thin sheets over an airtight type cooler, especially when the milk is cooled in this manner from the maximum pasteurizing temperature.

An objectionable heated or cooked flavor may occur in pasteurized milk which has been heated over 143 degrees F. or held at pasteurizing temperature for an unnecessarily long time. This flavor is also absorbed at times from a thin film of milk which has been cooked on parts of the equipment by steaming after careless washing.

Metallic, fishy or tallowy flavors are sometimes the result of exposure of the milk to iron or copper surfaces of utensils or equipment. Well-tinned metals, aluminum, nickel or alloys containing chromium which have been made for milk handling do not cause these flavor defects.

Pails or cans which have been used in transporting gasoline, kerosene, or oil sometimes impart flavors of these materials to the milk later put into them. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Washing compounds or chemical sterilizers may be left in the utensils in sufficient amounts to impart an alkaline, medicinal, or unclean flavor to milk. The use of soap in cleaning milk containers and equipment is generally not advisable because of the comparative difficulty of rinsing this cleansing agent from the surface. A soluble, free rinsing cleanser or germicide as free from odor as possible is desirable.

Decomposition products of small amounts of milk not removed by previous washing of the equipment may produce off flavors in milk immediately upon contact as well as seeding the milk with bacteria which will affect the flavor.

(Continued on page 7)

Things Have Changed—
So Has Our Milk Market

The problems surrounding the marketing of fluid milk have changed materially not only in the Philadelphia Milk Shed but in practically every other shed.

We can all recall the days of the old time "dipped milk" methods of distribution; of the days when milk was considered "milk"—be it good, indifferent or even of poor quality. In those days, if the consumer did not like the flavor or general quality of the milk, they changed to another dealer or discontinued the use of milk to a material degree.

But today things are different, not due entirely to the economic situation, but largely because of the fact that in educating the public to use more milk than we have insisted upon a quality product.

This quality product has very materially increased its consumption, it has broadened the use of milk, it has aided in maintaining the health of the consuming public, but in so doing it has forced upon the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

By the observance of proper sanitary methods of production and marketing the producer and distributor have built up a market that has been looked upon by others with envious eyes. The market has grown to such an extent that eminent physicians have strongly favored the greater consumption of milk in the human diet, but in doing this have surrounded the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

During the growing season, fruits and vegetables can be canned, preserved and prepared for later use.

March, 1933

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Farmer Aids
Toward Lower Costs

(Continued from page 1)
butterfat and obtain more calves to sell for beef or veal, than it will to sell the extra grain for what it would now bring on present markets.

Price of Milk and Milk Production

The price situation has had an effect on milk production quite different from that on milk cow numbers. Milk production per cow increased nearly 10% from 1924 to 1929. Production declined from 4,582 pounds per cow in 1929 to about 4,466 pounds in 1931, or about 3%. There was a further drop of about 4% in 1932.

There have been some regional variations owing to feed shortages and differences in the pasture available but, with the possible exception of the southern states in the first few months of the year, reports from all the larger groups of states show lower production per cow in each month of 1932 than in the corresponding months of 1931.

Most of the decrease in 1932 appears to have been due to the necessity of close economy on all items of expense on dairy farms and to the resulting changes in feeding practices.

Total production of milk during 1932 was apparently about the same as during 1931.

Let's Turn the Corner

(Continued from page 1)
dairymen cooperation among the leaders, cooperate with our buyers.

Let us define our markets and methods. Let us remain within our markets. Let those who would invade our markets stay within their own boundaries. Let's not be selfish—but let us conduct our business on a strictly businesslike basis, according to our own needs and requirements and, when we find a basis of demand, let us produce in accordance with that demand and not endeavor to so broaden our activities that we may have to find it necessary to invade some other territory and, by questionable methods, break down the markets of our neighbors.

We can only build from the bottom up. We believe we have reached the bottom. Therefore, let's start our upward movement, but do so on safe and sound lines, so that our business and our industry may stay with us and be ours for years to come.

Massachusetts
Milk Regulation

After many conferences and hearings, many conferences and hearings,

Many have taken the form of municipal, state or even national regulatory measures others might be termed individual dealer regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value or competitive measure, so to speak.

But, be that as it may, these various forms of regulations have been growing and in these days of sharp competition are often changed, almost over night, dependent upon what market the distributor has decided to enter.

These problems are not confined to the dairy industry alone but are equally dominant in almost every other line of agriculture as well as in general business.

What Confronts Us Today

Today we are confronted with one major problem, and that is, if we are to maintain our market, we must see to it that our product is produced and marketed in accordance with our buyers' ideas and in conformity with the public demand. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Provisions for milking methods are included.

Keep your mind on the great and splendid things you would like to do; and then, as the days go by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing the fulfillment of your desire, just as the coral insect takes from the running tide the elements it needs. Picture in your mind the capable, earnest, useful person you desire to be, and the thought you hold is hourly transforming you into that particular individual. Thought is supreme.

Preserve a right mental attitude—the attitude of courage, frankness, and good cheer. To think rightly is to create. All things come through desire, and every sincere prayer is answered. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high. "We are gods in the chrysalis."

—Quotation from Elbert Hubbard in "Mutual Mutterings"

While prices of fluid milk in the Boston market, for January, according to the "New England Dairymen", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, have not been agreed upon, those in some of the secondary markets show some further declines from those of November and December, 1932.

The December price for Class I milk,

3.7 test in the 181-200 mile zone from

Boston, Mass.

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Flavors and odors of feed consumed are transferred to the milk chiefly through the body of the cow. However, there are many feeds which do not contain highly flavored constituents, or the food undergoes such changes in the animal's body that unusual flavors are not noticeably imparted to the milk. Most of the common dry feeds come in this class. The milks from cows which are fed only on dry feeds may often be criticized for insipidness or lack of desirable flavor as compared with the product from cows receiving some succulent feed.

The flavor of the milk is most affected by feeds when the cows are fed shortly before milking. Partly for this reason many dairymen prefer to milk their cows before feeding them. Green corn, green oats and peas, green soy-beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets do not impart any noticeable flavors when fed at any time. Green rye, green cowpeas, Irish potatoes, dried beet pulp affect the milk to a slight extent when fed shortly before milking. Silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, turnips and rape seriously taint the milk when they are fed a short time before milking, but may not have a noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk when fed as long as four to seven hours previous to milking. The effect appears to be greatest when these feeds are first given to the cows following a period of dry feeding.

Wild garlic, or onion, usually taints the milk so strongly as to make it unsaleable as market milk. The taste or odor of garlic may be detected in the milk within one minute after the weed has been eaten or in a few minutes after only the odor of it is inhaled by the cow. Some investigators have found that the garlic flavor so nearly disappears in seven hours after feeding that the taint is not detectable. On the contrary, it has been our experience that the milk is more often tainted as long as twelve hours after feeding and sometimes the second milking is affected. The portions of products of milk which are

able of causing injury to the health of the consumer. Warm temperatures may cause relatively few bacteria to increase to large numbers in a short time.

Common souring is caused by certain kinds of bacteria which get into even the most carefully produced milk. Although this flavor is undesirable in market milk, a pleasing sour flavor and curd free from whey or gas bubbles occurring after the milk is held at a warm temperature until curdled is an indication of clean milk. A malty flavor is sometimes produced by a variety of the same species of bacteria which causes common souring.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources.

Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the body of the cow, the air, the utensils, the milker and flies. The most important of these is the utensils. Bacterial taints in milk can be avoided only by careful attention to prevent in so far as is possible the entrance of bacteria from the sources named and by holding the milk at low temperatures to avoid the growth of those which do get into the milk.

When milk is exposed to direct sunlight, it very quickly acquires an off flavor and aroma which, when well developed, is often described as tallowy. The same flavor in varying degrees of intensity is also called cardboard, bottle cap or oxidized. The condition is most often encountered in bottled milk which has been left in the sunlight after its delivery. Tallowiness may develop at temperatures below freezing or warmer. A slight oxidized or tallowy flavor is also often noticeable in milk which has been passed in thin sheets over an aeration type cooler, especially when the milk is cooled in this manner from the maximum pasteurizing temperature.

An objectionable heated or cooked flavor may occur in pasteurized milk which has been heated over 143 degrees F. or held at pasteurizing temperature for an unnecessarily long time. This flavor is also absorbed at times from a thin film of milk which has been cooked on parts of the equipment by steaming after careless washing.

Metallic, fishy or tallowy flavors are sometimes the result of exposure of the milk to iron or copper surfaces of utensils or equipment. Well-tinned metals, aluminum, nickel or alloys containing chromium which have been made for milk handling do not cause these flavor defects.

Odors are quickly absorbed from the surroundings by exposed milk. Absorption is a common cause of such flavor defects as barny, cowy, fly-spray, disinfectant and musty. These flavors are usually due to milk being allowed to stand in poorly ventilated or dirty stables or to the use during milking of chemicals having strong odors. Strong odors of other foods may likewise be absorbed when unclosed containers of milk are stored with these foods in the refrigerator. Absorbed flavors are partially but not completely removed by aeration of the milk.

Washing compounds or chemical sterilizers may be left in the utensils in sufficient amounts to impart an alkaline, medicinal, or unclean flavor to milk. The use of soap in cleaning milk containers and equipment is generally not advisable because of the comparative difficulty of rinsing this cleansing agent from the surface. A soluble, free rinsing cleanser or germicide as free from odor as possible is desirable.

Decomposition products of small amounts of milk not removed by previous washing of the equipment may produce slight oil flavors in milk immediately upon contact as well as seeding the milk with bacteria which will affect the flavor.

Things Have Changed—
So Has Our Milk Market

The problems surrounding the market of fluid milk have changed materially, not only in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, but in practically every other shed.

We can all recall the days of the old time "dipped milk" methods of distribution; of the days when milk was considered "milk"—be it good, indifferent or even of poor quality. In those days, if the consumer did not like the flavor or general quality of the milk, they changed to another dealer or discontinued the use of milk to a material degree.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources.

Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

This quality product has very materially increased its consumption, it has broadened the use of milk, it has aided in maintaining the health of the consuming public, but in so doing it has forced upon the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

By the observance of proper sanitary methods of production and marketing the producer and distributor have built up a market that has been looked upon by others with envious eyes. The market has grown to such an extent that eminent physicians have strongly favored the greater consumption of milk in the human diet, but in doing this have surrounded their recommendations as to production and distribution that the product be safeguarded, from the time of its production to that of the time of its distribution to the consumer.

The problems of these safeguarding methods, or regulations, if you so wish to call them, have been many and varied.

Many have taken the form of municipal state or even national regulatory measures others might be termed individual state regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value or competitive measure, so to speak.

But, be that as it may, these various forms of regulations have been growing and in these days of sharp competition are often changed, almost over night, dependent upon what market the distributor has decided to enter.

These problems are not confined to the dairy industry alone but are equally dominant in almost every other line of agriculture as well as in general business.

What Confronts Us Today

Today we are confronted with one major problem, and that is, if we are to maintain our market, we must see to it that our product is produced and marketed in accordance with our buyers' ideas and in conformity with the public demand. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Meeting your market demand may in the long run be but a small factor. Cooling your milk in water in the milk house every day in the year; cleaning and keeping utensils in repair; washing them thoroughly and storing them on metal racks in the milk house; or the use of single service strainers; keeping your cows clean; keeping stables clean—free from cobwebs, whitewashed and painted. The keeping of hogs, poultry, sheep or other animals out of the cow stables, unless partitioned off, do not seem to be particularly difficult jobs. The observance of

(Continued on page 7)

March, 1933

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

March, 1933

Farmer Aids
Toward Lower Costs

Sounds odd, doesn't it? However, farmers with a little thought and probably with little or no money outlay can apply certain farm remedies that may materially lower their cost of operation.

As an example. Are your cows all producing milk at a profit? Does the regular flow of milk from each cow feed your cows pay for the labor and feed consumed? If a cow is only giving regularly a small amount of milk, it is probable that she is not producing milk at a profit. Such cows should be disposed of—sold to the butcher, even when prices are low, because every day that you feed and milk her you may be multiplying your money loss. Another method is to slaughter such cows on the farm, use the meat in the diet or cure it, so as to be available for later use.

Are you wasting seed and fertilizer? You should know the unprofitable acreage on your farm. Why spend time and money in plowing, seeding and cultivating such acreage?

If such acres are unprofitable crop producers, take them out of tillage. Plant such acreage in fruit trees or some profitable timber trees. If the acreage is large enough turn it into forest land. The progress may be a slow one, but you will stop losing money on that particular tract of land.

During the growing season, fruits and vegetables can be canned, preserved and prepared for later use.

Massachusetts
Milk Regulation

After many conferences and hearings,

many have taken the form of municipal state or even national regulatory measures others might be termed individual state regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value or competitive measure, so to speak.

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(Continued on page 7)

Dairy Products Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

butterfat and obtain more calves to sell for beef or veal, than it will to sell the extra grain for what it would now bring on present markets.

Price of Milk and Milk Production

The price of milk for February, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., will be \$1.42 per hundred pounds, less Adjustment Fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The Adjustment Fund assessment for the month of January 1933, is 5 cents making January net prices \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of January is 3 cents per hundred pounds.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago. All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f.o.b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective at sub-stations.

The January manufacturing price applying on the balance of all the milk delivered, is 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago flat, or 66 cents net.

Des Moines, Iowa

During the past month, says the "Iowa Daily Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa, we received 2,097,388 pounds of milk, or 59.1 per cent of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The average test of the milk was 3.94 per cent.

Milk Market Conditions and
Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk for February, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., will be \$1.42 per hundred pounds, less Adjustment Fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The net price for all milk delivered in 1932 averaged \$1.53 or 22 cents per hundred less than in 1931. The Class II price in December was \$1.06 for 3.7 milk and was 28 cents per cwt. less than December of 1931.

The Adjustment Fund assessment for the month of January 1933, is 5 cents making January net prices \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of January is 3 cents per hundred pounds.

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The January manufacturing price applying on the balance of all the milk delivered, is 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago flat, or 66 cents net.

Louisville, Ky.

Quoting from the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Louisville, Ky., we note that Grade B shippers will receive \$1.90 per hundred pounds of milk for 75 per cent of base. Grade B shipped milk in excess of the 75% of base will be paid for at 73 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4% milk delivered to the dealers' platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4% will be 2 cents per point for January.

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the columns of the "Milwaukee Milk Producers", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, issue of February, 1933, that milk price for February, had not been agreed upon.

The actual manufacturing price according to the plan used since 1922 would have been 68 cents per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk.

Fluid sales reported by individual dealers ranged from 55 to 39.51 per cent, with prices ranging from \$1.60. Outdoor relief sales ranging from 14.50 to 10.32 per cent and manufactured or surplus milk ranging from 45 to 49.73 per cent priced at approximately \$1.00. Average prices, when so quoted range from \$1.27 to \$1.33 per hundred pounds.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the January average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.02 per hundred pounds. The net pool price for January was 97 cents per hundred pounds. The cash payment to cover deliveries during the month of January, was announced at 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Henry I. Lauver

Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Passes Away

Henry Ira Lauver, was born on July 1st, 1862, and had lived a full 70 years. His early life was spent in Mifflin Town, Juanita County, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools and there he spent practically all his life tilling the soil.

Mr. Lauver was elected to represent Juanita County in House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and served two terms from 1923-1927.

He was most approachable and the host of friends throughout the state of Pennsylvania testify to his kindly and friendly attitude to all men of every rank and character.

(Continued on page 5)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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We are prone to set aside the best things that might lead to cooperative success?

Are we unwilling to do the things individually that may aid in bettering our marketing situation?

Are we disposed in these days of depression to sit idly by and wait for the other fellow to do something to get us all on our feet?

These are problems which confront us now and should have our prompt and immediate attention. Don't wait till the other fellow starts, but go to it at once and tackle the problems which may help you and your neighbors.

Maybe we can't move fast, but a start will help and if a number carry on the same program, the impetus of the movement will increase rapidly.

Some of the little things, little methods looking toward a better milk supply may help things tremendously. Don't wait for your competitor to start and thus get ahead of you and probably take away your market.

Years ago milk was just milk. Today things are different. Some measures were necessary to force the unwilling producer into action. Hence the more and more stringent sanitary regulations.

If all producers were marketing milk that was safe, pure, sanitary, etc., many of these regulations would have been unnecessary, but something had to be done to bring the fellow who was slipping up to the mark and in many cases drastic regulations were written and enforced, so that there could be no possible slip-up.

Many of these regulations have been in effect for a long time. Some of them carry but few new features, but the dairyman who has been dodging proper sanitary methods now may find it a big task to coincide with the specifications laid down.

Your association has long asked for good, safe, clean milk. If its provisions had been followed and strictly adhered to, many of today's regulatory problems would have been little ones.

The watching and waiting policy, while a good one in many instances, continues to hamper our progress. This seems to be true in almost every line of endeavor. It may be wise to "Stop, Look and Listen", but if we continue to stand pat on that policy we shall never get ahead. Be sure that you are right, is without doubt a wise policy, but our tendency is

that we spend too much time hesitating and never get ahead.

What we need is some definite action, some determined forward policy and by cooperation, we believe this can be done.

It is high time that this cooperative movement should get under way. It means that everybody from the top to the bottom get together, make definite plans and follow them. "Following them" is a big factor, but it can be done. If everyone cooperates one with the other,

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk marketing conditions in our area as a whole have not improved any since my last report.

The real problem is that the consuming public has not been able to purchase more milk than in the past few months, and, as far as economic conditions are concerned, there has not been a whole lot of improvement, particularly among the laboring class. These conditions, of course, result in a low buying power, therefore the consumption of milk has not increased.

Production of milk has kept up to where it was in the past few months, as far as our reports show and, for this reason there seems to be no improvement whatever in the marketing of milk in our territory or we might say in the world as a whole. Therefore we will have to continue our program under the same buying plan as we did for January and February, and this will no doubt, continue for several months.

Sales reports, given us by the distributors, show the same percentage of milk being bought at basic price and sold as liquid milk. This plan, as is published in the last issue of the Review, as follows: "That you will use eighty-five per cent of your established basic quantity, less ten per cent for cream." This amount will be paid for at basic price and anything above that will be paid for at surplus price. I went into detail in this matter in my last report, so will not comment on it further at this time.

What Your Association Is Endeavoring To Do

1. Your organization is now endeavoring to reduce the freight rates on milk. At our last Executive Committee Meeting a resolution was passed that we insist that the railroads reduce their freight rates thirty-three per cent. The Dairymen's League of New York have also asked for this same reduction, so we have joined with them in trying to reduce the freight rates to that extent. If we are successful in this it would be a material help to the farmers in the territory. It seems ridiculous for the railroads to hold the same freight rates they had during the war period and, in cases, even higher, when the price of the commodities we have to sell is more than half below the pre-war price. This would be the same as if we would increase the price of milk, if we could somehow reduce the freight rates of milk.

2. In many cases the hauling charge of milk to the receiving station has been entirely too high. Some of these rates are still as high as they were when milk was selling for three dollars (\$3.00) per hundred. Part of this trouble is the fault of the farmers shipping on those routes. Until we get together and all of the producers demand a lower rate and are willing to bring their milk to a hard road, it will be impossible to satisfactorily reduce some of these rates. As long as some of the farmers are going to demand "milk house service", it will naturally keep the rates up. So, the real question is—are we willing to cooperate and all of us do our part toward putting this milk on a nearby platform on a hard road, no doubt reducing the number of trucks hauling milk to receiving stations and putting the hauling rate on a lower basis, thereby saving money for the farmers, and which again virtually would be the same as increasing the price of milk.

3. I am wondering also whether we are paying enough attention to the milk production of our cows on the farm. I do not intend to advocate that our farmers sell their cows at this time, knowing the price you would get for them but, certainly, if we have cows in our herd that are costing us money to keep them there and taking the food from those cows that are paying their way, it appears to me that regardless of price, whether it is high or low, it would certainly pay us to get rid of them. Of course this has been an old cry—sell your boarder cows, but if we dairymen are going to hold the price of milk in our own milk shed, furnishing our own fluid milk markets, we cannot expect the consumer to pay the price in order to let us make a profit, unless we are going to run our dairy business on an economic basis, therefore we will have to watch the production of the cows in our herd, to see whether they are paying expenses or not, and when we find they are not, we should dispose of them to the butcher rather than to another dairyman, regardless of price.

You will at once ask the question, why do we not raise the price of milk high enough to meet expenses. The answer is that we can sell the consuming public only the amount of milk that they will consume as liquid milk. When we come to manufacturing the balance of it, that in excess of fluid milk consumption, we are in world competition and that will have to be paid for by a price governing the butter market of the country. Our surplus therefore is what is bringing down the average weighted price of milk in our territory. We cannot get more for our surplus milk than the world's market price of butter, and the average weighted price for our milk is always based on those conditions, regardless of what the basic price may be. So again I must state that we, as producers, can help control our market if we will, not by selling cattle that are paying their way but by getting rid of these cows we call "boarders" and which we know are not paying their cost of feed and care.

March Milk Prices

3.5%

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid for producers for basic milk, during March, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for March, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 42.5 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.)

The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM

The cream price for the month of March is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F. O. B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during March, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four to determine the four per cent price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

Directors Meeting

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which was held in the association's offices, routine business was transacted. It was decided that the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors should be held on March 14th and 15th, 1933. The sessions will be called to order at 12:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

HENRY I. LAUVER

MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

DIRECTOR OF THE

INTER-STATE

MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N

WHO PASSED AWAY

[FEBRUARY 24, 1933]

The watching and waiting policy, while a good one in many instances, continues to hamper our progress. This seems to be true in almost every line of endeavor. It may be wise to "Stop, Look and Listen", but if we continue to stand pat on that policy we shall never get ahead. Be sure that you are right, is without doubt a wise policy, but our tendency is

Butter Market

Following an upturn in butter prices during the first two weeks in February, a period of fairly steady price levels ensued only to be followed during the remainder of the month by declines which closely approximated prices early in the month. The butter market for 92 score solid pack butter, New York City, early in the month was quoted at 16 1/4 cents. There was an upward movement reaching 20 1/4 cents at the end of ten days with an easy decline to 17 1/4 cents at the end of the month.

There has been little real stability to the market owing largely to the disposition on the part of buyers to make purchases largely for current needs only. Prices throughout the month have been weak due to uncertain consumer buying.

Production in January showed, according to government reports, some gain over December 1932 and over the estimated production for January 1933, the production estimated for January 1933 was 124,469,000 pounds as compared with 118,978,500 for December 1932 and 121,685,000 in January 1932.

The average price of 92 score butter, New York City, for the month of February, upon which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price for that month was computed was \$.1856 cents per pound, as compared to \$.2053 cents, the average price for January.

OUR LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices quoted below are for February, 1933, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month. 85% of established basic average less 10% of production up to and equal to established basic, per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price. (If production is above established basic, 10% of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.) Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall addition thereto make the following contributions

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk produced from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk produced from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

February, 1933

F.O.B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Basic Quantity

Per 100 Lbs. Per Qt.

Test. Per Cent. Miles

Per 100 Lbs. Per 100 Lbs. 3% Milk

1.06 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

1.05 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02

1.04 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01

1.03 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

1.02 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98

1.01 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96

1.00 0.94 0.94 0.94 0.94

0.99 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92

0.98 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90

0.97 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88

0.96 0.86 0.86 0.86 0.86

0.95 0.84 0.84 0.84 0.84

0.94 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82

0.93 0.80 0.80 0.80 0.80

0.92 0.78 0.78 0.78 0.78

0.91 0.76 0.76 0.76 0.76

0.90 0.74 0.74 0.74 0.74

0.89 0.72 0.72 0.72 0.72

0.88 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70

0.87 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.68

0.86 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66

0.85 0.64 0.64 0.64 0.64

0.84 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.62

0.83 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60

0.82 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58

0.81 0.56 0.56 0.56 0.56

0.80 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54

0.79 0.52 0.52 0.52 0.52

0.78 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50

0.77 0.48 0.48 0.48 0.48

0.76 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.46



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Spring Cleaning

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-bank from yer heart.
Yes, when spring cleanin' comes aroun'
Bring forth the duster an' the broom,
But take yer foggy notions down,
An' sweep yer dusty soul o' gloom.

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade an' blossom trees,
An' let the soul once froze an' hard
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.
Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-banks from yer heart!

SAM WALTER FOSS,
"Whiffs from Wild Meadows."

How About a Bean Loaf?

At this season of the year when vegetables are scarce, try the Cornell University's economical and delicious recipe for a bean loaf.

Use one and one-half cups of dry kidney beans, three teaspoons of salt, one to two cups of grated cheese, two tablespoons of chopped onion, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk.

Soak the beans for twenty-four hours in enough water to cover them, then cook the beans until they are soft in fresh water in which the salt has been dissolved. Drain, chop or mash, add onion, cheese, bread crumbs, more salt if desired and enough milk to moisten. Form the mass into a loaf, and bake.



Saving Money In the Home Garden

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Mrs. Lee Holloway,

R. D., Hurlock, Maryland

For a flower-garden which will be a source of joy to us and pleasure to our neighbors, we do not have to obtain the services of a landscape gardener, as many people seem to think. If we could content ourselves with the peony, the iris, rose, columbine, some of our hardy lilies, spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, narcissus, and a few of our best annuals, we would have a lovely garden with very little output of money or labor. As to our shrubbery, many of our landscape architects, are using our own native trees taken from our woods, and are planting them for either natural or formal effects.

How many of you have tried gardening, and found that you were not quite as successful as you hoped to be? If you have, please don't become discouraged. Find out "How and Why" and try all over again.

Use one and one-half cups of dry kidney beans, three teaspoons of salt, one to two cups of grated cheese, two tablespoons of chopped onion, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk.

Soak the beans for twenty-four hours in enough water to cover them, then cook the beans until they are soft in fresh water in which the salt has been dissolved. Drain, chop or mash, add onion, cheese, bread crumbs, more salt if desired and enough milk to moisten. Form the mass into a loaf, and bake.



(Courtesy Maryland Extension Service
No. 1

Note the ugliness of bare buildings and unscreened wood pile

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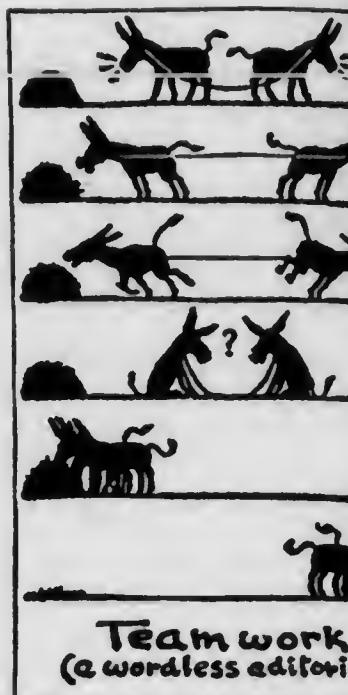
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More Vegetables—More Gardening

HANNAH McK. LYONS, M. D.



Planning and Planting For the Winter Pantry

What other people plan for the winter pantry of canned goods is an interesting subject just now when we are all thinking in gardening terms.

Mrs. John Zacheis of Port Penn, Delaware, supplies us with the following list which she makes it a practice to do for the winter's needs for her average size family:

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By the end of November, Mrs. Zacheis working on this approximate basis, has in her winter pantry a total of 145 quarts and 251 pints of canned goods which the Agricultural Extension Service estimates have a value around hundred and two dollars!

To propagate cuttings or slips from perennials or shrubbery, roses, etc., I use a shady place for my propagating bed and set them in the bed made of clear moist sand and let them stay there until they have established a good strong root system. Keep bed moist always. There is just one thing more I'd like to mention that adds so much to your garden—the birds. You will have so many you may find it quite difficult to identify them all.

There are times when I can't live in my garden, for such things as washing dishes and sweeping, must yet be done. While I am doing these I think of my garden.

We gardeners have to do some real work sometimes, but oh, how we love it! Kipling expressed it well:

"Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made."

By saying, Oh how beautiful and sitting in the shade;

And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden

Then you'll find yourself a partner in the glory of your garden."

Mrs. H. L. Way,
Media, Penna.

These factors will no doubt improve the sanitary situation.

Now some of these problems may seem difficult. They may mean added cost to production, but they are the same problems that others in many lines of business must follow, and do follow if they hope to maintain a standard of production that means the existence of their business.

The dairy farmer must realize that

Some Viewpoints As to the Present Depression

The present depression, says ex-Governor Frank A. Lowden of Illinois and Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, in part, in an open letter recently released. "The present depression, unexampled in modern times, is due not to a scarcity of commodities, but to an over abundance.

"We have learned to produce in greater profusion than ever before, but somehow we have failed in the distribution of commodities useful to man. So far as I am aware, the economists are pretty well agreed the proposition that artificial barriers to international trade, to which in recent years the nations of the world have resorted more than ever before, are one of the causes of this failure in distribution. There has been a perfect epidemic of higher and higher tariff walls, of quota systems and of other devices calculated to check the flow of international commerce. One of the results of this tendency has been to make it increasingly difficult to settle international balances.

For in the long run, as everybody knows, international balance must be paid largely in goods and services. Not only must the debtor be capable of paying, but the creditor must be willing to receive, and that means that the creditor must look largely to goods and service as the form in which payment must take.

Before the war, European countries furnished the best market for our surplus farm products and other commodities. We were then heavily indebted to Europe, and she in part at least was able to pay for these commodities with the interest accruing upon her credits to the United States. Over night we passed from the position of a debtor nation to creditor nation, thus further curtailing Europe's ability to take our exports.

"From colonial days, foreign markets for our farm products have played a considerable part in the prosperity of American agriculture. Whatever restricts these markets inflicts serious injury upon our farmer. The shrinkage in these markets is to a considerable extent responsible for the agricultural distress in the United States, with which we are all so familiar.

"No one claims that a revision of the war debt by itself would cure all the evils from which we are suffering. The best informed opinion, as it seems to us, however, is that such a revision would be a beginning of a return to better times.

"Modern developments in science, in

industry, in transportation and in means of communication, all indicate the need of closer international cooperation than ever before.

Isn't it the sensible thing for us to do, to sit down with our debtors and attempt to come to some fair and just settlement of this vexatious question? That is what we do in private life. If our debtor finds himself in financial difficulties and defaults in a payment due us, we arrange a conference with him. We may find it wise to greatly reduce his indebtedness.

"We are given a new classification of vegetables by Ella Burns Myers which I feel may help answer many questions as to how to cook when she says, "On the basis of our present knowledge vegetables can be classified according to the amount of water which is to be used in their cooking."

"—Tender, leafy greens, such as

spinach and Swiss Chard are best when

cooked uncovered in almost no water over

1 medium fire.

2—"Peas, carrots, tomatoes, squash

make up a second group to be cooked

uncovered and swiftly, in just enough

boiling, salted water to prevent scorching.

3—"In this group is potatoes, sweet

corn, beets, parsnips, lima beans, green

and wax beans, asparagus and artichokes,

to be cooked in enough water to cover.

4—"There are the vegetables to be

cooked in a large amount of unsalted

water—old beets and carrots (as con-

trasted to young ones) dandelion greens,

beet greens, turnip tops, turnips, onions,

rutabagas, and the cabbage family includ-

ing also cauliflower, Brussels sprouts."

Things Have Changed—So Has Your Milk Market

(Continued from page 2)

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The Members of Your Family Are Reminded To

LISTEN IN

TO THE

Friday Morning Radio Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.

BY THE

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

ON SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

March 10th —"The Pre-School Child"

DR. HANNAH MCK. LYONS

March 17th —"Nutrition and Teeth"

DR. THEODORE CASTO, Temple Dental School

March 24th —"Sweets and Eating Between Meals"

MISS FRANCES F. HOAG

March 31st —"Overweight and Underweight"

MISS LOUISE EVERETT AND MR. WESLEY HOLMES

April 7th —"Building for the Future"

MRS. DEL MACAN LAWRENCE

(This series of radio broadcasts given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is a part of the educational program of the Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk.)

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Reliable Company, in business 32 years, manufacturing high grade products, wants representatives who can sell to dairymen, farmers. Knowledge of cows necessary. Liberal commissions paid. Our products range in price \$100 to \$75,000 weekly. Selling experience helpful but not essential. For information address Sales Manager, 350 State Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

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WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Colorado. For New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal,

Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy

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RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
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No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected.

A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands.

Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving.

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

COMPENSATION

Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

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CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HARRISBURG, PA.

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

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COUNTY

Address.....

Make of Car.....

Model.....

Business.....

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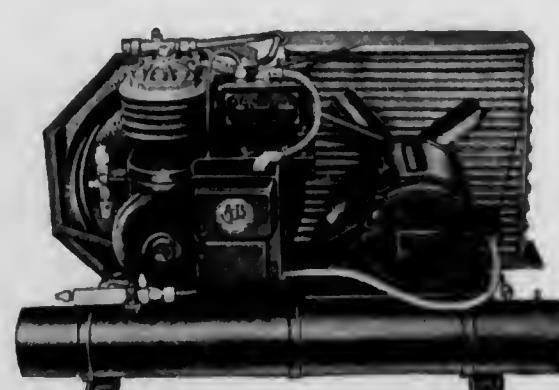


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"M&E" Dairy Cabinet Compressor of 750 to 1100 lb. I. M. C. Others from 175 lb. up. Complete with starter and thermo cutout. Electric or gasoline driven to fit available power conditions.

Territory open for additional authorized dealers. Complete personal training given. Write, wire, phone at once.

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Pioneers in New Hampshire Reds and Started Chicks



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pt. of Agriculture
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DAY-OLD CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES—ALL POPULAR BREEDS

New Hampshire Reds—White Leghorns—Barred, White and Buff Rocks—White Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Light Brahmae—Black Giants—Turkey Pouls.

All Steelman Hi-Quality Chicks are produced from eggs weighing 24 oz. to 27 oz. per dozen. Chicks are big, strong and vigorous. Chicks that live and grow.

It's Cheaper to Buy Steelman's Hi-Quality Started Chicks

at 3 and 4 weeks of age than to brood your own. We produced over 250,000 started chicks last year. We have to eat them in 14 states. You have no extra cost. They are free from White Diarrhea. You save 3 to 4 weeks' time. They need very little heat—constant care is not necessary. We also produce 4-week-old White Leghorn pullets—100% guaranteed. And at new low prices for 1933.

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Those Beautiful Mammoth Bronze

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OUR LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices quoted below are for February, 1933, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.

For basic milk 85% of established basic average less 10% of production up to and equal to established basic will be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.

(1) Production above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.

(2) Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 cent butterfat price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Council.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

The distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

February, 1933

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Grade B Market Milk

Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

BASIC PRICE
County Receiving Stations
February, 1933

MILES Per 100 Lbs. Per 100 Lbs. 3% Milk

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3.05 1.80 3.8 1 to 10 inc. 268 \$1.33

3.11 1.82 3.9 1 to 10 inc. 268 1.34

3.15 1.84 3.95 1 to 10 inc. 268 1.34

3.2 1.86 4.05 1 to 10 inc. 268 1.34

3.25 1.90 4.1 31 to 40 303 1.31

3.3 1.92 4.1 41 to 50 333 1.29

3.4 1.94 4.15 51 to 60 343 1.27

3.45 1.96 4.2 61 to 70 364 1.26

3.5 1.98 4.25 71 to 80 374 1.25

3.55 2.00 4.3 81 to 90 384 1.23

3.6 2.02 4.35 91 to 100 394 1.22

3.65 2.04 4.4 101 to 110 404 1.21

3.7 2.06 4.45 111 to 120 414 1.20

3.75 2.08 4.45 121 to 130 424 1.19

3.8 2.10 4.5 131 to 140 434 1.19

3.85 2.12 4.55 141 to 150 440 1.16

3.9 2.14 4.6 151 to 160 447 1.15

3.95 2.16 4.65 161 to 170 457 1.14

4 2.18 4.7 171 to 180 467 1.13

4.05 2.22 4.75 181 to 190 505 1.12

4.1 2.24 4.8 191 to 200 510 1.11

4.15 2.26 4.85 201 to 210 520 1.10

4.2 2.28 4.9 211 to 220 535 1.09

4.25 2.30 4.95 221 to 230 540 1.08

4.3 2.32 5 231 to 240 550 1.07

4.35 2.34 5.05 241 to 250 556 1.06

4.4 2.36 5.05 251 to 260 566 1.05

4.45 2.38 5.1 261 to 270 576 1.04

4.5 2.4 5.1 271 to 280 581 1.04

4.55 2.4 5.15 281 to 290 596 1.02

4.6 2.42 5.2 291 to 300 600 1.02

4.7 2.46 5.3 301 to 310 604 1.02

4.75 2.48 5.35 311 to 320 608 1.02

4.8 2.5 5.4 321 to 330 612 1.02

4.85 2.52 5.45 331 to 340 616 1.02

4.9 2.54 5.45 341 to 350 620 1.02

4.95 2.56 5.5 351 to 360 624 1.02

5 2.58 5.55 361 to 370 628 1.02

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE

February, 1933

At All Receiving Stations

Test Cream Surplus

Per 100 Lbs. Per 100 Lbs. Per 100 Lbs.

3.05 0.53 0.53 0.53

3.1 0.55 0.55 0.55

3.15 0.57 0.57 0.57

3.2 0.59 0.59 0.59

3.25 0.61 0.61 0.61

3.3 0.63 0.63 0.63

3.35 0.65 0.65 0.65

3.4 0.67 0.67 0.67

3.45 0.69 0.69 0.69

3.5 0.71 0.71 0.71

3.55 0.73 0.73 0.73

3.6 0.75 0.75 0.75

3.65 0.77 0.77 0.77

3.7 0.79 0.79 0.79



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Spring Cleaning

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-bank from yer heart.
Yes, w'en spring cleanin' comes aroun'
Bring forth the duster an' the broom,
But rake yer foggy notions down,
An' sweep yer dusty soul of gloom.

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade an' blossom trees,
An' let the soul once froze an' hard
Sprout crocus of new ideas.
Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-banks from yer heart!

SAM WALTER FOSS,
"Whiffs from Wild Meadows."

How About a Bean Loaf?

At this season of the year when vegetables are scarce, try the Cornell University's economical and delicious recipe for a bean loaf.

Use one and one-half cups of dry kidney beans, three teaspoons of salt, one to two cups of grated cheese, two tablespoons of chopped onion, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk.

Soak the beans for twenty-four hours in enough water to cover them, then cook the beans until they are soft in fresh water in which the salt has been dissolved. Drain, chop or mash, add onion, cheese, bread crumbs, more salt if desired and enough milk to moisten. Form the mass into a loaf, and bake.



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(Courtesy Maryland Extension Service No. 1



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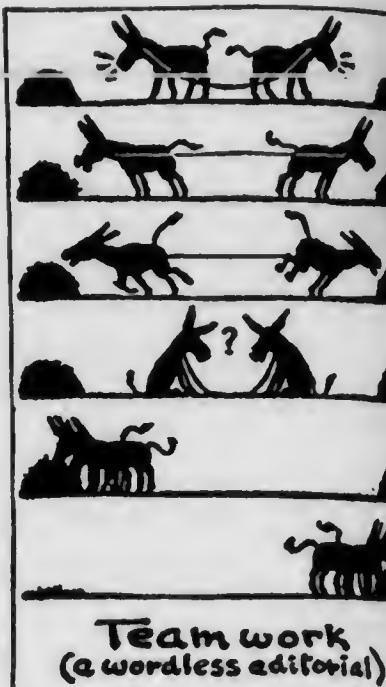
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With the work of canning scattered throughout the summer months, it will not be over-burdensome, and a family which had such a store put away ahead could be sure of having a sufficient supply of those "vitamins" which are being talked of so much as guardians of health in the days when we feel we can't afford to be sick.

Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Nut Bread

3 cups flour (all white or half white half whole wheat). 1 cup granulated sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped nut meal, 1 egg beaten light, 1 cup sweet milk. Mix dry ingredients through sieve together twice. Add milk, nuts and egg. Mix and turn in buttered pan. Let stand 15 minutes and bake 45 minutes.

Mrs. H. L. Way, Medina, Penn.

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WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. C. C. loads. For New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices.

The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

Page 7

March, 1933

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Some Viewpoints As to the Present Depression

The present depression, says ex-Governor Frank A. Lowden of Illinois and Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, in part, in an open letter recently released. "The present depression, unexampled in modern times, is due not to a scarcity of commodities, but to an over abundance.

"We have learned to produce in greater profusion than ever before, but somehow we have failed in the distribution of commodities useful to man. So far as I am aware, the economists are pretty well agreed the proposition that artificial barriers to international trade, to which in recent years the nations of all the world have resorted more than ever before, are one of the causes of this failure in distribution. There has been a perfect epidemic of higher and higher tariff walls, of quota systems and of other devices calculated to check the flow of international commerce. One of the results of this tendency has been to make it increasingly difficult to settle international balances.

For in the long run, as everybody knows, international balance must be paid largely in goods and services. Not only must the debtor be capable of paying, but the creditor must be willing to receive, and that means that the creditor must look largely to goods and services as the form in which payment must take.

Before the war, European countries furnished the best market for our surplus farm products and other commodities.

We were then heavily indebted to Europe, and she in part at least was able to pay for these commodities with the interest accruing upon her credits to the United States. Over night we passed from the position of a debtor nation to creditor nation, thus further curtailing Europe's ability to take our exports.

"From colonial days, foreign markets for our farm products have played a considerable part in the prosperity of American agriculture. Whatever restricts these markets inflicts serious injury upon our farmer. The shrinkage in these markets is to a considerable extent responsible for the agricultural distress in the United States, with which we are all so familiar.

"No one claims that a revision of the war debt by itself would cure all the evils from which we are suffering. The best informed opinion, as it seems to us, however, is that such a revision would be a beginning of a return to better times.

"Modern developments in science, in industry, in transportation and in means of communication, all indicate the need of closer international cooperation than ever before.

Isn't it the sensible thing for us to do, to sit down with our debtors and attempt to come to some fair and just settlement of this vexatious question? That is what we do in private life. If our debtor finds himself in financial difficulties and defaults in a payment due us, we arrange a conference with him. We may find it wise to greatly reduce his indebtedness. And particularly is this so if he has been our good customer in the past and is likely to be again."

Things Have Changed—So Has Your Milk Market

(Continued from page 2)

These factors will no doubt improve the sanitary situation.

Now some of these problems may seem difficult. They may mean added cost to production, but they are the same problems that others in many lines of business must follow, and do follow if they hope to maintain a standard of production that means the existence of their business.

The dairy farmer must realize that

modern methods and modern improvements have been gradually developing in the methods of doing business, that he cannot combat them and remain in business, and in these days and times of more and more strenuous competition there is little that can be done to stem the tide.

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Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

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Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

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Every customer who bought New Hampshire Reds from us last year made money. The wonderful qualities of these chicks are amazing. They live! We brooded over 75,000 last year, and raised over 97%. We guarantee 100% live delivery of chicks, and that 97% of our chicks will be alive at 21 days of age.

Our New Hampshire Reds "took the country by storm" last year. They are all blooded and show excellent livability. Broilers weigh 2 lbs. before 7 weeks of age. Pulletts lay soon after 4 months. They lay 50% at 5 to 5 1/2 months, and 60 to 70% at 6 to 6 1/2 months. Eggs weigh 24 to 27 oz. per dozen.

All eggs produced in N. H. climate and all breeders under State Supervision of New Hampshire State College.

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at 3 and 4 weeks of age than to brood your own. We produced over 250,000 started chicks last season, shipped to satisfied customers in 14 states. You have no death loss. They are free from White Diarrhea. You save 3 to 4 weeks time. They need very little heat—consequently it is a smaller expense. We also produce 4-week-old White Leghorn pullets—90% are guaranteed. And at new low prices for 1933.

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Highly illustrated. Fully describes our stock and methods of breeding, hatching and brooding. Know with whom you deal. Write no time—come to headquarters. Mail the coupon and get our catalog.



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INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., April, 1933

No. 12

Vol. XIII

Farmers And The Money Question

F. P. Weaver and F. F. Lininger, Dept. of Agricultural Economics
The Pennsylvania State College

What are the farmer's interests in the money question? Why the recent banking holiday? What about inflation?

Let us agree for the purpose of this discussion that broad changes in the supply of money and credit (purchasing power) sufficient to effect changes in general commodity prices (security prices or both) are regarded as inflation or deflation. It is inflation if money and credit are expanded with consequent rises in commodity prices. It is deflation if money and credit are contracted with consequent falls in commodity prices. This expansion or contraction might be in money alone, in credit alone, or in both.

In periods of inflation prices of farm products rise faster than general commodity prices, and in periods of deflation prices of farm products fall faster than general commodity prices (Fig. 1). This

including gold, there was a total money stock of nearly ten billion dollars in the United States on February 1, 1933 (Table 1). A month later, it was over ten billion dollars. About half of our total supply of money was in the form of gold. Coins other than gold represent about a billion dollars, and the remainder was in the form of paper money of various kinds

TABLE 1—Money Stock of the United States (Million Dollars)

KIND OF MONEY	June 30, 1929	February 1, 1933
Gold Coins and Bullion	4,324	4,551
Small Dollars	10	549
Small Silver Coins	304	307
Nickels and Pennies	120	126
U. S. Notes	347	347
National Bank Notes	704	851
Reserve Bank Notes	4	3
Federal Reserve Notes	2,795	2,917
Total	8,538	9,694

Notwithstanding an increase in money stocks each year between 1914 and 1924, we suffered a severe depression in 1920. From 1924 to 1929 money stocks declined slightly but, nevertheless, we experienced the great stock market boom in this period. Between June, 1929, and February, 1933, our total money stocks increased over a billion dollars, but it has been during these years that we have suffered the severest depression in our history.

In early March, available money stocks were more than half a billion dollars above the preceding month, but despite this unprecedented volume of money the banking crisis was upon us. This crisis, therefore, can be explained neither by a shortage of total money nor, as we have seen, by a shortage of monetary gold in this country.

Bank Credit: Bank deposits arise largely from loans extended by banks to borrowers. Back of these loans are tangible assets of all kinds. Instead of a policy were adopted that would lead to the restoration of the general commodity price level of 1926-1929 thereabouts. At such a level many burdensome farm debts could be paid since in the approach toward that price level farm prices would regain the purchasing power lost during the last three years of drastic deflation.

The Banking Crisis
Ten billion dollars of money in the United States, the highest level ever reached in our history—and at the same time all the banks in the country closed by presidential edict in order to protect our whole financial structure! Why did we have such an anomalous situation in early March?

At this point in the discussion let us consider the stock of money in the United States. Our money system is based on gold. On February 1, 1933 we had in

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. was held in the Association's offices in the Flint Building, Philadelphia on March 15th and 16th, 1933.

President Allebach, in opening its first session, announced the passing away of one of the members of the Board of Directors, Henry I. Lauver, of Millington, Pennsylvania on February 24th, 1933. Mr. Lauver has been a member of the Board since 1919 and the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, also that it be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the late Mr. Lauver.

"Resolved, that whereas, it has been the will of our Heavenly Father, to take from our midst, our fellow director, Henry I. Lauver, who passed from this life on February 24th, 1933 at his home in Millington, Pennsylvania.

"Therefore, be it further resolved that we, the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. in bi-monthly meeting assembled, this 15th day of March, 1933 express its regrets at the loss sustained by the Board of Directors, which he has served since 1919, and of those of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association membership in general and

"Be it Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be extended the family of the late Henry I. Lauver and that a copy of the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting."

Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers, read the minutes of the preceding meeting of the Board, which were approved.

F. M. Twining, Director of the Field and Test Department, presented a brief outline of the work done in that department since the last meeting of the Board. The Field and Test Department is cooperating with the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council in endeavoring to eliminate the causes of returned milk.

C. J. Cohee, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, stated that 46,121 quarts of milk were purchased at 8 cents per quart for relief milk service. He also referred to the fact that there was a lack of funds from the state to immediately make further purchase at this time. Efforts would be made to obtain further funds to enlarge the scope of this field.

Speaking of inspection work, Mr. Cohee said certain plants had been designated by different dealers, that would have to have their farmers produce milk under the New Jersey Inspection Regulations. We have been authorized by the Board of Directors of the Dairy Council to inspect dairies in keeping with the demands of the market in which the milk is sold, and in some cases this has been enlarged to cover all the plants in certain sections and it would be impossible to segregate the milk from some of the individual plants.

In most cases the matter of temperature of the milk, at the time of delivery was the most serious factor, as the New Jersey

regulations specified a temperature of 60 degrees.

The various legislative programs under consideration in the various states in which the Association operates were discussed by President Allebach and others, having to do with agriculture and dairying in particular.

Various plans were suggested that the dairymen themselves assist in keeping the large surplus of milk off the market. It was stated that if every producer held back say ten pounds of milk and consumed that additional milk on the farm, it would go a long way toward stabilizing the excessive production.

Directors Make Reports of Conditions

In Their Respective Territories

Much thought was given to the banking moratorium and to the problems to stabilize banking and agricultural conditions. In many cases cattle sales were reported and in some instances comparatively favorable prices were noted. Low prices for milk and extension of time on sanitary regulations were the subject of consideration from several areas; on the other hand, conditions in some areas were reported satisfactory, particularly when general business and market conditions were taken into consideration.

Following a general discussion it was moved that committees be appointed to interview the Governors of the various states in which we operate, to request that they use their efforts to obtain a moratorium on the unnecessary expenditures for equipment and low temperature requirements promulgated by the various Boards of Health. This program met with the general approval of the Board. In this connection, it was further agreed that an effort be made to have our cooperating dealers concur in this program.

The following committees were named by President Allebach to interview the respective Governors:

Maryland:—A. R. Marvel, General Chairman, and J. W. Keith.

Delaware:—E. H. Donovan and H. W. Cook.

New Jersey:—Frederick Shangle and C. C. Tallman.

Pennsylvania:—F. P. Willits and C. F. Preston.

Too much milk, in nearly all the producing areas, seemed to be the order of the day. That, with the low prices for other farm products farmers had increased their production of milk and this has had a depressing influence on the market.

Under the existing conditions producers unfriendly to the association and to its marketing program were more active, but usually most successes in their efforts were the result of farmers receiving decreased prices.

Freight and trucking rates were the subject of some discussion. Lower trucking rates have in a number of instances been obtained but possible lowering of milk freight rates have been taken up with the railroads. This latter problem may require some further study and may have to be taken up with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

(Continued on page 9)

Many Are Called—A Few Are Rejected

Returned Milk, Unlike Measles, Can Generally Be Prevented

F. M. TWINING

With the arrival of the warm weather season, bringing with it need for greater care in producing milk, and at the same time a consequent increase in other farm activities, there is a strong probability that a great many Inter-State members will again be confronted with that old bugaboo, "returned milk" unless they firmly resolve to take the "bully by the horns" and take measures to prevent the various causes.

Cows:—It has been found by investigators that a flavor like garlic can be detected in the milk given by a cow within a few minutes after having been eaten. It is, therefore, obvious that any bitter or strong smelling feed eaten by the cows may taint milk before it has even reached the milk pail.

Likewise milk from cows that are suffering from mastitis (garget) or cows nearing the end of their lactation periods may have a bad odor either when first drawn, or more likely, a bad flavor or odor may develop within a few hours, especially if the milk has not been cooled immediately after milking and kept at a low temperature.

Cows, themselves, are rather strong smelling animals and if their flanks, bellies, feet and legs are not clean and dry they give off odors that will be absorbed by the warm, freshly drawn milk, at milking time.

Utensils:—Rusty milk pails, strainers, or milk cans will taint the milk they hold. Unsterilized or greasy utensils or those covered with milk-stone, those with rough and broken seams into which milk will seep but which can not be cleaned, may furnish "starters" for the development of millions of bacteria of a putrefactive type producing bad flavors and odors of the milk with which they come in contact.

Barn Conditions:—Poorly ventilated and unclean stables furnish a likely source of bad milk odors. Good dairy practices will avoid bedding stables or feeding cows during or just before milking time as either will cause the stable air to become filled with particles of dust that can not be kept from getting into and contaminating milk produced within them.

There are, of course, many other causes of milk being unacceptable to buyers, but the ones above given are the most common and the ones most easily controlled. It is a mistake for producers to accept the losses experienced by having milk returned, as a matter of course. Undoubtedly in most cases, some extra precautions to correct them are all that is necessary.

It doesn't do much good to bawl out the receiver as he holds his position by accepting only milk that will satisfy the wife of the consumer and in the opinion of those who have spent much time in checking up on various receivers of milk in the I. M. P. A. territory, in most cases the receiver has been justified in the action taken. It is undoubtedly true that some buyers are more particular and some receivers more skilled than others.

Properly insulated storage tanks with tight covers help to maintain stored milk at low temperatures. (Valuable information on how to build insulated storage tanks, either with or without mechanical refrigeration units, may be secured from the Farm Engineering Departments of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., or the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.)

"Off" Flavors and Odors
To insure that milk at all times will be free from "off" flavors or bad odors it

is necessary to recognize the three most likely sources from which either may come, viz:—The cows, the utensils, and the stable.

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Farm Price Index Hits New Low Level

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products fell to a new low level during February, according to the Federal Crop Reporting Service. The index February 15 stood at 59 in Pennsylvania, compared to 49 for the entire United States.

The sharp decrease, amounting to 10 points during the period from January to February 15, was due principally to decline in poultry and egg prices. Prices of grain, fruit and vegetables, and meat animals held firm during the month, but dairy products dropped five points and poultry products, 45 points.

During mid-February, the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar was only slightly more than half of what it was in 1910-1914. It is still 10 points above the average for the entire country, however.

The following table gives the February 15 prices of important farm products with February 15, 1932, and pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Eggs per dozen	104	224	100
Butter per lb.	33	23	31
Wheat per bushel	99	55	51
Buckwheat per bushel	68	39	36
Oats per bushel	46	27	31
Potatoes per bushel	74	48	41
Apples per bushel	83	65	57
Hog, cattle and 100 lbs.	5.52	4.45	4.45
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	5.20	5.00
Lamb per 100 lbs.	6.32	4.60	4.40
Chickens per lb.	127	113	117
Hens per lb.	16.40	8.80	9.10
Pool per lb.	215	14	14
Farm price index:			
United States	100	51	49
Grain	100	34	34
Fruits and vegetables	100	59	51
Meat animals	100	51	51
Dairy products	100	68	62
Chickens and eggs	100	95	57
Unclassified	100	45	44
Pennsylvania	100	70	59
Grain	100	56	56
Fruits and vegetables	100	68	70
Meat animals	100	61	61
Dairy products	100	62	57
Chickens and eggs	100	104	99
Unclassified	100	55	57
Prices farmers pay:			
United States	100	49	43
Pennsylvania	100	67	51

Moratorium On Milk Regulations Adopted By Industry

After several days of conference held in Philadelphia with the distributors of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was able to obtain from the distributor an agreement for a moratorium on all milk regulations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed that involved the expenditure of additional money at this time. The program is to be extended until January 1st, 1934, providing we can get the Boards of Health in the different states to agree to the same and that they apply the same moratorium on the milk plants that is, as far as expenditure of money is concerned, but with the distinct understanding that the quality of the milk produced must be maintained at its present high standard and that all of the conditions must be kept on the same high standard as heretofore.

This program by no means prohibits the necessary replacement of bad or worn-out equipment, such as milk can and minor equipment. The same conditions may also apply in connection with some of the equipment in use by distributors.

There is no disposition to lay down the matter of producing a quality product. The same high grade must be maintained as has been the case heretofore.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is now arranging to get in touch with the various Boards of Health in its territory and to endeavor to have them agree to this program of procedure.

Use of Salt On Land, Not Illegal

"Is it a violation of the law to put salt on land?"

This is a question frequently asked the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicating that the question is a common one in many sections of the State.

A careful investigation of the statutes relating to agriculture revealed no law of this nature in effect at the present time.

At one time a law was passed to prohibit the salting of the right-of-way of railroads in Philadelphia. It is probable that the impression was gained at that time that the law applied more generally to the State.

Except for the killing of weeds, State officials are at a loss to know why people want to place salt on their cultivated land.

Uncle Ab says that the financiers have at least restored a respect for the penny.

—L. A. Maynard.

The size of the dairyman's milk check depends on the fat test of the milk; but milk contains other constituents which are more important than fat in determining the usefulness of milk in the human diet.

—L. A. Maynard.

February milk prices, says the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, for 80% of the base, delivered at Detroit, were quoted at \$1.42 per hundredweight, with 3.5 test. From the \$1.60 price paid by Detroit dealers for 80% base, is deducted a pool price of 18 cents.

Boston, Mass.

In the March issue of the "New Eng-

(Continued on page 10)

April, 1933 The Price Paid to Inter- State Dairymen for Milk

Some dairymen, we believe, fail to fully understand the basis of prices being paid them for their milk, and some explanation may be to their interest.

Some believe that the basic, cream and surplus prices being paid under the Philadelphia Selling Plan actually gives them a relatively small average price for their milk.

The may depend largely on the way the price competition is made.

The average price can only be arrived at by taking into consideration the total amount of milk being paid for in all the classes of milk named, or in other words, the different classes of milk shipped by each individual producer.

To illustrate this we may take the following example:

A dairyman may ship:

1000 lbs. 4% fat, basic milk, at	\$1.68
1000 lbs. milk for cream at 91 cents	.91
per 100 lbs., totalling.....	.91
500 lbs. surplus milk at 71 cents	.71
per 100 lbs., totalling.....	.71

per 100 lbs., totalling.....

3.55

Total Price Received.....

\$21.26

The average price paid for all the milk therefore would be \$21.26 divided by the total pounds of milk shipped; in this case 1600 pounds, or \$1.32+ per 100 pounds.

Methods of calculation have been used, in instances, where the actual quantity of milk shipped has not been considered which may result in an error and may therefore show a price relatively smaller than that obtained by using the correct method.

While the method given considers milk of four per cent butterfat content, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, computations can be made for any mileage point by using the monthly price quotations, based on their butterfat content, which are quoted monthly in the Milk Producers' Review.

"Provides that the act shall cease to be in effect whenever the President proclaims the agricultural emergency has ended."

The prices so quoted are net prices paid to producers by cooperating buyers, and do not carry deductions paid for hauling milk from the farm to the receiving station.

One may cite many cases where incorrect methods of calculation have resulted, in what may seem to be incorrect net prices and they have been the cause of unintentional complaints.

Methods of calculation have to be used, in instances, where the actual quantity of milk shipped had not been used in making the computation and this may lead to an error and result in arriving at a price not in accord with the actual facts.

Extension Improves 345,213 Practices

Improved farm and home practices in 1932, the measurement of accomplishment in the cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work of the state, increased substantially

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS REVIEWOfficial Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
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50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."In this issue of the Review is printed
a very complete discussion of the monetary
system of the United States, its
credit system and the result of changes on
value of money and credit, prepared by
F. P. Weaver and F. F. Lininger of Pennsylvania State College.This article very concisely states many
of the causes and effect of periods of de-
pression and their effects on general busi-
ness conditions.The article is presented in a clear and
understandable manner, notwithstanding
the fact that it is a most difficult one to
present in common every day language
and it should have the careful study of
every one who may have a copy of this
issue of the paper.With the coming of warmer weather
our attention must turn to the exercising
of more than ordinary care in the prepara-
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may have been relaxed.With the advent of spring and the
warmer weather season, more than ordinary
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or contains other objectionable flavors,
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a difficult problem to get him to again
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customer and a free user of your product,
and as you realize, the greater the demand
the better is your market.Ten per cent of your production,
up to and equal to your established
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The cream price for the month of
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toward increasing the public consumption
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Minnesota, following an operation for
gall bladder troubles.Dr. Eckles has been identified with
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HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor

Keep A-Trying

Say "I will!" and then stick to it—
That's the only way to do it.
Don't build up awhile and then
Tear the whole thing down again.
Fix the goal you wish to gain,
Then go at it heart and brain,
And, though clouds shut out the blue,
Do not dim your purpose true
With your sighing.
Stand erect, and, like a man,
Know "They can who think they can."
Keep a-trying.

—NIXON WATERMAN.

Butler County Plans Egg Cooperative

Butler county poultrymen are planning to organize an egg auction, similar to the three operating in eastern Pennsylvania, reports H. N. Reist, extension agricultural economist of the Pennsylvania State College. At a meeting called in that county to discuss the plans 160 farmers attended and nearly half of them promised to deliver a total of 255 cases a week to the auction.



The Garden in April

Louise E. Drotleff

If you have not already planned your flower garden do so immediately so that you can make all necessary improvements before spring has advanced too far.

Mulch around flowering shrubs, roses, etc., may be removed gradually, and if it is not too coarse it may be worked into the soil around the plants.

A good fertilizer worked into the ground in April will improve the size of your favorite plants.

Hardy annuals may be set out in the garden, but seeds of the annuals should be started in special seed beds or frames in which they should grow until they are two or three inches high, when they may be transplanted to permanent positions. Seed beds or frames, if placed in a sheltered position against a wall or fence where they will receive the full benefit of the sun and yet be sheltered from cold winds, make it possible to sow seeds one or two weeks earlier than would be advisable in the open garden. Seeds planted in this way can be given more attention than when they are scattered all over the garden.

The top soil of your seed bed should be dug up and enriched with fertilizer or manure, then covered with 2 or 3 inches of surface soil made of a compost similar to that used for sowing seeds indoors. The edge of the bed, which has been raised two or three inches to provide perfect drainage, should be held in place with a narrow board or a row of bricks.

The seeds should be planted in rows two or three inches apart and thinned out—if they come up too quickly—until ready to transplant.

The annuals which do not transplant easily should be sown where they are to bloom and thinned out later. Consult your seed packets for varieties.

Canning Meat Saves Time, Money, Health

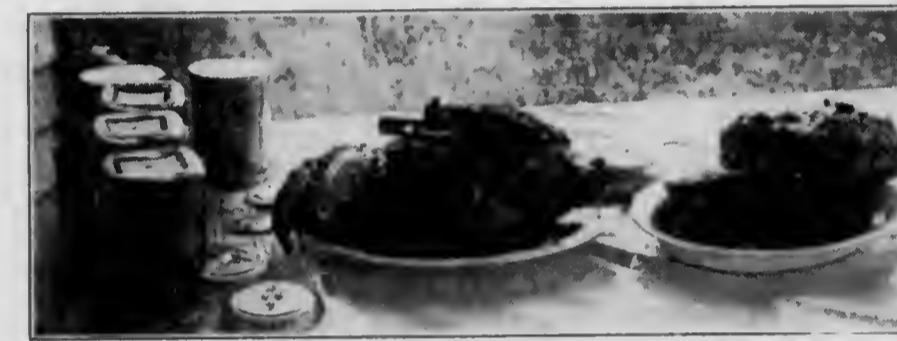
Grace P. Bacon, Pennsylvania State College

Canning meat when butchering is done is a time, money, and health saver. Canning meat saves time because it is preparation in advance for busy seasons and unexpected occasions and rush days. Canning meat saves money because a good supply of meat may be had for the table throughout the entire year from home-grown products. All parts of the butchered animal can be utilized effectively, and nothing need be wasted or eaten just to keep it from spoiling. Canning meat saves health because at butchering time there is so much good fresh meat on hand that families might be extravagant.

6. Adjust sterilized rubber and lid, wipe all fat from top of jar and rubber with clean cloth, partly seal jars, and seal cans.

7. Process 60 minutes at 15 pounds pressure in the pressure cooker; start counting the time when the pressure registers 15 pounds, or process three hours in the hot water bath, counting the time after the water boils hard and keep it boiling hard the entire time.

8. Remove from cooker or wash boiler, tighten lid, cool, and store in cool place. Do not re-tighten lids when cool. Cool



Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Be Prepared For Hot Weather With Canned Meat

and eat too much of it, making the diet unbalanced.

All canned meats must be thoroughly heated before serving.

Sterilizing the meat by killing the bacteria with heat is called "processing." The safest method of processing is by the steam pressure cooker. The United States Department of Agriculture advocates the use of the pressure cooker for the canning of all non-acid vegetables, meat, and poultry.

3. Use one level teaspoon of salt to each pint of meat.

4. Pack the meat hot in clean, hot, tested, sterilized jars or cans, being careful not to pack too tightly.

5. Rinse out roaster or frying pan with a little water, and add this to jars or cans.

A Practical Ideal

Cooperation is a combination of the practical and the ideal. It offers ample scope for putting into practice the ideals of the practical man as well as the ideals of the idealist. It is not only the most efficient, economical and practical way of doing business but when carried to its ultimate conclusion it recognizes equality and the interdependence of all human beings. It provides a business medium through which progressive and socially minded men and women with high ideals can find satisfaction and peace of mind in useful work. It is revolutionary in that it aims to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth by returning to its members as nearly as possible the full value of the product of their labor.

The prospect of greater financial returns alone is not enough. Unselfishness, the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of fair play, of do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, of kindness—these qualities make a great and lasting appeal to the hearts and imaginations of men. Cooperation in its best and truest sense stands for all of these.—A. J. McPHAIL (1883-1931).

The seeds which do not transplant easily should be sown where they are to bloom and thinned out later. Consult your seed packets for varieties.

If water is very hard increase the amount of alkali used. The alkali should never be used except in solution.

When The Doctor Looks You Over

Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D.



An Easter Bouquet

Putting Surplus Milk Into Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese offers itself as one of the choicest ingredients in vegetable salad making. It not only plays a part in adding to the tastiness of the salad, but the contrast of its own whiteness against the reds, yellows and greens of various vegetables makes a striking appeal to the eye.

The making of cottage cheese is an old story in most farm homes, but for those who may be newly started in housekeeping or who wish to renew their memories, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., publishes a free Farmers Bulletin No. 1451, entitled "Making and Using Cottage Cheese in the Home."

An additional and good reason for cultivating the taste of the family for cottage cheese dishes now is that it is just another way to "Use More Milk at Home."

American Beauty Salad
6 medium sized beets $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. white pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb cottage cheese $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. paprika
2 tbsp. cream Mayonnaise
Lettuce

Wash beets and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Remove skins and chill. Scoop out the centers. Season the cottage cheese with the pepper and paprika and add salt if not already salted sufficiently. Moisten with the cream. Fill the beets with the mixture. Garnish with bits of beet taken from the center, and place on beds of crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise.

Cottage Cheese and Chive Sandwiches
Mix 2 tbsp. chopped chives or onions with each cup of cottage cheese. Place with mayonnaise between lettuce leaves one leaf next to each slice of buttered bread.

Chicken fat is particularly useful for making cakes that have a decided flavor, such as chocolate, spice, or caramel cake.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Water Sponge

2 c. sugar 3 eggs, beaten separately
2 c. flour 1 tsp. baking powder
3/4 c. hot water

Beat sugar thoroughly with egg yolks. Add hot water, and lastly, flour, sifted with baking powder.

"GRAN'MA" JACOB YORDY, Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa.

I have just been reading an old dairy. The man who wrote it was in college with a brother. Both gave every promise of brilliant service when college days were done. In about a year the family

were shocked to learn that the brother was a victim of tuberculosis and death claimed him about a year before graduation. The writer of the diary graduated but succumbed to the disease about a year later after a brave effort to take his place in the world.

The source of the disease has always been a mystery in that family of sturdy parentage: outdoor farm life as boys, and no trace of the disease to be handed down in the families. Now after years the old diary unravels the mystery. Evidently there were students in the college with the disease and their "beloved president" was ill and died during this time.

It is just about seventy years since this old diary was written giving the tragic happenings. Since then Dr. Koch has discovered the germ producing this disease. We know how to meet it and the care to be observed; but are we doing it? Are you observing the danger signals?

1—Too easily tired
2—Loss of weight
3—Indigestion
4—Cough that hangs on

These symptoms do not mean that a person has tuberculosis, but any of these is a warning to be heeded by going to a physician for a thorough examination.

In searching for a remedy to combat tuberculosis and for symptoms of diseases which might be early recognized, the National Tuberculosis Association planned for a periodic health examination. Will you take time to look in your dictionary and see just what "periodic" means? I hope it means for you an examination regularly. Not because you are "ill", not because you "are just crawling around", but because, when you are feeling your best the regular time has come when you plan to see your physician, and you go. Do not let your doctor put you off with the remark, "why, you do not need me, you look fine", etc., and three months later be laid low with a condition that ought to have been detected six months before.

Yes, I have often heard, "I am afraid to go to my doctor, I do not want to know what ails me." And a year later they were a hospital patient undergoing a serious operation.

The time planned by the National Tuberculosis Association for health examination month is April this year.

Would that I could give you here an illustration as emphatically as I first heard it. There were three chairs. One of the chairs had borne a heavy weight and was strained in one joint. A little glue and time to harden and the chair was as good as new again. The second chair had not been cared for after its first strain and a few weak places were present; but with care in mending by an expert mechanic and much time taken, it was made fairly good again. The third chair had been neglected; neither the first or second strains had received any care and it was loose in each joint. Glue would not hold for any length of time; screws

Eggs 11 cents a dozen. What come in are of various colors and quality, and many of them dirty

Frying chickens 7 to 9 cents a pound.
Roosters 2 cents a pound.
Ducks 3 cents a pound.

There is no cooperative. The farms take what is offered.

An occasional thoughtful farmer wants to know why it is that California produces get more, and why they can ship their eggs to New York to get a premium?—John E. Pickett in Pacific Rural Press.

If You Have a Radio

LISTEN IN TO THE

Dairy Council Friday Morning Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.

Subjects:

April 7th—"Feeding a Family for \$6.00"

April 14th—"Cereals"

April 21st—"Feeding a Family for \$8.00"

April 28th—"Menu Planning"

(This series of fifteen-minute radio broadcasts is given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. While it is a part of the educational program of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk in the city, the talks will contain information and recipes of interest to any housekeeper.)

If You're Feeling a Little Sorry For Yourself—Read These Letters

(Editor's Note:—These are actual letters written to Philadelphia Insurance Company)

Minnesota.

Dear Sir:
not paid. We are at our wit's end. Have a nice lot of corn but the price is only 13¢ at the elevator and when you take off 2¢ for shucking and 1¢ for shelling, it leaves only 10¢. Top hogs at St. Joe are \$2.80 but we cannot raise all top hogs and the price on packing sows and others is less.

Mr. B. and one hand put in and tended 32 A. of oats and 155 A. of corn last spring. The hand was here from March 16 to August 17, then we did the work alone. I helped with the chores and Mr. B. sowed 92 A. of wheat himself.

We have our own corn made into corn-meal and our own wheat into graham, buy no prepared breakfast food as we feel it is too expensive. Make my own laundry soap, eat very few eggs, but trade them for things we have to have. I don't care for tea or coffee without sugar, so don't use either and save that much.

We haven't been to a show or anything that requires a paid admission for over three years.

The last pair of dress shoes I bought three years ago, and Mr. B. got his last pair four years ago. As soon as we get home, we put on our old clothes, so as to make the good ones last as long as possible.

I do get the blues sometimes and then when I see the beautiful sunrise each morning as I wash the breakfast dishes and see the gorgeous colors that the dear Lord paints in the sky, I take new heart and am thankful we have each other and health and strength.

Kansas.

Dear Sirs:
January 3rd and one more interest note due on our little farm which makes three

Farmers And The Money Question

F. P. Weaver and F. F. Lininger
(Continued from page 1)

requests. During the latter part of February and early March many did convert their deposits into gold or other money, with the result that nineteen days after the Michigan bank holiday was declared on St. Valentine's Day, confidence was so shattered and withdrawals of gold and other money from banks were so heavy that President Roosevelt on the day of his inauguration forthwith declared a bank holiday to prevent the further drain of gold and other money from the banking system. With almost miraculous rapidity confidence was again restored in our banking system by the opening of "sound banks."

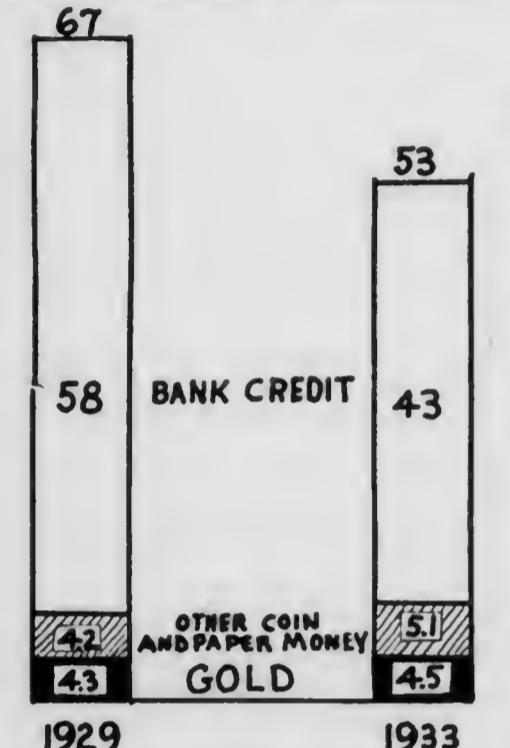


FIGURE 2—Approximate Amounts of Gold, Paper Money, and Bank Credit in the United States—1929 and 1933. (Billions of Dollars)

Although there was more gold and paper money in the United States in 1933 than in 1929, the increase was more than offset by shrinkage in bank deposits.

During the first five days following the opening on March 13 of most of the banks in large cities nearly one-third of a billion dollars of hoarded gold was returned to the system.

The Inflation Question

In the preceding discussion we have indicated briefly that, when considered separately, neither the volume of gold in the United States nor the volume of total money are closely related to business activity, or to what is often spoken of as periods of prosperity and depression. We have yet to consider the relation of the volume of credit to business activity, or rather, since bank credit far exceeds gold and other money, the relation of the combined supply of credit and money to the general level of commodity prices. It must be obvious that since the total volume of bank credit is so much greater than the volume of money, the chief role is played by bank credit. We know that in normal times about 90 per cent of all business operations are transacted by the use of bank checks.

We generally recognize the relation of the supply of a single commodity to changes in the price of that commodity. We are inclined, however, to overlook the fact that the amount of money and credit available may change prices of all commodities without any marked change in their supply. For example, during the World War our gold supplies increased greatly because the heavy foreign demand for commodities brought us gold in payment. At the same time the volume of paper money in circulation was in-

creased enormously through operations incident to financing the war. This was an instance when increased demand for commodities, together with increased supplies of gold and paper money, caused a rise in commodity prices. Of these causes, the increased supply of money was by far the most important. Commodity prices rose two and one-half times as high as they were before the war, or in other words, we had "inflation", due to the increasing of money and credit more rapidly than the increase in production of goods.

In 1925 total bank credit was 47 billions. By 1929 it had expanded to 53 billions, and at the peak four or five billions more. Commodity prices did not rise, despite a heavy domestic and foreign demand for goods. However, this expansion of credit did make its appearance in another form of price rise, namely, security prices. And we had the 1929 stock market boom. These two examples refer to periods in which an expansion of money and credit brought about some form of price rise.

Consider now the deflation of the last three and a half years. Between 1929 and 1933 money stock increased nearly a billion dollars, but bank credit decreased fifteen billion dollars. The net reduction of money and credit was fourteen billion dollars (Fig. 2), and prices fell rapidly. Contributing to this fall in prices, of course, was a reduction in both the domestic and foreign demand for goods.

It must suffice for our purpose to say that changes in the volume of money and credit in existence, as well as the rapidity of their use, do at certain times and over relatively short periods cause changes in commodity prices. It must also be added that in certain instances changes in the volume of money and credit are not causes, but are results of price changes. For example, in certain situations rising commodity markets cause business men to seek new bank loans, and expansion of credit results.

It should be noted also that the supply of gold must bear a relation to paper money. Federal Reserve Notes are backed by "Commercial Paper" (notes and drafts arising in business transactions), and at least 40 per cent by gold. It has been chiefly by increasing these notes that the supply of money has been expanded in the last twenty years. Last year, because of the lack of commercial paper, the Glass-Steagall Amendment permitted the use of government bonds instead of commercial paper backing. The emergency banking legislation permits the expansion of Federal Reserve Notes backed by sound collateral, and on March 16 two billion dollars of these notes had been printed, but on that date only \$6,840,999 of this new paper money had been put into circulation.

The estimates show about 18.5 yearling heifers on hand for each 100 milch cows. Ordinarily about 18 heifers per 100 cows are raised each year to offset culling and death losses. In 1931 and 1932, however, the proportion of the cows culled was the lowest for which records are available.

This low rate of culling has been partially responsible for the increase in the number of milch cows remaining on farms. Records of the number of cows and heifers slaughtered under Federal inspection indicate that the rate of culling has continued low during recent months. It is probable, therefore, that the number of milch cows is still increasing, though at a slower rate than in the last three years.

The "M & E" Refrigerator a Strictly Home Product Made in Penna.

April, 1933

Study Analyses Before Purchasing Dairy Feeds

The dairyman who buys feed most economically, and in so doing reduces his production costs, is the one who buys on the basis of the nutrients for the money spent.

This basis for making purchases can easily be followed in New Jersey, according to K. S. Morrow, associate extension service dairyman at the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, because the State feed law requires that certain commercial feed ingredients and all ready-mixed commercial rations must bear statements showing the guaranteed minimum percentages of protein and fat, and the maximum percentage of fibre. Ingredients of mixed feeds also must be listed.

"Dairy rations and supplemental feeds are commonly spoken of in terms of their protein content," Mr. Morrow explains. "Protein is generally the most expensive nutrient in a dairy ration. Since protein is lacking in ordinary farm feeds in sufficient amounts for economical milk production when low protein roughages are fed, it must be secured in purchased commercial feeds.

"An example of the difference in the cost of the protein unit of two protein supplemental feeds is a case recently noted where both feeds were selling at the same price per 100 pounds. One feed contained almost 10 pounds more of total protein per 100 pounds of the feed than did the other.

The substitution of the higher protein feed would effect considerable saving in the cost of the entire ration.

Certain feeds such as cottonseed meal vary in protein content. By observing the guaranteed analysis as given on the bag, the dairyman can determine what he is buying.

"Feed represents the largest single factor in the cost of producing milk. It is a factor which is subject to quick and definite changes and one which lies to a great extent within the control of the individual dairyman. A saving in feed costs, no matter how small, is quickly reflected in the cost of producing milk."

Merchant & Evans Co. are not manufacturers of refrigeration in a nation-wide sense; they do not pretend to manufacture on a mass production basis on the scale the great national producers. They are and intend to remain, the conservative old-fashioned Quaker concern they have always been who design carefully, build conservatively, expand slowly but surely, and take care of their customers in the old-fashioned, thorough-going manner that has given satisfaction and supreme first-class goods to their trade, at fair prices, for three generations of American business.

Merchant & Evans Co. sells direct to its dealers at factory prices. They select these factory representatives by the "hand picked" method. They get the best-reputed and the most experienced and dependable people available in the logical centers for field distribution; then they give them thorough training, in the "M & E" workshops, to equip them for efficient installation and field service to the people who buy their products. These dealers, held within limits of a fair profit, deal directly with the farmer who needs milk-cooling equipment. When a farmer buys "M & E" refrigeration he gets a guarantee which has stood inviolate for sixty-six years.

The new champion is Rutgers Hartog Ormsby Nellie, one of the Holsteins in the herd of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station. Her championship record, as reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is 15,487.7 pounds of milk and 495.7 pounds of butterfat. This record exceeds by 2,998.3 pounds of milk and 8.5 pounds of butterfat the former New Jersey and United States championship records made several years ago by Rutgers Concordia Catherine, another Holstein in the herd of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

In making this new championship record Rutgers Hartog Ormsby Nellie consumed a total of 5,490 pounds of grain, 3,650 pounds of beet pulp and 1,525 pounds of hay or 10,375 pounds of feed to produce more than 15,000 pounds of milk.

According to Walter R. Robbers, superintendent of advanced registry at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers Hartog Ormsby Nellie is one of a long line of high-producing dairy animals.

"The championship record she has established," he said, "is the result of careful breeding and testing for advanced registry."

The hen that lays 150 eggs a year is worth three times as much as a hen that lays 90 eggs, according to a Minnesota report.

The automobile, unknown thirty years ago, is responsible for about half the county tax and three-fourths of the town tax spent for roads in 1932.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Importance of Temperature to Dairymen

Lack of cooling or improper cooling is the chief cause of milk returned to producers from plants. Also the majority of high bacteria counts that cause loss of premiums and poor quality milk is usually caused by the same lack of proper cooling equipment.

If milk is not immediately cooled to the proper temperature, bacteria develops rapidly. It is stated that a single bacteria in fresh warm milk will multiply five hundred times in a five-hour period.

Knowing that it is impossible to produce milk that is entirely free from bacteria and that the average number of bacteria in freshly drawn milk, produced under the regular sanitary methods on the farm, is between 20,000 and 30,000 per cc., we can realize that if this same milk was not immediately cooled to the proper temperature that in a period of four to five hours we would have milk with a bacterial count of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 per cc. This excessive growth of bacteria in milk causes it to become of such inferior quality that it is not rejected at the receiving plant, and allowed to be mixed with milk of good quality that has been immediately cooled, this good quality milk also loses its keeping qualities, having an off flavor and an objectionable odor and taste.

Sometimes these poor qualities are not noticed, once this poor milk is accepted at the receiving plant, until the consumer finds that the bottle of milk or cream she has received is objectionable to her. This usually results in the loss of that customer.

In order to prevent this rapid development of bacteria in the milk, and thus improve the quality of our product and save the financial loss of having milk returned for the reason that it is too warm or has "off" flavor or odor, it is necessary that the producer have some method to immediately cool his milk to the proper temperature, and facilities to store it so that it will be maintained at this low temperature, until delivered to this customer.

The B-K Plan costs about one cent per day for the average dairy farm, and is the simplest and most effective farm method of sterilizing. No new equipment is required...simply add two tablespoons of B-K to each gallon of water and rinse all surfaces of utensils just before using both night and morning.

Note to Poultry Raisers

Last year's record death rate among baby chicks indicates that respiratory diseases are on the increase. The B-K Plan of Poultry Sanitation has proven highly effective in fighting the spread of contagious poultry diseases. Thoroughly disinfect all poultry and brooder houses with B-K by spraying and add B-K to all drinking water.

Holstein Makes National Record

Mahwin Johanna Ethel, a registered senior three-year-old Holstein cow bred and owned by Albert Winter, Mahwah, New Jersey, has completed a yearly record in Class B and yielded 948.2 pounds of fat and 26,148.7 pounds of 3.6% milk, according to a report issued by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

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The amount of flour from a bushel of wheat is enough to make from 48 to 57 one-pound loaves of bread.

STERILIZE



The Old Fashioned Scalding of Milking Utensils is Wasteful

Takes more time, costs more and is not as effective as the modern way of sterilizing.

By Martha Crane



MARTHA CRANE
Authority on Farm Home Economics

Odors, off-flavor and quick-souring of milk are caused by bacteria remaining and multiplying in utensils after the usual washing. Therefore, the destroying of these bacteria is absolutely necessary.

The old fashioned way of scalding milk utensils is a waste of time and effort because the water does not stay hot long enough to destroy these harmful bacteria—in fact, warm water encourages the growth of bacteria.

B-K is guaranteed always uniform in quality and positive in results because a competent staff of chemists and bacteriologists supervise its manufacture and make daily tests for quality and stability.

Sterilize the proven B-K Way. Don't take

chances with unproven substitutes. No other sterilizer can offer guaranteed stability and efficiency in killing germs on contact, backed by 20 years of actual experience.

For Valuable FREE Books
"Better Dairy Products" and
"Poultry Health and Poultry Profits"
write to:
GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
447 Dickinson St. Madison, Wis.



In Liquid or Powder Form
B-K Powder is more economical and can be added direct to the water for sterilizing and disinfecting, or made into a stock solution and used as per directions for B-K Liquid... Many still prefer B-K Liquid because the new low price makes it very inexpensive to use.

Directors of Association Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

There was a general feeling of unrest among dairymen and farmers, but in these times of trouble and stress, immediate improvement in conditions could hardly be possible.

The chain store marketing program was considered at length. A committee, of which Frederick Shangle was named chairman was appointed, which should visit the representatives of the chain stores and endeavor to obtain a clearer understanding of their milk selling program and to obtain their cooperation in the policies attending their milk marketing methods.

Taking No Chances

The "cull'd" lady gave her name, her address, and her age; and then the clerk of registration asked this question:

"What party are you affiliated with?"

"Does I have to answer dat?"

"That is the law."

"Den you just scratch my name offen de books. Ef I got to tell dat party's name, ah don't vote, das all. Why, he ain't got his divorce yit."

The amount of flour from a bushel of wheat is enough to make from 48 to 57 one-pound loaves of bread.

Retrenchment Now Is Farmers' Main Defense

A Summary of the Agricultural Situation by States

Drastic retrenchment all along the line, in family living as well as in the farm business, is the farmer's main defense now, according to a year-end symposium of the agricultural situation all over the country, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Reports from every section," says the bureau, "detail the live-at-home programs, the economies, the trend back toward a subsistence type of farming." "And yet," comments the bureau, "from all quarters is confirmed the story of the migration from town land back to the land, and agriculture once more demonstrates its capacity as an economic shock-absorber in time of trouble."

Low prices of farm products and the disparity between these low prices and the prices of goods and services which farmers must buy, are given as primary causes of farmers' difficulties. "Universally," says the bureau, "the cry goes up that debts and taxes represent an intolerable load upon the farm business, at present price levels."

Reports to the bureau by State agricultural statisticians in the eastern area contain the following highlights. In some of the southern and western states conditions are, if anything, less favorable.

New England: "Potato production is the lightest since 1928. Prices are averaging somewhat above the low level of a year ago. The apple crop is relatively large and prices have been correspondingly low. Many Connecticut Valley tobacco growers are no longer able to obtain production credit under present conditions."

New York: "New York has at last fallen altogether into the agricultural depression. The plunge of milk prices from 153 per cent of pre-war in November 1929 to approximately 65 in November 1932, represents a price decline of about three-fifths in three years. Veal and beef cattle prices followed along at about the same rate. The sharp drop in prices can not be attributed to excessive production, since there has been none, of any moment, of most of the products generally raised in New York."

New Jersey: "Yields of grain, hay, and fruits were about normal, and yields of most vegetables were less than average, but prices received by farmers were considerably lower than during the pre-war period 1910 to 1914."

Maryland: "Production of most important crops was lower than last year's and prices paid to producers have averaged low for practically all commodities; consequently farm income will be considerably below last year's and much below average."

West Virginia: "While farmers complain over the low farm prices, most of them say they have raised adequate grains, general crops, and livestock to enable them to live through the winter without want."

Virginia: "The continued decline in farm prices and the greatly reduced production of the principal money crops caused a drop of approximately 30 per cent in the total cash farm income as compared with 1931. Fortunately, however, a great majority of Virginia farmers have little or no mortgage debt."

The Saskatchewan, Canada, Poultry Pool, a co-operative marketing organization of which the majority of the directors are farmers' wives, marketed 2,181,024 dozen eggs, 1,228,872 pounds of dressed poultry and 196,947 pounds of live poultry from February 1, to December 15, 1932.

Food Shows Help Farmers' Markets

That staid old institution of many Pennsylvania cities and boroughs—the farmer's market—has taken a leaf from the book of retail grocers' associations by adopting the food show as a means of advertising the market and the foods sold there. During the past year, three markets in the eastern part of the State have held food shows of at least a week's duration each, that have proved of great value in bringing more consumers to market and stimulating trade at such centers. A food exhibit of eight days duration was staged at the Reading Terminal Market in Philadelphia last November, which was attended by approximately 200,000 persons and increased the sales of farmers and dealers at the market by fifty per cent.

The Fifth Street Farmers Market of Reading held a Food and Home exhibit last summer for a week that attracted approximately 20,000 persons and resulted in an increase of consumers buying at that market. At the close of January this year, the new Twelfth Street Farmers Market at Allentown held a very successful Food and Home Demonstration Week which attracted 30,000 food buyers. An important attraction in conjunction with the latter show was the holding of a cooking school, conducted by a home economics expert in an electrically equipped kitchen, during each of four afternoons throughout the week.

Although most of the space taken at the above food shows was contracted for by food manufacturers or processors, farm products booths were in evidence at each of the exhibits. In addition to the food displays, entertainments in the form of educational motion pictures, music, talks and vaudeville were provided during the evenings at most of the shows. As builders of good will and as advertisers for markets, the managements of farmer's markets that have staged food exhibits, are convinced that food shows are of inestimable value.

State Leads Nation In Direct Sale of Milk by Producers

More milk and cream are retailed by producers in Pennsylvania than in any other State in the Union, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Twenty-two per cent of the total sold as milk or market cream in Pennsylvania was retailed by producers in 1931 compared to only three per cent in Wisconsin, the leading dairy State.

This is explained as due to the great number of urban centers scattered throughout the Commonwealth, many of which are located in the midst of good dairy sections.

The total milk production in Pennsylvania last year was estimated at 4,439,000,000 pounds, utilized as follows: 359,000,000 pounds used as whole milk or cream on farm where produced; 409,000,000 pounds into butter on farms; 139,000,000 pounds fed to calves; 177,000,000 pounds skimmed for sale of butterfat; 742,000,000 pounds retailed by producers and 2,614,000,000 pounds sold wholesale.

Cows tend to produce more milk if the stable temperatures are from 45° to 60°, according to tests made by reputed authorities. It has also been shown that sudden changes in temperature may reduce milk production as much as 15 per cent.

Uncle Ab says that relief, wrongly applied, pauperizes the man who takes it.

Milk Market Conditions In Other Territories

(Continued from page 3) land Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, it states in part, under a caption: "Association Will Meet Competition"—In January the sales committee continued the New England Dairies' six cent price but competition made it necessary to make an adjustment of 25 cents a hundred.

In February the price was reduced to five cents, through the action of the Hood Co., but competition continued and the sales committee offered an adjustment of a half cent a quart on February milk. Dealers must accept this or arbitrate.

The March price has been continued at five cents but if the competition continues another adjustment will have to be made. It will be based on competitive conditions which exist or develop through the month.

"This adjustment program will continue", it further states, "until the New England Dairies is put into operation. It is the only way in which our sales committee can meet a situation which is taking hundreds of dollars out of dairy farmers each month. Except for the operation of the sales committee in attempting to hold the market at as high a level as possible the losses would be much greater."

New York City

The net pool price for February, as quoted in the official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. for 3.5% butterfat at the base zone 201-210 miles from New York City, is 95 cents per hundred pounds.

The price to be received by dairymen for February milk is two cents per 100 pounds less than they received for January milk. "Seasonal increase in production, which was already far above what was needed for fluid markets, necessitated diverting a large volume of milk into by-products that bring extremely low returns."

Favorable Points In Farm Situation

While extremely acute in many sections, certain circumstances prevailing in Pennsylvania have tended to reduce the severity of the agricultural depression compared to most other leading agricultural states, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

For example, the percentage of farms mortgaged in Pennsylvania is 31.6, the lowest of any leading agricultural state with the exception of Ohio. In North Dakota 71.1 per cent of all farms carried mortgage debt in 1929.

Only six states have more mortgage-free farms than Pennsylvania. These are Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The average mortgage debt in Pennsylvania was \$2,733 in 1929, compared to \$3,561 for the entire country.

Another favorable factor in Pennsylvania has been the relatively low ratio of interest and other charges to the total farm mortgage debt. Only four states—New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, have a lower ratio. In Florida, the 1929 ratio was reported at 7.57 compared to 5.76 in Pennsylvania.

Retail milk prices have dropped 31 per cent in New York City in two years while farm prices for milk have dropped 58 per cent. Retail cuts always lag behind producers' cuts. —Agraph."

Buy mixed fertilizers that contain at least 18 or 20 per cent of plant food; as 4-16-4, 4-12-4, or 5-10-5.

Uncle Ab says the sweetest sight in this adversity is all the efficiency experts who are out of a job.

Uncle Ab says he foresees a new era of art in every field.

Healthy Cow Freshens Without Inflamed Udders

Give the cow a rest period between lactation and another and see that she is in good flesh at calving time, advises Prof. J. W. Bartlett, dairy husbandman at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Cows should freshen in a healthy condition, producing large quantities of milk without inflamed udders or any other trouble, he said.

The first step recommended by Prof. Bartlett in preparing cow for successful lactation is drying her off properly at least six weeks before freshening. An animal that is properly fed will not be in a poor condition at the time of drying off. From drying off time until two weeks before freshening, the cow's ration should be bulky, never containing more than 10 per cent of protein. Nine per cent is advisable. Beet pulp and bran should be fed for the last two weeks. Clean, bright, mixed hay is the best roughage although good oats have also been used to advance with the dry cow.

"The development of the modern breeds of dairy cattle", Mr. Perry explains, "is the result of hundreds of years of selection of individuals showing the characteristics sought by breeders. These characters have become fixed and are transmitted to the offspring with much certainty. By crossing breeds we interfere with the factors which account for these definite characters. The result is not an exact blending of the two breeds but instead a new combination of characters which may mean a loss of most of the valuable traits of each parent."

The owner of Holsteins, a breed noted for its quantity of milk, may think that by crossing his herd with Jerseys, or a breed noted for its high fat test, that he will combine the quantity of the Holstein with the high fat test of the Jersey. Once in a while this end is partially attained, but just as often the offspring inherits the low quantity production of the Jersey and the lower fat test of the Holstein.

"If necessary, it is better to mix the milk than to mix the breeds. The hardship involved in keeping two breeds is to be preferred to attempts to establish a new breed by crossing. The day should soon arrive when every dairyman can feel free to keep the breed of his choice and be assured that he can sell the milk which he produces and receive for it a price which is in proportion to the merits which such milk possesses."

"With few exceptions the healthiest and best producing dairy herds in New Jersey are those which have been raised on the farm where they are producing. Rather than change breeds suddenly a dairyman will usually find it best to stick to the breed of his choice. If it is absolutely necessary that he obtain some cows of another breed, these should be only supplementary to his program of raising and improving his main herd which may be the result of years of study and painstaking work. If he elects to make a complete change of breeds, he should be sure to get animals from herds that have a definite health and production guarantee. County agricultural agents, state veterinarians, breed association officials and responsible cattle dealers are among those who can impart helpful information at such a time."

These results are a development of about 10 years. The first order of the department, declaring 17 counties, located in 4 States, to be in a modified accredited area, was issued in July, 1923. Now all the counties in the States of North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, and North Dakota are so classified. Besides these 8 States there are 14 other States in which more than one-half of the counties are modified accredited areas and the work is progressing in most sections of the country.

Tuberculosis, bureau officials say, is yielding to the persistent crusade by State and Federal veterinary authorities cooperating with the livestock industry.

Uncle Ab says times are about as we make them; some persons enjoyed the so-called "bank holiday."

Asparagus roots 200,000. Mary Washington one year old big and hearty, grown on our plant farms in Southern Georgia where plants are produced that really thrive and live to amount to do something. For more information write

GEORGE C. ROGERS, Jr.
Woodstock, N. J.

Uncle Ab says that flowers will appear brighter this year than ever.

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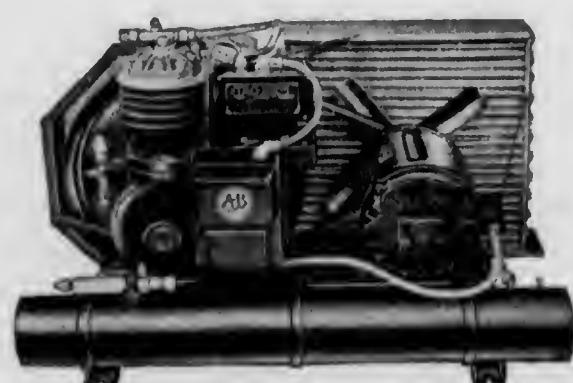


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